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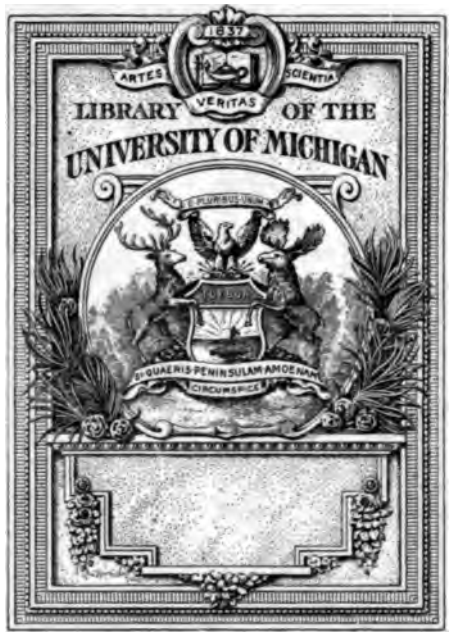

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War Department, U. S. A.

Annual Reports, 1907

(IN TEN VOLUMES)

Volume I

Reports of

SECRETARY OF WAR
CHIEF OF STAFF
THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL
INSPECTOR-GENERAL
JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1907

ARRANGEMENT OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1907.

Volume I.....Secretary of War.
Chief of Staff.
The Adjutant-General.
Inspector-General.
Judge-Advocate-General.

Volume II.....**Armament, Transportation, and Supply:**
Quartermaster-General.
Commissary-General.
Surgeon-General.
Paymaster-General.
Chief of Engineers, Military Affairs.[a]
Chief of Ordnance.[b]
Chief Signal Officer.
Chief of Artillery.
Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

Volume III.....**Division and Department Commanders:**
Atlantic Division—
1. Department of the East.
2. Department of the Gulf.

Northern Division—
1. Department of the Lakes.
2. Department of the Missouri.
3. Department of Dakota.

Southwestern Division—
1. Department of Texas.
2. Department of the Colorado.

Pacific Division—
1. Department of California.
2. Department of the Columbia.

Philippines Division—
1. Department of Luzon.
2. Department of the Visayas.
3. Department of Mindanao.

Army of Cuban Pacification.

Volume IV.....**Militia, Military Schools, and Military Parks:**
The Adjutant-General, Militia.
Military Academy—
1. Board of Visitors.
2. Superintendent.

Military Schools—
1. Infantry and Cavalry.
2. Staff College.
3. Signal.
4. Cavalry and Field Artillery.
5. Coast Artillery.
6. Engineer.
7. Submarine Defense.
8. Army Medical.

Military Parks—
1. Chickamauga and Chattanooga.
2. Gettysburg.
3. Shiloh.
4. Vicksburg.

Volume V.....Chief of Engineers.

Volume VI.....Chief of Ordnance.

Volumes VII-X.....Insular Affairs, and Philippine Commission.

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[a] Printed in Report of Chief of Engineers, Vol. V.
[b] Printed in Report of Chief of Ordnance, Vol. VI.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
Report of Secretary of War	5
Report of Chief of Staff	169
Report of The Adjutant-General	199
Report of Inspector-General	263
Report of Judge-Advocate-General	271

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 4, 1908.

To the PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this Department for the past year:

THE ARMY.

On the 12th of December, 1906, the date of the last annual report, the Army of the United States, according to the latest reports which had been received from the military departments (October 15, 1906), consisted of 3,709 officers and 54,659 enlisted men, a total of 58,368. In addition there were in the service 3,177 men of the Hospital Corps, excluded by the act of March 1, 1887, from classification as part of the enlisted force of the Army. There were also in the service 25 officers and 554 enlisted men of the Porto Rico Regiment and 116 officers and 5,013 enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts.

Actual strength and distribution.

At the date of the last reports received from the military departments (October 15, 1907) the actual strength of the Regular Army was 3,750 officers and 50,190 enlisted men, a total of 53,940, distributed as follows:

Geographical distribution.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
In the United States	2,625	31,637	34,262
In Alaska	52	970	1,022
In the Philippines	688	12,091	12,779
In Porto Rico	3	6	9
In Cuba	276	4,182	4,458
In Hawaii	12	196	208
Troops en route and officers at other foreign stations	94	1,108	1,202
Total	3,750	50,190	53,940

The distribution among the different branches of the service was as follows:

Branches of service.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
General officers	22	.....	22
Staff corps and departments	660	2,259	2,919
Engineers	171	1,029	1,200
Cavalry	748	10,806	11,554
Field Artillery	183	2,859	3,042
Coast Artillery Corps	506	9,516	10,022
Infantry	1,460	20,053	21,513
Miscellaneous	.....	3,608	3,608
Total	3,750	50,190	53,940

This is a total net decrease of the Regular Army during the year of 4,428.

These figures do not include 3,400 men of the Hospital Corps, who, under the act of March 1, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 435), are not to be counted as part of the enlisted strength of the Regular Army.

There were also in the service 24 officers and 572 enlisted men of the Porto Rico Regiment and 116 officers and 4,346 enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts. This is a net increase of 17 in the Porto Rico Regiment and a net decrease of 667 in the Philippine Scouts.

Including the Hospital Corps, Porto Rico Regiment, and Philippine Scouts with the Regular Army, there was a total net decrease from last year of 4,855.

Maximum authorized strength.

At the date of the last annual report the maximum authorized strength of the Regular Army (exclusive of the Hospital Corps), as provided by law and fixed by Executive order made in pursuance of law, was 3,869 officers and 62,489 enlisted men.

The present authorized maximum strength is 3,997 officers and 69,861 enlisted men. This increase of 128 officers and 7,372 enlisted men results in the main from the provisions of the act of Congress approved January 25, 1907, providing for reorganizing and increasing the efficiency of the artillery arm of the service.

This statement of the present authorized strength does not include the 31 officers and 574 enlisted men in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, the 116 officers and 5,208 enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts, nor the Hospital Corps, which has an average strength of about 3,300 men. Under the law the Hospital Corps is not to be *counted as part of* the enlisted strength of the Army.

The authorized enlisted strength of the military establishment (exclusive of the Hospital Corps) at the present date is shown by branches of service in the following table:

Branches of service.	Authorized enlisted strength Oct. 15, 1907.
Corps of Engineers	2,002
Cavalry	13,196
Field Artillery	5,245
Coast Artillery Corps	19,321
Infantry	25,650
Signal Corps	1,212
Ordnance Department	700
Post commissary-sergeants	200
Post quartermaster-sergeants	200
United States Military Academy detachment	440
Indian scouts	75
Miscellaneous	1,620
Total Regular Army	69,861
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment	574
Philippine Scouts	5,208
Aggregate	75,643

OFFICERS.

On June 30, 1907, there were 3,656 commissioned officers of the Regular Army. Of these 900 (including 55 chaplains) were general officers or officers of the staff corps and departments, and 2,756 belonged to the line.

Of the general and staff officers 779 were present for duty, 16 were absent sick, 37 on leave, and 68 on detached duty. Of the line officers 2,008 were present for duty, 32 were absent sick, 101 on leave, 614 on detached duty, and 1 in arrest.

From the foregoing it will be seen that at the close of the fiscal year 13.45 per cent of the general and staff officers and 27.14 per cent of the line officers were absent from their regular duties. At the close of the preceding fiscal year 12.60 per cent of the general and staff officers and 27.45 per cent of the line officers were so absent. This shows that the relative number of general and staff officers absent from their commands is somewhat larger, and the relative number of line officers slightly less, than at the close of the preceding year. In this connection it is proper to remark, however, that the percentage of absentees on June 30, 1906, included officers on graduating leave, but that the percentages on June 30, 1907, include none

on graduating leave, because the graduates had not been assigned to branches of the service or appointed on that date. If they were included as on graduating leave the percentages of absentees, both of the line and of the staff, would be larger for June 30, 1907, than for June 30, 1906.

Detached officers. The following table shows the character of duty performed by the 682 officers on detached service and the number engaged in each particular duty and their branches of service:

Duty.	General officers and officers of staff corps and departments.	Cavalry.	Field Artillery.	Coast Artillery Corps.	Infantry.	Total.
The General Staff	7	10	3	6	16	42
With the General Staff		2				2
Recruiting service		26	5	13	47	91
United States Military Academy	11	20	7	13	22	73
Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth	8	29	4		43	84
Artillery School, Fort Monroe			10	39		49
Cavalry and Light Artillery School, Fort Riley		11	2			13
School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten				14		14
School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey		3			10	13
Engineer School, Washington Barracks	13					13
At schools in Europe		3				3
Instructors at State educational institutions		16	1	4	35	56
Aids-de-camp		15	3	1	10	29
With Philippine government		3			11	14
With provisional government in Cuba	9	5	1	1	5	21
With Isthmian Canal Commission	10	2		1		13
Military attachés	1	3	1	1	4	10
With Porto Rico Provisional Regiment					3	3
With Philippine Scouts		4			16	20
Acting judge-advocates		2			5	7
With Quartermaster's Department		8			2	10
Assistants to Chief of Artillery				6		6
Acting inspectors-general		1		2		3
In bureaus of War Department					1	1
At department headquarters		7		2	15	24
On transport service		3			6	9
Superintendent Carlisle Indian School		1				1
At the military prisons	1	2		2	8	13
Indian agent		1				1
With militia		4			3	7
Member of Ordnance Board				1		1
Alaskan Road Commission					2	2
Member of Light-House Board	1					1
Office Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia	2					2

Duty.	General officers and officers of staff corps and departments.	Cavalry.	Field Artillery.	Coast Artillery Corps.	Infantry.	Total.
Superintendent State, War, and Navy Building	1					1
Progressive military map work					4	4
Assistants to Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds		2				2
At War College	1	5		2	3	11
In charge of Indian prisoners		2				2
At Jamestown Exposition		1			4	5
With Signal Corps				2		2
Superintendent Yellowstone National Park		1				1
Special duty abroad	3					3
Total	68	192	37	110	275	682

It is apparent from an examination of this table that these detached officers are all usefully employed. Generally their work is of a military character, and in the very few cases where this is not so there can be no doubt that the duty performed is of the utmost importance and could not well be dispensed with. The fact remains, nevertheless, that the absence of such a large number of officers from their commands is not without its bad effect upon the discipline and efficiency of the Army. The number of officers absent from their commands has increased during the fiscal year. On June 30, 1906, 5.80 per cent of the general officers and officers of the staff corps and departments and 20.16 per cent of the line officers were absent on detached service. On June 30, 1907, those percentages were 7.56 for general and staff officers and 22.28 for line officers.

The seriousness of this situation is such that a majority of the commanding generals of military departments comment upon this undesirable condition of affairs in their annual reports for 1907. In a general way the remedies suggested by them are broadly in the direction of an increase in the total number of officers for the service, rather than a reduction in the number of places that must necessarily be filled by detaching officers from their commands for a longer or shorter period.

It is apparent from an analysis of the figures given in this report and in reports of preceding years that the great bulk of absenteeism of officers from their usual military duties with their commands results from detailing officers for recruiting duty and for duty in con-

nection with the extensive system of military education that is being carried on both in the Army and in the several States at institutions of learning and with the militia forces. It goes without saying that many officers must always be needed for recruiting service; it is equally certain that the number of officers engaged in work of an educational character, either as students or instructors, can never be materially reduced without serious impairment of the efficiency of the Army and the militia.

These facts are incontrovertible and the statements made are but repetitions in substance of what has been said in annual reports for several years past. In my judgment it will be the wisest sort of economy for the nation to recognize the situation and to provide additional officers to meet a condition which is fast becoming a menace, for I can not but feel that it has a very decided, if not direct, bearing upon the failure of men to reenlist in the Army and upon desertions. There can be no reasonable doubt that the more constant presence of company officers with the organizations to which they belong, and whose military training, discipline, and general welfare it is their legitimate function to maintain, would, next to increased pay, prove one of the most potent factors for promoting contentment among the enlisted men of their commands.

The matter has been given very careful consideration by the War Department General Staff, and the subject-matter is very clearly and comprehensively discussed in a letter of the Chief of Staff which accompanies this report, marked Appendix A, and in which reasons are presented for an addition of 612 officers to the number already authorized for the Army. I cordially concur in the recommendations of this letter.

Second lieutenants.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, 155 second lieutenants were added to the Army, 110 of them being appointed from the Military Academy, 27 from enlisted men of the Army, and 18 from civil life.

These appointments left 98 vacancies in the line of the Army on July 1, 1907—3 in the cavalry, 20 in the Field Artillery, 51 in the Coast Artillery, and 24 in the Infantry. These vacancies are to be filled as follows:

1. By enlisted men in the Army.

2. By not to exceed six honor graduates of the class of 1907 of the institutions of learning to which officers of the Army are detailed as

professors of military science and tactics and whose students have exhibited the greatest proficiency in military training and knowledge.

3. Vacancies remaining after provision shall have been made for the appointment of enlisted men and honor graduates who have successfully passed the prescribed examinations may be filled by the appointment, after competitive examination, of such candidates as may be designated by the President for examination.

To fill these 98 vacancies, 14 enlisted men of the Army, 4 honor graduates of civil educational institutions at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics, and 95 civilians, making a total of 113 competing candidates for examination, were ordered or designated for examination by a board of officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., September 24, 1907. One honor graduate and 38 of the civilians failed to report and 1 of the civilian candidates who reported withdrew from the examination, and 11 other civilian candidates either declined to appear or were found to be ineligible, under the regulations, for examination.

Examination of officers for promotion.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, 617 officers were examined for promotion, as against 346 in 1906 and 156 in 1905, and 6 were reexamined. On the first examination 578 were found qualified; 20 were found professionally or morally disqualified and, with the exception of 1 who resigned before the order of suspension went into effect, were suspended for one year; and 19 were found physically disqualified and were retired with the next higher grade.

Of the 6 reexamined after suspension, 4 were found qualified for promotion and 2 were found professionally disqualified and were honorably discharged.

Retired officers.

On June 30, 1907, there were 939 officers on the retired list, 82 having been retired during the fiscal year—an increase of 2 over the preceding year. Of this number, 43 were retired for disability; 20 on their own application; 17 by operation of law, having reached the age limit, and 2 were retired under special acts of Congress. Of the 20 who were retired on their own application, 11 had been in the service over forty years and 9 had had over thirty years' service.

During the year 9 officers—8 colonels and 1 captain—were advanced one grade on the retired list under the provisions of the act of April

23, 1904. During the preceding year 14 colonels, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 4 majors, and 2 captains were so advanced under this law.

Under the act of Congress authorizing the Secretary of War to detail retired officers, with their consent, to certain specified duties, 82 retired officers were on active duty at the close of the fiscal year. Of this number 30 were instructors at educational institutions, 20 were detailed with the State militia, 26 were on recruiting service, 3 were on duty as officers of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., and 3 were stationed in Cuba.

ENLISTED MEN.

Enlistments.

The total number of enlistments in the Army during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907 (exclusive of the Hospital Corps and Philippine Scouts), was 20,410. Of this number, 7,384 were reenlistments and 13,026 were original enlistments. The percentage of native-born (white and colored) among the original enlistments was 86. The corresponding figures for the preceding fiscal year (1906) are as follows: Total enlistments, 24,083, of which 8,849 were reenlistments and 15,234 were original enlistments, the percentage of native-born among the original enlistments being 89.

Of the 20,410 accepted applicants, 17,313 were native born, 2,586 were of foreign birth, 32 were Indians, 10 were born in the Philippine Islands (reenlisted for band musicians), and 469 were born in Porto Rico.

Of the 20,410 accepted applicants, 18,390 were white, 1,509 were colored, 32 were Indians, 469 were Porto Ricans, and 10 were Filipinos. Nineteen thousand two hundred and twenty-five were enlisted for the line of the Army, 718 for the staff departments, and 467 for the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.

In making these 19,692 enlistments for the line of the Army and the Porto Rico regiment, the recruiting officers examined 75,862 men, of whom 56,170, or about 74 per cent of the whole number, were rejected as lacking in either mental, moral, or physical qualifications. Of the applicants for enlistment in the line, 1,580 were rejected as aliens and 2,880 as illiterate.

During the fiscal year 1907, 515 Filipinos were enlisted for the Philippine Scouts, as compared with 591 during the preceding fiscal year. As required by the law authorizing their enlistment, they were all natives of the Philippine Islands. Of the total number, 389 were *original enlistments* and 126 were reenlistments.

The number of men enlisted for the Hospital Corps during the year was 706, of whom 576 were native born and 130 were of foreign birth. Six hundred and sixty-eight were white and 38 were colored. The original enlistments numbered 333 and the reenlistments 373.

Of the 19,225 enlistments for the line of the Army, 9,998 were made at general depots; 3,575 at depot posts; 3,994 at military posts other than depot posts; 526 in the field, and 1,132 at general recruiting stations, most of which were made prior to commencing operations under War Department Circular No. 41 of July 26, 1906, which directed the discontinuance of enlistments and reenlistments at general recruiting stations, except the reenlistment of members of recruiting parties at such stations.

Including the Hospital Corps and the Philippine Scouts the aggregate of all the enlistments and reenlistments for the Army during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, was 21,631.

Recruitment of the Army.

It has been found impossible to secure the full number of enlisted men for the Army that is authorized by law and Executive order made in pursuance of law. The results in this respect were not as satisfactory for the past fiscal year as they were for the year preceding, although increased effort was made to that end and every practicable method that could be devised was resorted to. Notwithstanding all these efforts it was found impossible wholly to make good the losses occurring so as to maintain the enlisted strength of the Army as heretofore authorized, to say nothing of increasing that strength to the limit authorized for the increase of the artillery branch of the service. The present enlisted strength of the Army is 50,190 enlisted men, while the authorized strength is 69,861 enlisted men; and although the Department, by the most strenuous efforts, has succeeded in raising the average monthly number of enlistments and reenlistments beyond the monthly average of the preceding year, this increased average, even if kept up, will not be sufficient to maintain the Army at its present enlisted strength, which, as shown above, is less than 72 per cent of the maximum authorized strength.

While many reasons have been advanced for the difficulty experienced in recruiting, I think a sufficient reason is to be found in the inadequacy of the pay.

While there is always more or less difficulty in securing the enlistment of soldiers in time of peace, this difficulty is of course much

augmented in periods of great and widespread prosperity. When the supply of mere laborers is not equal to the demand for them, although the wages offered range from $1.75 to $2.50 or more a day, it is not strange that men do not care to enlist in the Army at $13 a month. Although their real compensation is much more than this, because they are well housed and fed and clothed and receive medical and dental services in addition, still the life is full of hard work with the drills and practice marches and fatigue duty that are essential to the proper training of a soldier and inseparable from the maintenance of an army post in good condition; and there is of course a far greater degree of discipline required than is usually found in civil employment. At small and isolated posts the monotony of the routine naturally becomes accentuated and the soldier's life correspondingly becomes less attractive.

With the present rates of pay it is especially difficult to keep the ranks of the Coast Artillery full. This service requires for its proper performance a high degree of mechanical skill, and the training necessary to develop the men leads to their acquisition of a considerable knowledge of electricity and a skill in assembling and manipulating various kinds of electrical apparatus in general use in the commercial world. The result is that by the time these men have served one enlistment they have attained a proficiency which commands a very much higher remuneration in civil employment than it does in the army, and they do not reenlist. I think it is quite probable that an increase in the pay of enlisted men, including considerable additional inducement for men to reenlist and such reasonable increase in the pay of noncommissioned officers as would stimulate men to remain in the service and to qualify themselves for these higher positions, would have a markedly beneficial effect upon the recruitment of the Army.

I earnestly recommend that the same system be made to apply to the fixing of the pay of the enlisted men and of the noncommissioned officers that now obtains in respect to the Navy, so that the President may fix the rates of pay within defined limits. This would enable the President to classify enlisted men according to length of service and meritorious service and vary their pay accordingly, and also to make a large proportionate advance in the pay of noncommissioned officers, which would secure them as permanent members of the Army. *Such results* would make much for better dicipline and higher efficiency.

A great deal of consideration has been given to the matter of the compensation of the enlisted men and its effect upon recruitment, desertions, and the efficiency of the service. I attach hereto, marked Appendix B, a study of the subject made by the General Staff, which is clear, complete, and in every way satisfactory.

General Service Corps.

Another measure that would undoubtedly secure greater contentment in the line of the Army and reduce desertions is the establishment of a general service corps, for duty as wagon masters, engineers, firemen, overseers, teamsters, packers, carpenters, blacksmiths, laborers, clerks, etc. This class of work is now performed in part by civilian employees and in part by soldiers detailed on extra and special duty. Under present conditions there must always be a large number of soldiers detached from their companies for work of this kind. If they are given extra pay for it, it encourages them to seek duty other than that for which they were primarily enlisted. If they are not paid extra for this class of work, they are dissatisfied at being employed upon work for which they did not enlist and at wages which are much less than like services would command in civil employment; and in either event the organizations to which they belong are depleted of their proper strength and the soldiers deprived of the military training which was the main purpose of their enlistment. Under present conditions it is possible that a private with only a few months' service to his credit may secure a detail for extra duty which will give him more pay than his first sergeant, although the latter may be a trained soldier of many years' service. The veteran first sergeant is an invaluable factor in securing and maintaining the discipline and efficiency of a company organization, and as a noncommissioned officer has a unique and peculiar status among enlisted men. The conditions that have been described do not conduce to the perpetuation of his kind, nor do they make for the best interests of either noncommissioned officer or private.

After careful consideration and study by the General Staff a measure for the organization of an enlisted service corps for the supply departments was recommended to the last Congress, and bills were introduced in both Houses of Congress (Senate 3926 and House 13384). These bills provided for an enlisted force not exceeding 7,000, to be attached, 6,000 to the Quartermaster's and 1,000 to the Subsistence Departments of the Army, to be charged with work now

performed by a large force of civilian employees and enlisted men of the line detailed on extra and special duty. The expense of the proposed measure was estimated at $400,000 per year, after deducting the amount now paid the extra-duty men, civilian teamsters, and laborers.

This matter will again be brought to the attention of Congress and an attempt made to secure favorable consideration of the measure.

A noteworthy feature in the recruitment of the Army under present conditions is the increasing numbers of men who fail to reenlist and of those who leave the Army before the expiration of their term of service by purchasing their discharge. Numerous and varied are the causes assigned by military authorities for the inability to keep the enlisted strength of the Army up to the proper standard. But whatever may be the reason for this state of affairs, and for the number of desertions, which in any view of the case are far in excess of what they ought to be, the figures and facts that have been given in the preceding part of this report reveal a situation that is extremely undesirable and so serious in its ultimate consequences as to compel the careful consideration and prompt remedial action that the matter merits. The fact can not be disregarded nor explained away that for some reason or other the life of the soldier as at present constituted is not one to attract the best and most desirable class of enlisted men. Such a condition is radically wrong and ought speedily to be remedied. The service should be made so attractive and desirable that it will not be difficult to get nor hard to hold the class of men the Army needs in its enlisted personnel, and the way to do that, in my opinion, is to make service in the Army a life work (as it used to be) for those who are adapted to it, by offering suitable rewards for proficiency when attained, a greater increase of pay for length of service, and by the establishment of conditions that will elevate and sustain the self-respect of the enlisted man by making the duties of his daily life more those of the soldier—for which object he entered the Army—and less those of a laborer, for service as which he could get much more pay in civil life.

Our Army is relatively a small one compared with the armies of other nations and in proportion to our area, population, and resources. The traditional policy of the United States has always been against the maintenance of a large standing army and probably always will be; but our interests and our necessities demand that the Army shall *always be of the highest* standard and of the greatest effectiveness *possible for its size.* We can afford to have this so; we can not afford

to have it otherwise. To that end the Army now needs more officers, both in the line and in the staff, and it needs more enlisted men; and it is imperative that both officers and enlisted men should be a carefully selected force, and that they should be at all times in prime condition, mentally and physically, for active service. To accomplish this and constantly to keep the best class of men in the Army requires adequate pay, a steady flow of promotion for efficiency, and a fair degree of elimination by retirement or otherwise as the circumstances may call for. Individual cases of enthusiasm, intelligent effort, and hard work without sufficient compensation or other adequate recognition are to be found in every vocation, and fortunately are not rare in our Army; but to secure these *en masse* requires, as inducements to preparation and performance, the just rewards of labor of a character similar to those which I have indicated above.

LOSSES.

The following statement shows the losses from all causes in the Army, including the Porto Rico Regiment and the Philippine Scouts, during the year ended June 30, 1907:

REGULAR ARMY.

Officers:		
Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc	14	
Resigned or discharged	39	
Dismissed	3	
Deserted	1	
Retired	82	
		139
Enlisted men:		
Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc	358	
Discharged upon expiration of term of service	12,816	
Discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial, or by order	8,217	
Deserted	4,522	
Retired	258	
		26,171
Total		26,310

Wounded: 33 enlisted men.

PORTO RICO PROVISIONAL REGIMENT.

Officers:		
Resigned or discharged		1
Enlisted men:		
Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc	6	
Discharged upon expiration of term of service	446	
Discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial, or by order	12	
Deserted	3	
		467
Total		468

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Officers:		
Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc	2	
Resigned or discharged	9	
Deserted	1	
		12
Enlisted men:		
Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc	53	
Discharged upon expiration of term of service	416	
Discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial, or by order	172	
Deserted	7	
		648
Total		660

Wounded: One officer and 4 enlisted men.

AGGREGATE.

Officers:		
Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc	16	
Resigned or discharged	49	
Dismissed	3	
Deserted	2	
Retired	82	
		152
Enlisted men:		
Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc	417	
Discharged upon expiration of term of service	13,678	
Discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial, or by order	8,401	
Deserted	4,532	
Retired	258	
		27,286
		27,438

Wounded: 1 officer and 37 enlisted men.

HEALTH AND MORTALITY.

The health of the Army has continued very satisfactory, as shown by the following statistics, in all of which the figures given are for calendar instead of fiscal years:

For the American Army proper the number of admissions to sick report during the year was 72,071, equal to an admission rate of 1,276.88, compared with 1,295.97 for the previous year and 1,833.11 for the septennial period 1898 to 1904.

There were 358 deaths from all causes, equivalent to a rate of 6.11 per thousand of strength, compared with 6.28 and 14.62 per thousand, the corresponding rates for the previous year and the period 1898 to 1904, respectively.

For disability there were 1,523 men discharged, equal to a rate of 26 per thousand, compared with 25 per thousand for the preceding year and 22.81 for the septennial period 1898 to 1904.

The constantly noneffective rate of 49.79 for the year was a slight increase compared with 48.93, the noneffective rate for the preceding year.

Venereal diseases were again by far the most important diseases affecting the efficiency of the Army during the year. There were constantly on sick report for this class of affections 739 men, equal to the loss for the entire year of the service of about 11 full companies of infantry.

After venereal diseases in order of admission were malarial fevers, the rates for which were materially increased compared with those for the previous year.

As a cause of death tuberculosis again led with a rate of 0.77 per thousand, compared with 0.68, the corresponding rate for 1905. Typhoid fever was second; the mortality rate for this disease, however, showed to advantage compared with the two preceding years.

Tuberculosis led as a cause of discharge for disability with a rate of 3.11 for the year, venereal diseases were second, defects of vision third, and organic diseases of the heart fourth.

There were 229 admissions for gunshot wounds with 65 deaths and 2,953 admissions for wounds other than gunshot with 12 deaths. Twenty-one enlisted men were killed in action and 78 wounded, of whom 5 died as a result of their wounds, and 1 committed suicide. Of the killed 16 were by gunshot and 5 by bolo.

Alaska had the lowest admission and constantly noneffective rates and, next to Cuba, the lowest discharge and total loss rates for the year. The discharge, death, and total loss rates were lower in Cuba than any other country where American troops were serving. The United States proper had the highest discharge rate, but, next to Cuba, the lowest death rate, and the lowest death rate for disease which has been heretofore recorded, 2.84 per thousand. The Philippine Islands, as usual, had the highest admission, death, and constantly noneffective rates, and all the rates were a little higher than for 1905. The rates for Hawaii were not so good as those for the previous year.

As is generally the case, the rates for admission, discharge, and constant noneffectiveness were better for colored than for white troops, but the death rate among the colored troops was nearly two and a half times that of white troops, being greater in almost all classes

of diseases, especially so in diseases of the respiratory and circulatory systems.

The admission rate of 1,316.03 for the year for Filipino troops was slightly higher than the corresponding rate for the preceding year. The death and discharge rates also advanced, while the noneffective rate was about the same as for 1905.

The admission rate among the 544 Porto Rican troops of 1,505.51 per thousand was slightly higher than that for the previous year, the discharge rate was but little more than half that of 1905, while the death rate of 16.48 per thousand was three times as great as the corresponding rate for the preceding year.

Barracks and quarters in general have been reported as being in good sanitary condition.

The adoption of an isolation pavilion for the treatment of contagious diseases, separate from the main hospital, but complete in itself, marks a decided advance in hospital construction during the year.

Drainage and sewage disposal at posts remain about the same as last year. Some of the biological purification plants have been enlarged to meet the wants of increased garrisons, and an additional one has been erected at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

The McCall incinerator has been adopted as the preferred type to gradually replace the Reed trough system for the disposal of excreta in the field in permanent and semipermanent camps.

All sanitary defects at posts have been promptly reported, and they are corrected as rapidly as means at hand and available funds permit.

IMPROVEMENT OF POSTS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

There are three proposed improvements in the Philippines which I urgently recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress and for its favorable action.

The first is the appropriation of about $750,000 for the construction of a regimental post at Baguio, in Benguet, the same not to be expended until a railway, electric or other, has been constructed from Camp No. 1 to Baguio and making complete railroad transportation between Manila and Baguio.

The second, the enlargement of the reservation of Fort McKinley, *near Manila,* by the purchase of 6,000 acres for $185,000.

The third is an appropriation by Congress for the construction of an electric or other railway from Camp Overton, on the north shore of Mindanao, to Camp Keithley, on Lake Lanao, in the center of the Moro country.

First. Benguet is a province of northern Luzon, lying in the mountain ranges just east of the west coast. It is a plateau with an altitude of more than 5,000 feet. The temperature never rises above 80° F., and never falls below 40°. It is a country of pine trees and grass. It has as exhilarating an atmosphere as the Adirondacks. It is the place of all others for recuperation from tropical ailments. A railroad now extends from Manila to Camp No. 1, which is in Bued River Canyon and is about 22 miles from Baguio. The Philippine Commission has built a fine macadamized road from Camp No. 1 to Baguio, over which there is now a heavy traffic of carts, wagons, carriages, and automobiles. Advertisement has been issued by the Philippine Commission inviting bids for the acceptance of a concession for a railway to be built on this road from Camp No. 1 to Baguio, so as to make railway transportation possible from Manila to Baguio. This will greatly lower the cost of building materials and of supplies at Baguio. The civil government of the Philippines has assigned and the President has reserved a large tract of land for military purposes—large enough for the quarters, drill ground, and adjuncts of a full brigade. A post has already been established on this tract. A hospital has been built there and quarters for a small detachment and a number of officers' quarters. Nothing could be of greater aid to the Army than a post like this, to which every regiment in the islands might be sent during its tour in the Philippines for recuperation. The tour of the regiments in the islands might then well be lengthened to three years and great economy effected thereby.

Second. An option was secured on 6,000 acres of land admirably adapted for maneuvers immediately adjoining Fort McKinley. That post lies within 5 miles of Manila and is now reached by an electric railway from the city. The option fixes the price at $182,000, which is very low as the land is now assessed. I strongly urge the appropriation for the purpose. The land is now held by the Government under a lease with a privilege of purchase that expires in April. McKinley is a full brigade post admirably equipped, but the land upon which it stands is not of sufficient area. The post buildings crowd its limits.

Third. Camp Keithley is situate on Lake Lanao, in the Moro country in Mindanao. It is the most important post strategically in the whole Moro Province and must always be maintained. It is 25 miles from Camp Overton, a post on the north coast of the island, and all supplies have to be hauled by mule team 25 miles. The cost of this transportation is very heavy. It has been estimated that an electric or steam railway could be built and equipped for what it costs to transport supplies for three years, and that after that time the saving in the maintenance of the regiment always stationed at Camp Keithley would be materially reduced. I recommend the appropriation of $500,000 for the construction of this railway. Keithley is 3,000 feet above the sea, is a very healthful post, and if the access to it can be improved by a railway, its strategic position in reference not only to the Moro country, but to the whole archipelago, is excellent.

UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON.

The reestablishment of the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., early in 1906, relieved the overcrowded condition of the guardhouses at military posts in the United States, but before the end of June, 1906, the military prison had been filled to the limit of its capacity. The army appropriation act, approved March 2, 1907, provided—

> that hereafter any military prison that the Secretary of War may designate for the confinement of general prisoners for whom there is no room at the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., or whom it is impracticable to send there, shall be regarded as a branch of the said United States military prison and equally with it shall be subject to the laws relating thereto,

and pursuant to this provision of law the military prison at Alcatraz Island, Cal., the maximum capacity of which is 319 prisoners, was thus designated on March 21, 1907, and a prison guard was established in the same manner as the guard at the Leavenworth military prison; the military reservation of Alcatraz Island and the prison being designated as the "Pacific Branch of the United States military prison."

On June 30, 1907, there were 1,668 military convicts in custody. Of this number 611 were in confinement at military posts; 38 at the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.; 700 at the United States military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; 285 at the Pacific branch of the United States military prison at Alcatraz Island, Cal-

ifornia; 16 at the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C.; 1 at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex., and 17 in transit from one place of confinement to another.

The military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., is urgently in need of reconstruction. The buildings of the prison are very old, inadequate, unsanitary, and unsafe. The buildings are now overcrowded by more than 700 military convicts who are confined in them, and more than 600 other convicts are held at military posts because there is no room for them at the prison. These old prison buildings are not fireproof and can not be made so. The inflammable wooden construction of their interiors is a constant menace to the lives of the hundreds of men confined in them and is a perpetual source of anxiety to the prison officials and to the War Department. It is almost certain that if a fire should once gain headway at the prison in the nighttime the loss of life would be very great. It is impossible to remodel the buildings so as to make them fireproof, and even if this were not attempted they could not be made sanitary and equal to the demands upon them with the expenditure of any reasonable amount of money. For these reasons it has been decided to ask Congress for authority to reconstruct the prison, utilizing for the purpose the labor of the convicts as far as possible, and it is hoped that the authority asked for and the appropriation necessary for beginning the work may be granted.

By reconstructing the prison largely by the labor of prisoners, it is estimated that the entire cost of the work when completed will not exceed $583,000.

GEOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENTS.

In my last annual report reference was made to a proposed change in the system of military administration by which the territory of the United States is subdivided into geographical divisions and departments, the object of the contemplated change being to simplify administration by bringing the general officers in command of subdivisions of territory into closer relations with the War Department at Washington. To this end it was proposed to abolish the four geographical divisions into which the United States proper had been subdivided for military purposes.

This object was accomplished by an order that became effective on June 30, 1907, which discontinued the military geographical divi-

sions in the United States proper and continued the nine existing military departments with headquarters and territorial limits unchanged, except that the State of Missouri was transferred from the Department of Texas to the Department of the Missouri.

In the Philippine Islands the divisions and departments were continued as previously organized, the reasons for making the change in the United States not being applicable to the Philippines.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

During the past year the Army has been employed in the usual routine garrison and field work, and has pursued the progressive course of instruction prescribed in the regulations.

Philippine Islands.

In the Philippines quiet and good order have existed, except on the islands of Samar and Leyte, where some local disturbances created by the Pulajanes were too widespread and difficult for the constabulary to cope with alone and required the assistance of some detachments of the Army to restore order. On June 24 last the commanding general of the Philippines Division reported that the disturbed conditions there seemed to be over.

Army of Cuban Pacification.

The composition of the Army of Cuban Pacification has not been changed since the date of my last annual report. It consists of 4 squadrons of cavalry, 10 battalions of infantry, 3 batteries of Field Artillery, 1 battalion of engineers, and a company each of the Hospital and Signal Corps—276 officers and 4,437 enlisted men, a total of 4,713. The island of Cuba has been free from disturbances and there has been no unusual military activity. The conduct of the Army of Cuban Pacification has been characterized by self-restraint, good judgment, and sound discretion during its service on that Island.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Army of Cuban Pacification, in his annual report says:

> From the date of arrival in Cuba of the troops constituting this army it has been what its name implies—an army of pacification—and no occasion has arisen for resort to force.
>
> The moral effect of the presence of the troops has been most beneficial and their influence material. Though small in numbers, the force has nevertheless shown itself everywhere, and has quietly covered every nook and corner of the entire Island.

At the date of my last annual report a band of dissatisfied Ute Indians who had left their reservation in Utah had been conducted

Ute Indian disturbance.

by the military authorities to Fort Meade, S. Dak, where they were held awaiting orders as to final disposition. At a general council of the Cheyenne River Indians held at the Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak., April 15, 1907, the question of leasing part of their reservation lands to these Ute Indians was considered, and, favorable action following, the removal of the band of 393 Ute Indians with 600 or more ponies was gradually accomplished, the last of them leaving Fort Meade, June 11, 1907, for the Cheyenne River Indian Reseration, where arrangements for their future residence had been perfected through the Interior Department.

ADDITIONAL OFFICERS FOR THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A profound conviction of the importance of the subject makes it my duty again to call attention to the inadequate provision which the law as it now exists makes for the Medical Department of the Army. While much has been done since the Spanish war in the direction of enlarging and modernizing our Army, no proper provision has yet been made, although the matter has been repeatedly called to the attention of Congress, for bringing the Medical Department into a condition of strength and effectiveness that would enable it to meet the responsibilities and perform the service that would be exacted of it in time of war.

The paramount service which a medical corps renders in modern warfare consists largely in sanitary precautions and health measures that will reduce the amount of disease among the troops to a minimum and prevent the effective fighting strength of the army from being unnecessarily lessened from this cause. The great importance of such service for the Army of the United States in any war in which it will ever be engaged can not be too strongly emphasized, because in such an event our armies will always consist in the main of volunteers, who naturally do not fully realize the immense importance of safeguarding their health and taking care of their physical condition, and if they did, are not trained in the matters that are essential for that purpose.

The failure to make proper and adequate provision for caring for the health and comfort of the volunteer forces in time of war—and this can only be done by creating a sufficiently large body of competent surgeons with military knowledge and training—not only needlessly prolongs the struggle and involves the country in expen-

ditures of money far in excess of the actual cost of making proper provision in advance, but, most deplorable of all, brings anxiety and sorrow to households all over the land and condemns many a promising youth to unnecessary suffering and possibly to a premature grave.

A bill to promote the efficiency of the Medical Department was passed by the Senate at the last session, but having failed to come to a vote in the House of Representatives, the Medical Department remains with the same defective organization and urgent needs described in my last report.

The want of sufficient inducement in the way of pay and promotion caused six young medical officers, among the ablest and most promising in the corps, to resign from July 1, 1906, to July 31, 1907. It also made it impossible to secure more than ten suitable candidates for the last session of the Army Medical School. The result is that there are now 23 vacancies in the Medical Department.

To make up the very inadequate number of Regular medical officers, 176 civilian physicians are employed under contract. These so-called contract surgeons have but little, if any, military training or knowledge of the special duties devolving upon medical officers in the field, while the professional qualifications required of them are distinctly below those demanded of the Regular medical officer. But, at the present time, 55 of our garrisoned posts in the United States and Alaska, as compared with 42 last year, are entirely under the medical care of contract surgeons; this means that a large proportion of our troops are deprived of the benefit of the medical services to which they are entitled at the hands of our specially educated medical personnel.

It is also worth noting that, as a result of this condition, the Government has been put to considerable expense in transferring patients to general hospitals and to larger posts, where Regular medical officers are stationed.

The prime importance of scientific sanitation and hygienic measures in modern warfare has been repeatedly demonstrated. The instrumentality for accomplishing this work can not with safety be hastily improvised under the spur of impending necessity. The selection of suitable men for the Medical Department and their efficient military training is a gradual process which takes years of

hard and conscientious work. Under the existing organization it would be impossible to prevent a breakdown of the Medical Department in case of war involving the mobilization of volunteer forces, nor would it be possible to spare the necessary Regular medical officers to apply in these volunteer forces the modern sanitary measures so vital to the health and efficiency of troops, without which unnecessary suffering is produced and disaster invited.

Inasmuch as these serious defects in the organization of the Medical Department can only be corrected by legislation, and as the matter presented is one that can not safely be postponed, it is earnestly urged that the bill to promote the efficiency of the Medical Department passed by the Senate in each of the last three sessions of Congress receive the favorable consideration of Congress during the present session.

SEACOAST DEFENSES.

During the past fiscal year one 12-inch mortar, three 10-inch guns, and 130 rapid-fire guns have been added to the number of guns actually available for service in our seacoast defenses, and the status on June 30, 1907, of the emplacements at these defenses for which Congress has made appropriations is shown in the following table:

Emplacements.	12-inch mortars.	12-inch.	10-inch.	8-inch.	Rapid-fire.
Completed and guns mounted	376	105	[a] 122	[b] 94	[c] 455
Ready for armament	.....	.....	11	5	[d] 130
Under construction	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	376	105	133	99	587

[a] Including original experimental 10-inch carriage.
[b] Including 26 which have been dismounted since the war with Spain and 3 which are now temporarily mounted.
[c] One temporarily.
[d] Including 70 6-pounders not requiring permanent emplacements.

In the construction of these gun and mortar batteries the Engineer and Ordnance departments of the Army have cooperated harmoniously and effectively, the total number of emplacements prepared by the Engineer Department being promptly provided with armament by the Ordnance Department. Since April 21, 1904, no appropriation has been made for the construction of gun and mortar batteries. The construction of emplacements which had been begun under appropriations made up to that time has continued under the original allotment, and as the estimates were accurate the funds on

hand will be sufficient to complete them all. The engineer work involved in the completion of the defenses recommended by the National Coast Defense Board appointed by the President January 31, 1905, is estimated to require $16,052,431. The estimates of appropriations as recently submitted to Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, contain an item of $4,247,400 for continuing the work of construction of gun and mortar batteries in accordance with the present plans.

DEFENSE OF THE INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

The first appropriation for the construction of seacoast batteries in the insular possessions was contained in the fortification act approved April 21, 1904, and additional appropriations have been made in each of the three succeeding years, the aggregate amount appropriated to date being $2,360,000. With these appropriations work is being prosecuted at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Honolulu and Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands, and Manila and Subig Bay, Philippine Islands. The places recommended for fortification have all been visited by one or more members of the National Coast Defense Board and the suitability of fortification sites has been carefully studied by the Board, and expenditures are being made accordingly.

The estimate that has been submitted for the construction of batteries for the fiscal year 1909 is $8,618,000, divided as follows:

Manila and Subig Bay, Philippine Islands	$6,488,000
Honolulu and Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands	1,110,000
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	1,020,000

For arming these batteries, including the manufacture of guns and carriages, fire-control installation, and a proportion of ammunition, the sum of $4,563,739 has been asked for.

The first appropriation by Congress for submarine mines in our insular possessions was contained in the urgent deficiency appropriation act for the support of the military and naval establishments approved June 8, 1898, which provided $150,000 for the torpedo defense of Manila Harbor. An additional sum of $200,000 was provided in the Fortification Act of March 2, 1907, for submarine mines in our insular possessions. This money is now being applied in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Artillery and in conformity with the general plan of the National Coast Defense Board. The estimates

Torpedo defenses, insular possessions.

for the next fiscal year contain an item of $129,000 for continuing this work, to be applied at Honolulu and Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands.

ARMY AND MILITIA SEACOAST MANEUVERS.

It was the intention of the War Department to continue the same practical method of instructing Regular troops and organized militia in summer encampments that had proved so beneficial last year, to and from which camps the troops marched equipped and outfitted as for war; but the absence of troops in Cuba and at the Jamestown Exposition, and the necessary preparations for sending a large part of the mobile army in the United States to the Philippines to relieve organizations stationed there, left too few troops available for the proposed mobilization. It was possible, however, to detail suitable officers and small bodies of Regular troops to cooperate with and assist the organized militia with their regular encampments, and accordingly this was done whenever requested by the State authorities.

There was no combined encampment of all arms of the service with the militia this year, but joint army and militia coast-defense exercises were held by the Coast Artillery, which were participated in by militia organizations from the seaboard States, as follows:

Militia organizations participating in exercises.	Coast Artillery post to which assigned.
Maine National Guard (24 companies)	Forts McKinley, Preble, Williams, Lovett.
Massachusetts National Guard (24 companies)	Forts Banks, Strong, Warren, Andrews, Revere.
Rhode Island National Guard (13 companies)	Forts Adams and Greble.
Connecticut National Guard (17 companies)	Forts H. G. Wright, Terry, and Mansfield.
New York National Guard (31 companies)	Forts Schuyler, Totten, Wadsworth, Hamilton.
New Jersey National Guard (12 companies)	Fort Hancock.
Maryland National Guard (11 companies)	Fort Howard.
District of Columbia National Guard (12 companies)	Forts Washington and Hunt.
South Carolina National Guard (10 companies)	Fort Moultrie.
Alabama National Guard (4 companies)	Fort Moultrie.
Georgia National Guard (8 companies)	Fort Screven.
Florida National Guard (21 companies)	Forts Taylor, Dade, De Soto, Pickens, McRee.
California National Guard (36 companies)	Forts Rosecrans, Miley, Winfield Scott, Baker.
Oregon National Guard (7 companies)	Forts Stevens and Columbia.
Washington National Guard (11 companies)	Forts Worden, Flagler, and Casey.

All of the coast States except Delaware, Virginia, and North Carolina, which had made arrangements for their troops to go to the Jamestown Exposition, responded favorably to the invitation of the

Department to participate in these joint exercises. Texas wished to participate, but owing to the fact that the defenses of Galveston have not yet been rehabilitated since the storm of 1900, no coast-defense exercises could be held at Galveston, and it was too far to transport the Texas troops to San Diego, Cal., on the west, or Pensacola, Fla., on the east, the nearest places at which exercises were to be held.

These joint exercises lasted about ten days at each post, beginning June 8 and continuing during July, August, and October, the last being in the Florida district from October 15 to November 1. The aggregate number of the militia participating was 860 officers and 12,660 men.

The Chief of Artillery speaks of the excellent spirit, zeal, and desire to learn coast artillery gun work exhibited by the militia in these maneuvers, and regards the exercises as successful beyond his most sanguine expectations. Both Regular and militia officers and men report that the exercises were in a very high degree interesting and instructive.

One of the main objects of these joint exercises was to encourage and foster the creation of a militia coast artillery force. The present number of the regular coast artillery is about sufficient to provide a complete manning body for one-half of the guns in our seacoast fortifications, or they can be so disposed as to provide one-half of a manning body for all of the guns. It was the idea of General Murray to make this latter disposition and to use the militia to provide the remaining half of the manning body necessary to operate all the guns, and also to use the militia as so-called "artillery supports," which are required to protect the land approaches of the batteries against attack in the rear by small landing parties from ships that are in action against the batteries.

The plan for the exercises provided that each Regular Coast Artillery company should be linked for drill and instruction purposes with a militia company acting as Coast Artillery, and that the officers and men of these two linked companies should affiliate as closely as possible in all matters pertaining to their duties; each officer and each man of the regular companies acting as the coach and tutor of the corresponding officer and man of the linked militia company, it being the theory that by this policy instruction would be most expeditiously given and good-fellowship promoted between the Regulars

and the militia. From personal visits to artillery districts during the period of the exercises, and from personal correspondence and reports in the daily press, the Chief of Artillery is led to believe that—

There is good ground to hope that from the initiative and impetus of these joint army and militia coast-defense exercises there may, in course of time, develop an adequate and efficient Coast Artillery reserve among the militia to reenforce the Regular Coast Artillery in time of war and an equally adequate and efficient body of Coast Artillery supports to defend the coast batteries against land attacks from the rear.

SMALL ARMS.

Revolvers and automatic pistols.

At the request of the Chief of Ordnance a board was convened for the purpose of testing revolvers and automatic pistols, in order to determine the most desirable weapon and whether it was sufficiently superior to the service revolver to justify adoption. As a result of the tests the board stated its belief to be that the advantages of the automatic pistol and the disadvantages of the double-action revolver are such as to require the adoption of an automatic pistol if practical certainty of action shall be attained. None of the weapons tested was entirely satisfactory to the board in this respect, but favorable mention was made of some of the automatic pistols that were tested, and it has been determined to make a service test of these automatic pistols by furnishing them to six troops of cavalry to be used for one year to the exclusion of the service revolver. It is expected that the use of automatic pistols in the service for a year will furnish such information as will enable those interested in furnishing this type of pistol to make such improvements as will meet the objections which the board found to the final adoption of any one of the models presented.

Model of 1906 Ball Cartridge.

The adoption for the service of a new .30-caliber cartridge having a bullet of improved form of head and weighing 150 grains, recommended by the Chief of Ordnance after much experimentation to overcome the difficulty encountered in the development of this cartridge in obtaining a satisfactory length of accuracy life for the musket barrel, was approved by the Department October 15, 1906.

The difficulty referred to was due mainly to the high rate of erosion attending the use of the new cartridge. In the early stages of the development, the accuracy life of the musket was less than 1,000

rounds. The efforts to improve the powder have been rewarded by the production of powder the erosive action of which on the bore of the musket is so much less than of the powder formerly used that an unimpaired accuracy life of 4,500 rounds and a considerable life of fair accuracy beyond that point have been obtained with the new cartridge—an accuracy which compares favorably with that obtained with the model of 1903 ammunition.

The new cartridge is now being manufactured in quantities at Frankford Arsenal, and all the Government rifles have been adapted to the new bullet except those in the hands of troops, which will be called in as rapidly as practicable for the change.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

United States Military Academy.

Since October, 1904, the academic board and other officials at West Point have been engaged in the work of revising the schedule of studies for the United States Military Academy. The Military Academy authorities have given serious, continued, and painstaking effort to this subject since the date above mentioned, and the result of their work is embodied in a report recently made, which has been approved by the War Department.

The revision recommended by them fairly reconciles conflicting considerations and interests, and it is believed that it cures defects in the existing schedule and meets the present needs of the Academy as far as practicable.

The principal and most radical changes are as follows:

1. The instruction of the class of new cadets from date of admission, March 1, to June 1, in mathematics, English and history, and drill. This relieves the pressure upon the subsequent year and also permits early elimination of incompetent men.

2. The change of the course in Spanish to the first class year, and a material increase in the time devoted to this subject. So many graduates serve in Spanish-speaking countries that the necessity for this is evident.

3. The establishment of a separate department of English and history.

The schedule shows other and minor changes in the length and arrangement of courses.

Army War College.

The work of construction of the Army War College building at Washington Barracks, D. C., which has been going on for the last four years under the provisions

of acts of Congress approved June 30, 1902, and April 23, 1904, is now entirely finished, and the accounts have all been settled. The total cost of the building was $700,187.04.

In June, 1907, the building had reached such a stage of completion that the personnel and property of the War College were transferred from its temporary quarters at 22 Jackson place to its permanent home.

The Army War College is now in the fifth year of its successful operation. Its permanent personnel consists of its president and the officers of the General Staff assigned to the Third Division, and its temporary personnel of selected officers from the Army representing the different arms and branches of the service, who are detailed for the course, and of naval officers detailed for the same purpose.

During the past year the course of study and method of conducting the work of the college has been the same as heretofore, with such broadening of its scope and other minor changes as were dictated by experience. In the restricted quarters which the college has heretofore occupied it has been impossible to accommodate, without hampering the work, more than eleven student officers, in addition to the permanent personnel and the naval officers detailed to attend the courses. The transfer of the War College to its new building will now permit an increase in the number of officers detailed from the Army up to 40 or 50. For the present school year, however, it has been deemed best to limit the class of student officers to sixteen members.

The policy of having naval officers attend the course of the Army War College and officers of the Army attend the course at the Naval War College, which has been in operation for the past three years, has been continued with satisfaction and advantage to both services.

KEY WEST BARRACKS.

In my last annual report I called attention to an application which had been made for permission to fill in a part of the shallows from the shoreline, seaward, in front of the military reservation of Key West Barracks, to enable the Florida East Coast Railway Company to build its railway terminals and yards on this reclaimed land. Although these improvements would seriously interfere with the use of the barracks and quarters of the post, I felt constrained to facilitate in every way the construction of the railway to Key West

because of its importance for public purposes, especially strategic purposes. Moreover, the garrison which is maintained for the purpose of manning the guns located at Fort Taylor on the other side of the reservation, over a mile away, would be much more advantageously housed on a site near the guns. Accordingly I recommended that Congress give me specific authority to consent to the use of the foreshore pertaining to the military reservation at Key West Barracks by the railway company for the purposes indicated and also to make proper provision for the transfer of the post to a location more convenient to the fortifications at Fort Taylor.

The army appropriation act approved March 2, 1907, contained the following provisions:

For the acquisition of land near or adjoining Fort Taylor, at Key West, Florida, one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as the Secretary of War may deem necessary.

The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to permit the Florida East Coast Railway Company and its successors to make a fill and construct an embankment upon the submerged lands in front of the existing military reservation on which now stand the barracks and quarters of the military post at Key West, the said fill and embankment to be used by said railway company and its assigns for railroad purposes, subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Secretary of War may deem necessary in the public interest.

March 21, 1907, an instrument was executed by the Secretary of War granting the Florida East Coast Railway Company permission to make the improvements contemplated by this act, subject to conditions calculated to secure to the Government adequate compensating advantages for the privilege granted.

A board of officers convened for the purpose of examining land in the immediate vicinity of Fort Taylor, with a view to selecting the most favorable site, has recently submitted its report, and steps are now being taken for the acquisition of the land and the transfer of the garrison.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, $21,828,634.67 have been expended under the direction of the Chief of Engineers in connection with the improvement of rivers and harbors. This is a decrease of $157,536.37 as compared with the preceding fiscal year.

A detailed description of the different projects for river and harbor improvements, including a history of the project and a description of the work done from the inception of the improve-

ment to the end of the fiscal year and statistics of the commerce of the locality and other relevant information, will be found in the report of the Chief of Engineers. The following table shows the different items for which the expenditures of last year were made:

Rivers and harbors (general, including examinations, surveys, and contingencies)	$19,890,034.71
Removing sunken vessels	52,083.87
Operating snag and dredge boats on upper Mississippi River	25,000.00
Removing obstructions in Mississippi River	87,553.65
Gauging waters of the Mississippi River and its tributaries	7,189.00
Maintenance of South Pass channel, Mississippi River	149,759.43
Examinations and surveys at South Pass, Mississippi River	8,929.88
Operating snag boats on Ohio River	35,764.13
Operating and care of canals, etc	1,441,390.88
Prevention of deposits in New York Harbor	80,787.66
California Débris Commission (expenses)	18,478.97
Permanent International Commission of the Congresses of Navigation	1,716.38
International Waterways Commission	20,552.87
Commission on waterway connecting Chesapeake and Delaware bays	9,393.24
	21,828,634.67

In addition to the foregoing, the sum of $1,623,436.83 was expended for the work under the charge of the Mississippi River Commission; $74,649 was expended in continuing the enlargement of Governors Island, in New York Harbor, and $3,806.72 from funds contributed by citizens of St. Joseph, Mo., for the improvement of the Missouri River. As compared with similar expenditures for the previous fiscal year, these sums show a decrease of $505,989.36 for the Mississippi River Commission; $9,074.26 for the enlargement of Governors Island, and $31,370.87 in the expenditures from funds contributed by the citizens of St. Joseph, Mo., for the improvement of the Missouri River.

INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS COMMISSION.

The international commission, for which provision was made in the river and harbor act approved June 13, 1902, to investigate and report upon the conditions and uses of the waters adjacent to the boundary lines between the United States and Canada, held numerous meetings and public hearings during the year in both Canada and the United States.

The "act for the control and regulation of the waters of Niagara River, for the preservation of Niagara Falls, and for other purposes," approved June 29, 1906, prohibits the diversion of water from Niagara River or its tributaries, except with the consent of the Secretary of War, and authorizes the Secretary of War to grant permits for the diversion of water upon the American side, and for the transmission of electrical power from Canada, under certain prescribed conditions and to certain prescribed limits. In connection with these permits, the members of the Commission representing the United States submitted during the year a number of reports in addition to those mentioned in my last annual report.

Niagara Falls.

As the result of all the investigations, public hearings, and reports which have been had upon this subject permits have been granted by me as follows:

TO DIVERT WATER ON THE AMERICAN SIDE.

	Cu. ft. per second.
Niagara Falls Power Company	8,600
Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company	6,500
Lockport Hydraulic Company (Erie Canal)	500
	15,600

FOR TRANSMISSION OF POWER FROM DOMINION OF CANADA INTO UNITED STATES.

	Horsepower.
International Railway Company	1,500
Ontario Power Company	60,000
Canadian Niagara Falls Power Company	52,500
Electrical Development Company	46,000
	160,000

The Commission now has under consideration a bill referred to it by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the last Congress, to authorize the diversion of water from Niagara River at the Whirlpool Rapids, which bill was sent to it after Congress adjourned, but will, it is expected, be again introduced.

On the 4th of January, 1907, the full Commission submitted to the two governments a report upon the Chicago Drainage Canal, in which were the following recommendations:

Chicago Drainage Canal.

The waters of Lake Michigan in the United States, the waters of Georgian Bay in Canada, and the waters of Lake Superior partly in the United States and partly in Canada all form sources of supply of the Great Lakes system, finding their way by the St. Lawrence to the sea. All are interdependent and there

can be no diversion from any of them without injury to the whole system. By Article XXVI of the treaty of 1871 it is provided that "navigation of the river St. Lawrence, ascending and decending from the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, where it ceases to form the boundary between the two countries, from, to, and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of Great Britain, or of the Dominion of Canada, not inconsistent with such privileges of free navigation." It is desirable that in any treaty arrangement the waters of Lake Michigan, Georgian Bay, and all other waters forming part of the Great Lakes system should be declared to be "forever free and open for the purposes of commerce" to the citizens of the United States and the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, subject to any laws and regulations of either country and not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

The preservation of the levels of the Great Lakes is imperative. The interest of navigation in these waters is paramount, subject only to the right of use for domestic purposes, in which term is included necessary sanitary purposes. In our report of November 15, 1906, upon the application of the Minnesota Canal and Power Company to divert certain waters in Minnesota, we recommended, among other things, "that any treaty which may be entered into should define the uses to which international waters may be put by either country without the necessity of adjustment in each instance, and would respectfully suggest that such uses should be declared to be (*a*) uses for necessary domestic and sanitary purposes; (*b*) service of locks for navigation purposes; (*c*) the right to navigate." It is our opinion that so far as international action is concerned a treaty provision of that kind is all that is required in this case. We accordingly renew our recommendation of November 15, 1906, just quoted.

A careful consideration of all the circumstances leads us to the conclusion that the diversion of 10,000 cubic feet per second through the Chicago River will, with proper treatment of the sewage from areas now sparsely occupied, provide for all the population which will ever be tributary to that river, and that the amount named will therefore suffice for the sanitary purposes of the city for all time. Incidentally it will provide for the largest navigable waterway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River which has been considered by Congress.

We therefore recommend that the Government of the United States prohibit the diversion of more than 10,000 cubic feet per second for the Chicago Drainage Canal.

The recommendation that the diversion of more than 10,000 cubic feet per second be prohibited is adverse to the plans of the trustees of the sanitary district of Chicago, who propose to reverse the flow of the Calumet River, as has been done in the case of the Chicago River, and to cause it to discharge into the Des Plaines River and thence into the Mississippi River, instead of into Lake Michigan. Their plans call for the present diversion of 14,000 cubic feet per second, and for larger amounts in the future, to which no limit is assigned. The board of trustees having applied to me for a permit to construct the proposed channel for the diversion of Calumet River, a public hearing was held at the War Department, January 14.

1907, at which the trustees and the navigation interests of the Great Lakes were fully represented. As the law under which the permit was asked for provides that unless the Chief of Engineers shall recommend that it be granted, the Secretary of War is without power to give the requested authority, and as the Chief of Engineers declined to recommend it, the permit was denied March 14, 1907. I appended to my decision the following remarks:

The decision of the Chief of Engineers and its final character has made it unnecessary for me to consider the merits of the question, but I may say this much, that the application for a change in the Calumet River is to be made the basis for the withdrawal of a large amount of water from Lake Michigan and that all interested in the enormous lake traffic view the settlement of the question with grave apprehension. Added to this is the international complication which is likely to arise in the threatened lowering of the lake level in the ports and harbors and canals of Canada. On the other hand, it is maintained with great emphasis and elaboration of detail that the change in the Calumet River is essential to the healthful sanitation of Chicago and that the threatened injury to navigation is so small as to be negligible.

Between two such great interests the decision must be affected more or less by large public policy and expediency; and while I agree in the construction of the Judge-Advocate-General that the issue is left by statute to the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers and the concurrent decision of the Secretary of War, it may be fortunate that circumstances now require submission of this question of capital and national importance to the Congress of the United States.

Following this decision the board of trustees, at its session of September 18, 1907, decided to proceed with the construction of the proposed diversion channel, but to first give

Notice of its intention so to do to the Secretary of War and to the Attorney-General that they may, if they see fit, take such steps as they think proper to protect the rights, if any, of the General Government in the premises before the expenditure by the District of any considerable portion of the eight or ten millions of dollars necessary to construct the said channel.

As a matter of form, it began work on a very small scale October 16, 1907, whereupon, at the request of the War Department, the Department of Justice instituted injunction proceedings. It is expected that the case will be heard at an early date.

Under the direction of the department of public works of Canada a report was prepared in 1902 upon the subject of damage by overflow of the Richelieu River and a plan was submitted for correcting the evil. At its last session the Canadian parliament appropriated $10,000 for beginning the works proposed. The latter will be entirely within Canadian territory, but inasmuch as they may affect the interests of the United States

Richelieu River.

or of its citizens upon Lake Champlain, the Canadian government, before beginning the work, referred the matter to the International Waterways Commission. The matter was considered by the Commission at its session in Toronto, October 24, 1907, and the following resolution was passed, viz:

Whereas certain valuable lands in the valley of the Richelieu River, the outlet of Lake Champlain, are subject to damage by overflow; and

Whereas a plan for the reclamation of said lands submitted by Resident Engineer J. B. Michaud, April 7, 1902, to the Canadian government was referred by that government to the International Waterways Commission under date of May 6, 1907; and

Whereas the international question involved relates only to the effect of the proposed works upon the interests of the United States or of its citizens upon Lake Champlain; and

Whereas the average level of Lake Champlain is 96.1 feet above tide water, and the monthly mean level during floods is about 100:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the International Waterways Commission that the works proposed can be constructed without injury to the interests of the United States or of its citizens upon Lake Champlain, provided a movable dam be constructed at St. Johns, and so operated that the flood waters of Lake Champlain shall be allowed to rise to a monthly mean level of 97, and the level of the lake shall thereafter be maintained at or above 95.

International boundary in Lake Erie.

In August, 1906, a large number of nets were placed in Lake Erie by the Keystone Fish Company, of Erie, Pa., near the middle of the lake, but on what they claim is the American side of the boundary. Most of these nets were promptly seized and confiscated by the Canadian vessel *Vigilant*. The commander of the *Vigilant* then proposed to the American fishermen to show them the boundary, and aid them in marking it with buoys, so that they might always remain on their own side of the line if they desired to do so. The proposal was forwarded to the Secretary of State, and by him to the Secretary of War, under date of September 5, 1906, with the request that it

be referred to the International Waterways Commission with the inquiry whether it is known that the American and Canadian charts of the locality agree as to the distance to be logged from the gas buoy at Erie to the boundary line on the usual fishing grounds.

The Commission found that the boundary line as laid down on the British Admiralty chart differed widely from that on the United States hydrographic chart. It found also that the map on file with the treaty of Ghent, from which both of the above-mentioned charts derive their authority, is so inaccurate that no two persons would probably transfer the boundary line marked thereon to a modern

chart in the same way; and that it is, in fact, worthless for its purpose. Under date of January 4, 1907, the full Commission submitted to the two governments a report in which were the following recommendations:

(*a*) That the entire boundary line from the point where the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude meets the middle of the St. Lawrence River, through that river, the Great Lakes, and connecting waters, in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the treaties of 1783, 1814, and 1842, be located to accord as nearly as possible with the lines fixed by the commissioners appointed under the treaty of Ghent, and the treaty of 1842 be delineated upon modern charts, and be so described by reference to fixed monuments, where necessary, that it can in the future be relocated at any given point by survey.

(*b*) That the location, delineation on modern charts, and monumenting of the boundary line proceed under the direction of this Commission or another international commission to be appointed, and that when it is located, laid down on modern charts, and monumented, it be finally fixed and determined by treaty accordingly.

(*c*) That this Commission be authorized to locate, lay down upon a modern chart, and monument the boundary line through Lake Erie.

This report was forwarded to the Secretary of State.

The Commission made recommendations January 4, 1907, concerning the proposal of a private corporation to construct a "summer resort with navigable approaches thereto, and the development of water power," in the river St. Lawrence near Long Sault Island; and it has under consideration certain proposed legislation by Congress authorizing the construction of works near the same locality for the development of power and the improvement of navigation, referred to it by the War Department. It has devoted a large amount of labor to the question of the regulation of Lake Erie, but it is not yet ready to report upon that important subject.

ALASKA ROAD WORK.

The construction of wagon roads, bridges, and trails under the "Alaska Fund" and of military and post roads under the special appropriation by Congress was continued under the direction of the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska with commendable results. This work embraces also the marking by guide stakes, carrying small flags or metal disks, the lines of winter travel over exposed and treeless sections, where, without such guides, the traveler or mail carrier in the winter storm often lost his way and not infrequently his life.

The benefit to the mail service from improvements on the overland mail trail from Valdez to the Seward Peninsula up to last winter

was evidenced by the arrival at Nome on December 5 of the first through winter mail, forty-nine days from Seattle, as against December 29 of the previous year and December 31 of the year before. This saving of twenty-four days over any previous record was greatly appreciated by the citizens of Nome and vicinity, and was made the occasion of a telegram to that effect to the Secretary of War. The best time from Seattle to Nome was thirty-nine days, and it is expected that this time will be still further reduced the coming winter. The record time of the mail from Valdez to Fairbanks during the winter was six days, ten hours, and ten minutes—376 miles. The greater portion of this distance is made by four-horse sleighs, although there are still some mountain sections where the single-horse sled, or "double-ender," has to be used, and where at certain periods service by pack horse only is practicable. Approximately $100,000 were expended during the past season upon this main route and the extension beyond Fairbanks to Fort Gibbon, and a considerable further expenditure will be necessary to make it an entirely safe and satisfactory winter route. Other routes where considerable expenditures were made during the season, and which may be regarded as trunk lines, were the one leading from Fort Wm. H. Seward, Haines Mission, up the Chilcat River, and that leading from Eagle City, Fort Egbert, toward the Forty Mile District. A vast amount of work was accomplished in other sections meeting the most immediate needs and distributed from Prince of Wales Island in southeast Alaska to the north shore of Seward Peninsula. New construction for the year embraces 89.73 miles summer wagon road, 251.25 miles winter sled road, 118.50 miles of pack or dog-team trail, two river bridges, three ferries installed, and 382 miles of winter trail flagged.

In addition to the improvement in the mail service referred to above, the same encouraging results as noted in last year's report, in the way of reduction in the cost of transporting supplies, were observed wherever roads were built by the Commission.

Owing to the remoteness and pioneer character of the work and the shortness of the working season, some latitude had formerly been exercised by the Road Commission in the application of the eight-hour law to this work, the conditions referred to being considered by the Commission as constituting an "extraordinary emergency" within

the meaning of the law. During the past season, however, under instructions from the War Department, the law has been rigidly applied, and this fact with the initial high cost of equipment and subsistence of the men and the expense of transferring parties a considerable distance at times to and from the locality of the work, and the high rate of daily wage for all men employed for the eight-hour day remaining the same, necessarily resulted in a greatly increased cost of construction. In addition, the requests for assistance in the way of road and trail construction in various parts of the Territory were very numerous and called for expenditures far in excess of the funds available or likely to become available in the near future.

For these reasons the special appropriation of $250,000 made by the last session of Congress in aid of this work has been expended more rapidly than was anticipated, and is now practically exhausted. An estimate has been submitted by the Board for a further appropriation to continue the work during the next and succeeding seasons of $400,000, not more than $200,000 to be expended in any one season, which I recommend be granted.

The report of the board of road commissioners, made in pursuance of the act of Congress approved May 14, 1906, is transmitted herewith marked Appendix C.

EXPENDITURES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND ESTIMATES.

The expenditures for the last fiscal year (1907), the estimates and appropriations for the present fiscal year (1908), and the estimates for the next fiscal year (1909) are as follows:

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.				
Salaries	$1,774,199.92	$1,842,616.00	$1,840,786.00	$1,873,522.00
Contingent expenses, War Department	53,565.67	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Stationery, War Department	20,142.83	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Rent of buildings, War Department	17,720.00	17,720.00	17,720.00	17,720.00
Postage to Postal-Union countries, War Department	225.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Salaries and contingent expenses under Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds	70,622.36	83,990.00	74,850.00	85,670.00
Statement of receipts and expenditures in Cuba and the Philippine Islands	500.00	.....	.....	.....
Total civil establishment	1,936,975.78	2,019,826.00	2,008,856.00	2,052,412.00

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.				
Secretary's Office:				
Contingencies of the Army	$10,158.85	$15,000.00	$15,000.00	$15,000.00
Construction and maintenance of military and post roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska			250,000.00	
Emergency fund, War Department	682,502.84			
Office of the Chief of Staff:				
Army War College	14,940.54	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Contingencies, Military Information Division, General Staff Corps	9,399.52	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
United States service schools	19,153.86	25,000.00	25,000.00	17,000.00
Contingent expenses at military posts				5,000.00
The Adjutant-General's Department, contingencies, headquarters of military departments	7,147.27	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Under the Chief of Artillery:				
School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N. Y.	16,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	
Coast Defense School, Fort Monroe, Va.				28,000.00
Chief Signal Officer:				
Signal Service of the Army	192,150.78	200,000.00	200,000.00	354,900.00
Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system			190,000.00	202,500.00
Submarine cable, Washington to Alaska	11.53			
Pay Department, pay, etc., of the Army	30,872,084.90	30,727,217.48	31,468,677.23	33,665,602.04
Subsistence Department, subsistence of the Army	5,590,021.18	6,499,984.80	6,832,761.15	6,832,720.09
Quartermaster's Department:				
Regular supplies	5,490,822.52	6,350,998.20	6,500,000.00	9,937,156.10
Equipment of officers' schools, military posts	3,542.81	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00
Incidental expenses	1,954,060.23	1,900,933.72	1,944,016.72	2,428,237.76
Horses for cavalry, artillery, engineers, etc	256,975.69	400,000.00	493,723.37	514,678.00
Barracks and quarters	3,565,326.73	6,750,962.00	3,750,000.00	4,690,187.85
Military post exchanges	408,846.23	397,500.00	397,500.00	525,000.00
Transportation of the Army and its supplies	15,044,918.91	14,202,964.72	14,500,000.00	11,236,612.40
Roads, walks, wharves and drainage				994,378.00
Water and sewers at military posts				2,711,275.00
Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands	170,809.77	459,215.00	400,000.00	731,022.00
Clothing, and camp and garrison equipage	3,476,671.51	3,020,000.00	3,443,069.28	5,835,126.14
Construction and repair of hospitals	179,163.48	785,000.00	475,000.00	545,366.00

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30 1909.
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—cont'd.				
Quartermaster's Department—Continued.				
Quarters for hospital stewards	$19,586.46	$65,000.00	$40,000.00	$75,000.00
Shooting galleries and ranges	80,602.69	125,000.00	125,000.00	140,011.00
Maintenance, Army War College	6,021.74	9,400.00	9,400.00	12,700.00
Medical Department:				
Medical and hospital department	601,924.62	622,000.00	644,286.00	700,000.00
Army Medical Museum and Library	12,617.62	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000 00
Engineer Department:				
Engineer depots	16,278.95	16,500.00	16,500.00	16,500.00
Engineer School, Washington, D. C	24,983.58	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Buildings, Engineer School Washington, D. C	.....	32,500.00	32,500.00	770,000.00
Engineer equipment of troops	22,373.40	50,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
Civilian assistants to engineer officers	23,406.04	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Buildings, Army War College, Washington, D. C	178,274.27	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance Department:				
Ordnance service	298,317.65	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Ordnance stores—manufacture, etc	150.00	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance stores—equipments	18.00	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance stores—repairs	25.00	.....	.....	.....
Ordnance stores—ammunition	496,709.11	648,000.00	648,000.00	624,000.00
Small arms target practice	765,114.43	1,300,000.00	1,300,000.00	1,300,000.00
Manufacture of arms	2,466,427.86	1,700,000.00	1,700,000.00	1,778,158.00
Ordnance stores and supplies	782,732.65	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	900,000.00
National trophy and medals for rifle contests	4,117.40	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Fire control in field batteries	.....	.....	30,000.00	165,000.00
Reimbursement for loss of arms, etc	.....	.....	.....	202.37
Converting muzzle-loading guns for saluting purposes	.....	5,250.00	.....	.....
Total, support of the Army	73,754,390.62	77,736,925.92	76,898,933.75	88,205,833.75
MILITARY ACADEMY.				
Pay of Military Academy	418,774.86	477,375.42	515,495.42	550,894.87
Current and ordinary expenses	113,301.40	118,968.00	116,248.00	119,668.00
Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses	60,808.20	52,455.00	54,935.00	57,930.00
Buildings and grounds	.....	.....	.....	248,595.00
Total, Military Academy	592,974.46	648,798.42	686,678.42	977,087.87

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.
MILITIA.				
Encampment and maneuvers, organized militia	$696,790.03	$1,000,000.00	$1,000,000.00	$1,000,000.00
Field artillery for organized militia	540,658.10	564,377.90	564,377.90	550,000.00
New arms and equipments for organized militia	191,793.26			
Total militia	1,429,241.39	1,564,377.90	1,564,377.90	1,550,000.00
Total military establisement	75,776,606.47	79,950,102.24	79,149,990.07	90,732,921.62
PUBLIC WORKS.				
MILITARY.				
Fortifications and other works of defense.				
Engineer Department:				
Gun and mortar batteries	499,688.77	342,500.00	100,000.00	4,489,900.00
Fire control at fortifications	632,777.47	1,873,616.00	900,000.00	1,685,750.00
Electrical installations at seacoast fortifications				1,000,000.00
Sites for fortifications and seacoast defenses	213,654.60	3,000,000.00		3,478,500.00
Searchlights for harbor defenses	49,188.24	500,000.00	210,000.00	1,000,000.00
Preservation and repair of fortifications	359,195.48	300,000.00	200,000.00	300,000.00
Sea wall, Fort Moultrie, S. C			100,000.00	125,600.00
Repair and protection of defenses of Pensacola, Fla	10,000.00		450,000.00	566,455.00
Repair and protection of defenses of Mobile, Ala	8,000.00		500,000.00	589,500.00
Repair and protection of defenses of New Orleans, La	300.00		100,000.00	40,000.00
Plans for fortifications	4,700.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Supplies for seacoast defenses	50,847.42	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
Sea walls and embankments	30,481.49	50,000.00	25,000.00	180,000.00
Sea walls, defenses of Galveston, Tex				1,275,000.00
Preservation and repair of torpedo structures	13,606.40	25,000.00	10,000.00	50,000.00
Casemates, galleries, etc., for submarine mines	176,893.20	350,000.00	175,000.00	464,964.00
Experimental automobile torpedoes				100,000.00
Fortifications in insular possessions	348,477.80	3,613,960.00	930,000.00	9,756,992.00
Reconstruction and repair of fortifications, Galveston, Tex	31,617.05			
Torpedo defense of Manila Harbor, P. I	25,000.00			
Sea wall, Sandy Hook, N. J	19,979.68			
Ordnance Department:				
Armament of fortifications	2,832,418.94	3,008,000.00	1,829,000.00	6,140,000.00
Proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J		74,943.00	74,943.00	74,900.00
Submarine mines	281,650.39	400,000.00	250,000.00	823,100.00
Torpedo planters and launches			175,000.00	727,000.00

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.				
MILITARY—continued.				
Fortifications and other works of defense—Continued.				
Ordnance Department—Continued.				
Fortifications in insular possessions	$278,319.03	$1,255,100.00	$457,500.00	$3,308,000.00
Submarine mines in insular possessions	.....	205,440.00	205,440.00	472,027.00
Board of Ordnance and Fortification	73,166.17	25,000.00	25,000.00	100,000.00
Converting muzzle-loading guns for saluting purposes	.....	.....	5,250.00	.....
National defense (war)	9,997.51	.....	.....	.....
Chief Signal Officer:				
Military telegraph and cable line, Forts Dade and De Soto, Fla	4,550.00	.....	.....	.....
Coast artillery fire-control installations	992.21	.....	.....	.....
Operation and maintenance of fire control installations	.....	.....	.....	145,518.36
Military aeronautics	.....	.....	.....	200,000.00
Chief of Artillery—Fire control in insular posessions	.....	.....	.....	1,305,739.00
Total fortifications and other works of defense	5,955,501.85	15,068,559.00	6,898,011.00	38,443,945.36
Buildings and grounds, Military Academy	838,037.54	1,740,485.00	1,243,025.00	.....
Total, buildings and grounds, Military Academy	838,037.54	1,740,485.00	1,243,025.00	.....
Arsenals.				
Ordnance Department:				
Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga	.....	5,000.00	8,000.00	3,500.00
Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa	.....	29,043.00	29,043.00	170,000.00
Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill	62,692.00	48,500.00	25,000.00	98,850.00
Rock Island Power Plant, Rock Island, Ill	6,040.27	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
Rock Island Bridge, Rock Island, Ill	16,550.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	17,725.00
Proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J.	124,636.64	121,050.00	88,550.00	60,090.00
Powder depot, Dover, N. J	37,181.94	74,000.00	64,000.00	39,500.00
San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Tex	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00
Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass	29,116.59	89,500.00	55,000.00	60,500.00
Testing machine	13,975.86	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y	28,500.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	7,500.00

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.				
MILITARY—continued.				
Arsenals—Continued.				
Ordnance Department—Continued.				
Springfield Arsenal, Springfield, Mass	$13,500.00	$14,000.00	$14,000.00	$10,000.00
Repairs of arsenals	202,182.66	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Ordnance depot, Manila, P. I	1,050.00	20,000.00	10,000.00	9,000.00
Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal	7,555.50	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Reconstructing Rock Island Bridge and Viaduct, Illinois	83,000.00			
Army powder factory	42,264.72			
Total arsenals	668,246.18	743,593.00	636,093.00	775,665.00
Military posts and miscellaneous.				
Quartermaster's Department:				
Military posts	768,248.06	2,641,625.00	841,875.00	1,581,000.00
Sewerage system, Fortress Monroe, Va	8,647.26	9,530.00	9,530.00	10,082.50
Barracks and quarters, seacoast defenses			1,250,000.00	4,628,760.00
Purchase of watershed of Rodeo Creek, Cal				125,000.00
Additional land, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga				1,500.00
Additional land, Fort Robinson Military Reservation				140,000.00
Improvement of road, Military and Naval Reservation, San Diego, Cal				19,600.00
Enlargement, Camp Keithley Reservation, P. I				12,000.00
Army General Hospital, Washington, D. C	47,223.68			191,925.00
Presidio Military Reservation, San Francisco, Cal		15,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Military prison, San Francisco, Cal			50,000.00	100,000.00
Site for brigade post and maneuver camp, Pacific coast		1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00
Additional land, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind		750,000.00		750,000.00
Land for protection of water supply, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal		350,000.00		350,000.00
Purchase of Johansen mill site		2,000.00		
Land and construction of wharf at Fort Revere, Mass				45,000.00
Sea wall and filling ponds, Fort Taylor, Fla				159,170.00
Additional land, military post, Manila, P. I		265,000.00		180,204.50
Storehouses, Manila, P. I				1,100,000.00
Military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans	12,379.10	17,480.00		300,000.00

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.				
MILITARY—continued.				
Military posts and miscellaneous—Con.				
Quartermaster's Department—Con.				
Power plant, military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans				$60,000.00
Land to provide water supply, Fort Greble, R. I		$30,000.00	$30,000.00	
Target range, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.	$16,450.00			18,850.00
Enlarging target range, Madison Barracks, N. Y		1,700.00		
Target range, Vancouver Barracks, Wash		11,200.00		
Additional land for garrison purposes, Fort Taylor, Fla		200,000.00	100,000.00	
Protection of water supply, Fort Bayard, N. Mex		90,000.00	90,000.00	
Army supply depot, Fort Mason, Cal	16,200.00	750,000.00		
Site for maneuver camp. Department of the East		50,000.00		
Army General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal			30,000.00	
Military post, Manila, P. I	95.60			
Military post, Fort Snelling, Minn.	42,762.00			
Military post, Fort Sheridan, Ill	104,246.73			
Military post, Fort Niagara, N. Y.	13,202.00			
Military reservation, Fort Monroe, Va	27,250.00			
Conveyance to LeGrand Young of lands in Fort Douglas Military Reservation, Utah	5,001.90			
Target range, Presidio of Monterey, Cal	10,000.00			
Engineer Department:				
Enlargement of Governors Island, N. Y	63,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	75,000.00
Bridge across Mississippi River at Fort Snelling, Minn			125,000.00	
Government reservation, Nahant, Mass	5,000.00			
Fort Crockett Reservation, Galveston, Tex	175,000.00			
Sea wall, Fort Moultrie, S. C	10,000.00			
Sea wall, Fort Scriven, Ga	10,000.00			
Total, military posts and miscellaneous	1,334,706.33	6,283,535.00	2,633,905.00	10,755,592.00
Total, public works (military)	8,796,491.90	23,836,172.00	11,411,034.00	49,975,202.36
CIVIL.				
Secretary's office:				
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park	33,577.46	40,800.00	45,800.00	63,950.00

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.				
CIVIL—continued.				
Secretary's office—Continued.				
Shiloh National Military Park	$23,381.62	$43,000.00	$43,000.00	$50,000.00
Gettysburg National Park	61,457.00	72,000.00	112,000.00	75,000.00
Vicksburg National Military Park	94,154.57	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Engineer Department:				
Improvement of Yellowstone National Park	94,304.06	75,000.00	75,000.00	200,000.00
Road to Mount Rainier National Park	87,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Buildings and grounds in Washington, etc	306,668.46	328,390.00	289,290.00	388,290.00
Erection of monuments, etc	78,439.66	.....	10,000.00	.....
River and harbor improvements under the continuing-contract system	23,295,360.85	7,439,511.10	6,392,730.00	25,142,744.00
River and harbor improvements under the Mississippi River Commission		3,600,000.00	3,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Improving rivers and harbors		21,814,231.76	33,918,083.00	.....
Total public works (civil)	24,074,343.68	33,562,932.86	44,035,903.00	28,069,984.00
Total, public works	32,870,835.58	57,399,104.86	55,446,937.00	78,045,186.36
MISCELLANEOUS.				
NATIONAL CEMETERIES.				
Quartermaster's Department:				
National cemeteries	129,994.06	120,000.00	120,000.00	130,000.00
Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries	61,761.51	62,060.00	62,060.00	62,060.00
Headstones for graves of soldiers	48,262.11	60,000.00	60,000.00	75,000.00
Repairing roads to national cemeteries	12,231.03	25,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Burial of indigent soldiers	2,650.50	4,000.00	3,000.00	3,500.00
Antietam battlefield: Preservation	7,463.77	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
Bringing home the remains of officers and soldiers who die abroad	14,072.48	22,000.00	22,000.00	25,000.00
Bringing home remains of civil employees of the Army who die abroad and soldiers who die on transports	745.16	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Confederate mound, Oakwood Cemetery, Chicago, Ill	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia	15,750.88	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Rostrum, Battleground National Cemetery, District of Columbia	.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Lincoln's Gettysburg address	.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
National cemetery, San Francisco, Cal	.....	.....	.....	30,000.00
Rostrum, national cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal	.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
National cemetery, Little Rock, Ark	.....	.....	.....	7,000.00

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.				
NATIONAL CEMETERIES—continued				
Quartermaster's Department—Con.				
National cemetery, San Antonio, Tex				$7,000.00
Camp Butler National Cemetery, Riverton, Ill				9,000.00
National cemetery, Chalmette, La				5,500.00
Gettysburg National Cemetery, Pennsylvania				17,000.00
Memorial tablet, Henry G. Cole, Marietta National Cemetery, Georgia				200.00
National cemetery, City of Mexico, Mexico				15,000.00
Memorial amphitheater at Arlington, Va		$5,000.00		5,000.00
National cemetery, Vicksburg, Miss		10,000.00	$10,000.00	
Road to national cemetery, Pensacola, Fla		32,000.00	32,000.00	
Road to the national cemetery, Port Hudson, La		10,000.00	10,000.00	
Road to national cemetery, Keokuk, Iowa		1,500.00	1,500.00	
Road to national cemetery, Fort Scott, Kans		35,000.00	17,500.00	
Road to national cemetery, Balls Bluff, Va	$33.50			
Road to national cemetery, Dover, Tenn	1,547.80			
Road to national cemetery, Salisbury, N. C	40.00			
Repairing monument, national cemetery, San Francisco, Cal		300.00	300.00	
National cemetery, Greenville, Tenn		32,000.00	32,000.00	
National Cemetery, Knoxville, Tenn	5,688.62		1,500.00	
National cemetery, Mill Springs, Ky			12,500.00	
National cemetery near Richmond, Va	3,644.85			
National cemetery, Gettysburg, Pa.	5,999.25			
Monuments or tablets in Cuba and China	1,492.06		4,000.00	
Purchase of flags for Memorial Day			2,000.00	
Post cemetery, Old Fort Mackinac, Mich	930.00			
Post cemetery, San Juan, P. R	300.00			
Post cemetery, Madison Barracks, N. Y	500.00			
National boulevard to national cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va	14.00			

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.				
NATIONAL CEMETERIES—continued.				
Quartermaster's Department—Con.				
Marking civilian graves in post cemeteries	$1,986.63	.....	.....	.....
Marking graves of Confederate soldiers and sailors who died in Northern prisons	8,664.52	.....	.....	.....
Repairs to soldiers' monument, national cemetery, Knoxville	4,890.00	.....	.....	.....
Marking graves of soldiers and sailors on Isle St. Michel	8,093.70	.....	.....	.....
Total, national cemeteries	337,006.43	$446,110.00	$419,610.00	$430,510.00
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.				
Quartermaster's Department:				
Relief of Quartermaster Clerk Harry G. Rupp	.....	1,556.70	.....	1,556.70
Claims for damages to and loss of private property	24,877.15	35,271.10	35,271.10	4,705.45
Relief of Richard Sture	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00
Boundary monuments, Philippine Islands	.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Relief of post exchange, Fort Moultrie, S. C	.....	.....	.....	40.00
Medical Department:				
Artificial limbs	147,015.64	120,000.00	120,000.00	410,000.00
Appliances for disabled soldiers	1,466.94	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Engineer Department:				
Survey of northern and northwestern lakes	135,629.61	125,000.00	75,000.00	125,000.00
Maps, War Department	2,119.02	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Expenses, California Débris Commission	19,238.71	20,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Prevention of deposits, Harbor of New York	80,042.80	90,260.00	90,260.00	155,260.00
Transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries	.....	100.00	.....	100.00
International Waterways Commission	19,234.79	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Board of Managers, N. H. D. V. S.:				
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers	4,114,534.31	4,832,719.00	4,528,044.00	4,742,260.00
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Mountain Branch, judgments	.....	.....	.....	3,410.71
State or Territorial Homes for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors	1,512,366.73	1,175,000.00	1,175,000.00	1,175,000.00
Miscellaneous items	.....	.....	193,220.06	.....
Total, miscellaneous objects	6,056,525.70	6,431,906.80	6,258,795.16	6,665,832.86
Total, miscellaneous	6,393,532.13	6,878,016.80	6.678.405.16	7,096,342.86

RECAPITULATION.

General object.	Expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.
Civil establishment	$1,936,975.78	$2,019,826.00	$2,008,856.00	$2,052,412.00
Military establishment (including support of the Army, Military Academy, and militia)	75,776,606.47	79,950,102.24	79,149,990.07	90,732,921.62
Public works:				
Military	8,796,491.90	23,836,172.00	11,411,034.00	49,975,202.36
Civil	24,074,343.68	33,562,932.86	44,035,903.00	28,069,984.00
Miscellaneous	6,393,532.13	6,878,016.80	6,678,405.16	7,096,342.86
Grand total	116,977,949.96	146,247,049.90	143,284,188.23	177,926,862.84

General object.	Increase of estimates for 1909, as compared with estimates for 1908.	Decrease of estimates for 1909, as compared with estimates for 1908.	Increase of estimates for 1909, as compared with appropriations for 1908.	Decrease of estimates for 1909, as compared with appropriations for 1908.
Civil establishment	$32,586.00	.....	$43,556.00	.....
Military establishment (including support of the Army, Military Academy, and militia)	10,782,819.38	.....	11,582,931.55	.....
Public works (including fortifications and river and harbor improvements)	20,646,081.50	.....	22,598,249.36	.....
Miscellaneous	218,326.06	.....	417,937.70	.....
Grand total	31,679,812.94	.....	34,642,674.61	.....

A comparative statement of the last nine estimates submitted to Congress for the support of the military establishment proper and of the appropriations and expenditures thereon is as follows:

	Estimates.	Appropriations.	Expenditures.
Submitted in December, 1899, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901	$128,170,583.54	$114,586,229.22	$105,702,101.02
Submitted in December, 1900, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902	113,568,319.39	116,249,552.78	79,284,252.77
Submitted in December, 1901, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903	99,849,436.45	92,283,634.83	70,306,044.71
Submitted in December, 1902, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904	77,986,515.29	78,450,344.50	69,275,286.05
Submitted in December, 1903, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905	77,794,813.05	77,655,162.80	72,474,704.28
Submitted in December, 1904, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906	72,705,156.37	71,010,450.02	69,478,174.36
Submitted in December, 1905, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907	70,170,719.04	71,599,334.83	74,477,651.95
Submitted in December, 1906, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908	79,950,102.24	79,149,990.07	.....
Submitted in December, 1907, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909	90,732,921.62	.....	.....

It will be observed that these estimates and expenditures have progressively decreased with the exception of the expenditures for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1905, and June 30, 1907, and the estimates for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1908, and June 30, 1909. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, exceeded the average expenditures of the two preceding years by about $2,600,000 by reason of increased expenditures for pay of the Army, manufacture of arms, barracks and quarters, and clothing and camp and garrison equipage, etc. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, exceeded the expenditures for the previous fiscal year by about $5,000,000, due to increase in the Artillery Corps, and extraordinary expenditures on account of the army of Cuban pacification. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, exceeded by nearly $2,000,000 the highest estimate submitted during the four years prior thereto, while the estimates submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, exceed the estimates for 1908 by $10,782,819.38. This arises from the fact that the Department is asking for increased amounts for the support of the military establishment, such as pay, etc., of the Army, regular supplies, incidental expenses, horses for cavalry, artillery and engineers, barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands; clothing and camp and garrison equipage, construction and repair of hospitals, medical and hospital department, and buildings, Engineer School, Washington, D. C.

The estimate for 1901 was, in round numbers, $128,000,000; for 1902, $113,500,000; for 1903, $99,800,000; for 1904, $77,900,000; for 1905, $77,700,000; for 1906, $72,700,000; for 1907, $70,170,000; for 1908, $79,900,000; for 1909, $90,700,000.

Upon the estimate for $128,000,000 for 1901 the appropriations were $114,500,000 and the expenditures $105,700,000; upon the estimate for $113,500,000 for 1902 the appropriations were $116,000,000 and the expenditures $79,000,000; upon the estimate for $99,800,000 for 1903 the appropriations were $92,000,000 and the expenditures $70,000,000; upon the estimate for $77,900,000 for 1904 the appropriations were $78,400,000 and the expenditures $69,000,000; upon the estimate for $77,700,000 for 1905 the appropriations were $77,600,000 and the expenditures $72,400,000; upon the estimate for $72,700,000 for 1906 the appropriations were $71,000,000 and the expenditures $69,400,000; upon the estimate for $70,100,000 for 1907

the appropriations were $71,500,000 and the expenditures $74,700,000. The excess of expenditures over appropriations for the fiscal year 1907 is accounted for by the fact that Congress made deficiency appropriations to the extent of about $4,700,000 to cover the cost of the increase in the Artillery Corps and the extraordinary expenses incident to the Army of Cuban Pacification.

The estimates presented last year for the support of the military establishment proper, involving chiefly things consumed during the year, were $8,350,767.41 greater than the previous year's appropriations and $9,779,383.20 greater than the previous year's estimates. The estimates presented this year for the support of the military establishment proper, involving chiefly things consumed during the year, are $11,582,931.55 greater than last year's appropriations and $10,782,819.38 greater than last year's estimates. Congress is also asked this year for considerable increases in appropriations for investment in permanent plants, such as gun and mortar batteries, fire control at fortifications, electrical installations at seacoast fortifications, sites for fortifications and seacoast defenses, searchlights for harbor defenses, preservation and repair of fortifications, sea wall, Fort Moultrie, S. C.; repair and protection of defenses of Pensacola, Fla., and Mobile, Ala.; sea walls and embankments, sea walls, defenses of Galveston, Tex.; preservation and repair of torpedo structures, casements, galleries, etc., for submarine mines, experimental automobile torpedoes, fortifications in insular possessions, armament of fortifications, submarine mines, torpedo planters and launches, submarine mines in insular possessions, board of ordnance and fortification, operation and maintenance of fire-control installations, military aeronautics, fire control in insular possessions, and additional land for military posts, aggregating the sum of $38,564,168.36.

It will be noted that by far the greater part of these estimates for proposed expenditures (more than 90 per cent) is for coast defensive works and the appurtenances pertaining thereto, of which about $21,700,000 is required for the United States and $14,800,000 for the insular possessions.

The foregoing tabulated statement is intended to show the expenditures from the appropriations which are made by Congress in pursuance of the annual estimates submitted by the War Department. It does not therefore include expenditures from the following

classes of appropriations made by Congress without estimates from the War Department:

1. Indefinite annual appropriations, which are appropriations for such amounts, not definitely stated, as may be necessary to accomplish certain specified objects.

2. Permanent annual appropriations, which, by the terms of the original act of appropriation, become available each year without additional legislation.

3. Appropriations for war claims and relief acts, which are made by Congress upon estimates submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, based upon amounts found due after adjudication of these claims by the Court of Claims, United States courts, and the accounting officers of the Treasury.

Expenditures from appropriations of these three classes are included in the statement annexed hereto as Appendix D, which is a complete and detailed statement covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, of all appropriations under the direction of the War Department, showing all balances from appropriations of prior fiscal years, the amounts appropriated under each title of appropriation, the amounts drawn from the Treasury, and the unexpended balances of each appropriation remaining in the Treasury June 30, 1907, subject to requisition. This statement also shows the amounts covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury from all appropriations under the control of the War Department which are no longer available or required for expenditure.

STATUE TO STANTON.

The city of Washington has a number of statues of army and navy officers of both the Regular and Volunteer forces who rendered distinguished service during the civil war. Those who have been thus honored are, in the order in which monuments have been erected, Rawlins, Scott, McPherson, Thomas, Farragut, Dupont, Garfield, Hancock, Logan, Sherman, and McClellan, and for some years work has been progressing on statues of Grant and Sheridan. While army comrades have contributed funds toward the erection of some of these monuments, in every case liberal appropriations have been made by Congress from the Federal Treasury. It is highly fitting that the nation should commemorate in lasting bronze and granite the achievements of its defenders.

It seems to me that the time has come to recognize in the same way the services of one who was not a soldier, but who, as Secretary of War, rendered heroic service in the preservation of the Union and whose strong personality and intellectual force made him one of the great historical figures in a national crisis. Edwin M. Stanton labored for the maintenance and perpetuity of this Government with unfaltering courage and with a vigor that knew no abatement. I recommend that Congress make adequate provision for the erection of a statue to Secretary Stanton in the city of Washington, where his great work was done and where his remains are buried.

ENUMERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED.

I submit herewith the report of the Chief of Staff and the report made to him by the Chief of Artillery, together with the reports of division and department commanders; the annual reports of the heads of the bureaus of the War Department; the report of The Adjutant-General on the militia; the reports of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification; of the commissioners of the four national military parks; the report of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy, West Point; of the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy; of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery at Fort Riley; of the Infantry and Cavalry School, Staff College and Signal School at Fort Leavenworth; of the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe; of the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten; of the Engineer School, Washington, D. C., and of the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.

The report of the Philippine Commission, which has not yet been received, will be transmitted hereafter.

By your direction, I visited the Philippine Islands in order to install the National Assembly, provided for by act of Congress. I reached the islands on the 15th of October and left there on the 9th of November, reaching Washington on the 20th of December. My absence from the city has prevented my filing my annual report until this time. I have prepared an extensive report on the Philippine Islands, which contains a résumé of what has been accomplished by the United States Government in these islands since American occupation began, and which is now in the hands of the printer. I, there-

fore, do not refer to the civil side of the Philippines in this report. The references to the military side of the Philippines I make after personal examination and investigation into the matters discussed and measures recommended.

I shall at the same time submit a report on the civil aspect of Cuban affairs, together with the report of Governor Magoon, which is also in the hands of the printer.

WM. H. TAFT,
Secretary of War.

APPENDIX A.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

[Subject: The evil of detached service and a bill to remedy the matter by creating additional officers of the Regular Army.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
Washington, November 26, 1907.

For several years past the Secretary of War, in his annual report, has drawn attention to the great number of officers absent on detached service and to the bad effects of such absenteeism. Department commanders dwell upon the subject in the same vein, and if there is any one subject connected with the administration of the Army upon which there exists unanimity of opinion it is to be found here.

It is an increasing burden. In 1905 the Secretary reported 517 officers absent.

In 1906 the number reported was 627, and the corresponding figures for the current year are 682. All these relate to June 30 of the years named.

The growth of the Military Academy and of the service schools, together with the increased demand for officers on the Panama Canal and on civil work in Cuba, will account for the increase.

The following list shows the nature of the duty and the number employed thereon on June 30, 1907:

	Number.
The General Staff	42
With the General Staff	2
Recruiting service	91
United States Military Academy	73
Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth	84
Artillery School, Fort Monroe	49
Cavalry and Light Artillery School, Fort Riley	13
School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten	14
School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey	13
Engineer School, Washington Barracks	13
At schools in Europe	3
Instructors at State educational institutions	56
Aids-de-camp	29
With Philippine government	14
With provisional government in Cuba	21
With Isthmian Canal Commission	13
Military attaches	10
With Porto Rico Provisional Regiment	3
With Philippine Scouts	20
Acting judge-advocates	7
With Quartermaster's Department	10
Assistants to Chief of Artillery	6
Acting inspectors-general	3
In bureaus of War Department	1
At Department headquarters	24
On transport service	9

	Number.
Superintendent Carlisle Indian School	1
At the military prisons	13
Indian agent	1
With militia	7
Member of Ordnance Board	1
Alaskan Road Commission	2
Member of Light-House Board	1
Office Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia	2
Superintendent State, War, and Navy Building	1
Progressive military map work	4
Assistants to Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds	2
At War College	11
In charge of Indian prisoners	2
At Jamestown Exposition	5
With Signal Corps	2
Superintendent Yellowstone National Park	1
Special duty abroad	3
Total	682

This list is well worth examining carefully. It will answer many questions which must instantly arise in the minds of those whose attention is particularly drawn to this subject for the first time. It will be observed that the elaborate educational system of the Army calls for many officers, both as instructors and as students. Thus, West Point has 73, a number more likely to increase than decrease in the years to come. The post-graduate schools at Fort Leavenworth call for 84, the one at Fortress Monroe for 49, the one for submarine defense 14, and so on. Since the figures for 1906 were published the United States has intervened in Cuba, and ever since that event the demand for officers in connection with the civil work of the provisional government has been constant. Not only constant, but their work is of the utmost importance. It is not, perhaps, generally realized that, although the provisional government of Cuba is civil in character, nearly all of its principal administrators, under the governor, are army officers, and upon them has fallen the obligation of supervising the details of civil administration. The whole island has been exhaustively explored and carefully mapped, and the amount of detached service involved has been considerable.

In the Philippines it is observed that 20 officers are on duty with the Scouts and 14 with the Philippine government. Go over the list with care and it will be seen that the detached service is important in nearly every instance, and, moreover, its nature is such that we can not hope to dispense with it. A few of the details are temporary, as, for example, those at the Jamestown Exposition; but as those of a temporary nature expire, others of like nature will arise to take their place, and the drain on the commissioned personnel is sustained and must be so. The growth of the country and of its institutions demand it, and it may be affirmed with certainty that each passing year will see an increased pressure brought upon the War Department for detached service. The Department is constantly refusing requests for officers, based upon its absolute inability to further deplete the numbers on duty with troops or in the various staff departments. Sometimes it is feared that resentment is felt because a request, reasonable enough upon its face, can not be favorably answered; but an examination of the foregoing statistics supplies the reason.

Some may inquire, What of all this? Suppose a large percentage of officers are on various duties detached from their regular places—what of it? If they are well employed, doing useful public service, why should any one object? The objection arises from the fact that these officials can not be in two places at the same time, and therefore that the duties for which primarily they are created and maintained must go unfulfilled, or imperfectly discharged. The line suffers relatively more from this cause than does the staff, and as the line is, when we come to think about it, the most important, by far the most important, part of the Army, whatever affects it adversely must give occasion for grave concern. The great majority of the absentees are company officers. Normally, there should be three officers with a company. That is a rare state of facts, however, and the rule is two or one only. The routine duty falling upon company officers is very great. The good old days have passed. These are the days of schools in every garrison—training all the year round, of practice marches and of summer camps; of boards and courts—so that the owner of a commission is a busy man, or ought to be. It means work, if the man is to do his duty; and the work is cut out for three officers per company; not for one or two.

Where the number is reduced, not only is the number of workers reduced below what is required, but inexperience is often required to take the place of experience, and the double handicap of a shortage of officers and of inexperience is put upon the company, the troop, or the battery. For it is to be remarked, though not often pointed out, that nearly all detached service calls for the more experienced officers, and often for those who are adjudged the most capable. Thus the company, the battalion, and the regiment are robbed of their legitimate complement of commissioned officers in order that the Government may avail itself elsewhere of their services. This is not a good business method, and it would seem like an axiom that if the condition can be abolished it should be, and a better state of things ushered in for the Army. The remedy is so simple and so obvious that it occurs at once to any intelligent student of the situation. More officers. That is the cure, and it is to be hoped that the attention of Congress may be drawn to this important and urgent need in terms so plain as to compel attention.

The process of depletion can not go on indefinitely. The jump from 517 in 1905 to 682 in 1907 means danger to the Army. It means that the discipline, the welfare, and the general efficiency of the Army are endangered, and its current work, the task it is performing every day of the year and whose importance to the nation is but dimly realized by the average citizen, is likely to suffer.

By special laws Congress has repeatedly increased the number of officers detachable from regiments for military or semimilitary work of a special character. Though all of this work is so important it could not be abolished without injury to the interests of the nation, the detachment of officers for this kind of duty has reached such a limit as seriously to interfere with the efficient administration and instruction of the regiments, battalions, troops, batteries, and companies themselves. Inasmuch as it does not seem advisable to withdraw officers from work believed to be of much importance to the nation, it would appear that the only way in which this difficulty

can be removed is to authorize by law a number of extra officers in the Army. The line can not be bled any more for detached service without becoming anæmic, if, indeed, that condition is not already reached.

Necessity for detached service in peace times is not the only reason why a number of extra officers should be authorized for the Army. It is the traditional custom of this nation to rely largely upon volunteer soldiery to fight its wars, and no true American would think of suggesting the abandonment of this time-honored policy. It is not only the wisest but the only practicable policy for this nation to pursue. In pursuing it, however, all our plans should be devised with that purpose constantly in view. Our military peace establishment is comparatively so small that in serious wars we must always suddenly expand our small Army to many times its strength. To meet the requirements of such sudden expansions many extra trained officers are at once needed in organizing, mustering, and instructing volunteers and in performing a very great variety of staff work connected with the administration of large and hastily organized military forces. Because we have never had extra officers in peace we have heretofore been compelled to appoint as staff officers many persons from civil life who were without any military training or experience whatever. Our history is not without well-known illustrations that this necessity has resulted in very inefficient service. It has also always been necessary to detach, for volunteer staff service, many regular officers from duty with their proper corps or arm of the service, just at a time when their services therewith were most essential, in order that they might be detailed to more important duties in connection with expansion necessitated by war.

Though the maintenance of a large standing army be neither necessary nor advisable, it is only consistent with common business sense that such an army as is maintained should be so organized as to especially facilitate its sudden expansion to many times its normal size when necessity arises. No business man at the head of a highly organized corporation would consider it possible to expand the said business suddenly to from five to ten, or fifteen to twenty, times its existing size. He would expand it by degrees as he got men trained to supervise expert operations, such as foremen, superintendents, general managers, etc. If called to expand suddenly to such dimensions he would at once assert it was out of the question; that the personnel of the business could not supply a sufficient number of trained employees to supervise the work essential to such expansion.

Exactly the same principle applies in military affairs; but as we must expand suddenly in the event of war our only safety lies in maintaining in peace at least a fairly complete skeleton of a large army. The great number of officers detached in time of peace to do the various services demanded by special laws, which services could be suspended during hostilities, would at once become available for detail with volunteers as mustering officers, staff officers, instructors, etc., at the outbreak of war.

An elaboration of argument going to show the necessity for additional officers is not required for those familiar with the situation.

The draft of a bill is subjoined which will effect such an addition as will offset, substantially, the demands of detached service as they *exist to-day.*

This bill would add 612 officers to the Army, and when all were detailed in accordance with the proportions as to rank required they would be distributed as follows among the grades: 36 colonels, 54 lieutenant-colonels, 90 majors, 162 captains, 144 first lieutenants, and 126 second lieutenants.

The ratio of field officers to those of lower grade is nearly that obtaining in the Engineer Corps, and is greater, therefore, than obtains throughout the Army taken as a whole. This is as it should be, since most of these details will come from the line, and an opportunity to correct the unjust inequality of promotion is thus presented. Promotion is too sluggish in the line. If we added a body of 612 officers without a provision by which their distribution to the various grades was secured so as to insure a reasonable flow of promotion, we would be intensifying one existing evil in the attempt to cure another.

If this proposed legislation meets with the approval of the Secretary, I earnestly request that he transmit copies of the bill to both Houses of Congress, urging its enactment into law.

Very respectfully,

J. F. BELL,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

A BILL Authorizing extra officers for the Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter positions vacated by officers on the active list of the Army detailed for stated tours of duty the usual length of which is not less than one year, in the General Staff Corps, not exceeding forty-two; as aids to general officers, not exceeding thirty-six; to college duty in the several States and Territories, not exceeding one hundred; to duty with the organized militia, not exceeding one to each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia; at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, not exceeding seventy-five; upon recruiting service, not exceeding ninety-five; as instructors and staffs at the special service schools for officers at Fort Monroe, Virginia, Fort Riley, Kansas, and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, not exceeding sixty; to duty with the civil government in the Philippines, with the Philippine Scouts, and with the Isthmian Canal Commission, not exceeding sixty; as military attachés abroad, not exceeding fifteen; at the military prisons, not exceeding fifteen; as acting judge-advocates, not exceeding eight; other miscellaneous details, not exceeding fifty-seven; in all, not exceeding six hundred and twelve, shall be subject to the provisions of section twenty-seven of the act approved February second, nineteen hundred and one, respecting the filling of such vacancies and the return of such officers to duty with their permanent arm, corps, or department: *Provided*, That all the details hereinbefore named shall be distributed among the several grades from colonel to second lieutenant in the discretion of the President, subject only to the limitation that they shall be, as nearly as practicable, in the following proportions, to wit: Two colonels to three lieutenant-colonels to five majors to nine captains to eight first lieutenants to seven second lieutenants.

APPENDIX B.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF STAFF,
Washington, September 1, 1907.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

On May 23 a letter dated the previous day was received in your office from the Secretary to the President, as follows:

The President directs me to send you the inclosed memorandum from the Navy Department showing the inducements offered enlisted men for making the Navy a life occupation, and to ask if you will not send him a brief sketch as to how we can equalize the attractiveness of the Army for enlisted men with that of the Navy.

This letter was referred to me for report by the General Staff on May 24. The report called for is respectfully submitted herewith.

J. F. BELL,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

THE ARMY AS A LIFE OCCUPATION FOR ENLISTED MEN.

	Page.
Part one.—Inducements offered at present to encourage men to make of the Army a life occupation	66
Part two.—A comparison of inducements offered in the Navy and in the Army to enlisted men to make of the service a life occupation	72
Part three.—A study of conditions in the ranks of the Army and of the measures deduced therefrom as essential to make enlisted service desirable as a life occupation	76
Appendix I. Table of present pay	111
Appendix II. Table of proposed pay	112

PART ONE.

THE INDUCEMENTS OFFERED AT PRESENT TO ENCOURAGE ENLISTED MEN TO MAKE THE ARMY A LIFE OCCUPATION.

I.

All existing inducements to enlisted men are comprised in—

1. Pay and allowances.
2. Opportunities for advancement.
3. Admission to Soldiers' Home, retirement, and pensions.
4. Miscellaneous inducements.

1. PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The pay of enlisted men is made up of—

(*a*) Pay proper.
(*b*) Continuous service and reenlisted pay.
(*c*) Additional pay for high qualification in target practice, etc.
(*d*) Foreign service pay.
(*e*) Additional pay for certificate of merit.
(*f*) Extra duty pay.
(*g*) *Continuous service* and reenlisted pay.

The allowances are—
(*g*) Quarters.
(*h*) Clothing.
(*i*) Rations.
(*j*) Medicines and medical attendance.
(*k*) Travel allowances on discharge.

(*a*) *Pay proper.*

Grade.	Per month.
1. Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and other branches having corresponding grades and pay.	
Private	$13.00
Musician (or trumpeter—Cavalry)	13.00
Wagoner (Cavalry)	14.00
Artificer (or mechanic—Field Artillery)	15.00
Farrier and blacksmith, saddler (Cavalry)	15.00
Corporal	15.00
Chief mechanic (Field Artillery)	18.00
Mechanic (Coast Artillery)	18.00
Cook	18.00
Quartermaster-sergeant	18.00
Sergeant	18.00
Principal musician (or chief trumpeter—Cavalry and Field Artillery)	22.00
First sergeant	25.00
Color sergeant	25.00
Battalion quartermaster-sergeant (Field Artillery)	25.00
Battalion (or squadron or junior) sergeant-major	25.00
Drum major	25.00
Regimental (or senior) sergeant-major	34.00
Regimental quartermaster-sergeant	34.00
Regimental commissary-sergeant	34.00
Chief musician	60.00
2. Additional or different grades and pay—Coast Artillery.	
Fireman	30.00
Master gunner	34.00
Electrician-sergeant	35.00
Electrician-sergeant, first class	45.00
Engineer	65.00
Master electrician	75.00
3. Additional or different grades and pay—Engineers.	
Private, first class	17.00
Cook	20.00
Corporal	20.00
Sergeant	34.00
Quartermaster-sergeant	34.00
First sergeant	34.00
Battalion quartermaster-sergeant	36.00
Battalion sergeant-major	36.00
4. Additional or different grades and pay—Signal Corps.	
Private, first class	17.00
Cook	20.00
Sergeant, first class	45.00
Master signal electrician	75.00
5. Additional or different grades and pay—Ordnance Department.	
Private, first class	17.00
6. Additional or different grades and pay—Hospital Corps.	
Private	16.00
Private, first class	18.00
Corporal	20.00
Sergeant	25.00
Sergeant, first class	45.00
7. Post noncommissioned staff officers.	
Quartermaster-sergeant	34.00
Commissary-sergeant	34.00
Ordnance sergeant	34.00
Master electrician [a]	75.00
Master signal electrician [a]	75.00
Electrician sergeant (Coast Artillery) [a]	34.00

[a] Included above in branch in which serving.

(b) *Continuous service and reenlisted pay.*

(1) For continuous service there is added to the pay of the grade in which serving—

	Per month.
Third year	$1.00
Fourth year	2.00
Fifth year	3.00
Sixth to tenth year	5.00
Eleventh to fifteenth year	6.00
Sixteenth to twentieth year	7.00
Twenty-first to twenty-fifth year	8.00
Twenty-sixth to thirtieth year	9.00
Thirty-first to thirty-fifth year, etc	10.00

For the purpose of this increase in pay service is regarded as continuous when a man reenlists within three months from date of discharge.

(2) The pay of a man who has ever served continuously more than five years, and who reenters the service more than three months after discharge, commences with the amount paid in the fifth year of continuous service. This is reenlisted pay.

(3) The monthly pay proper and continuous service and reenlisted increases are shown for representative grades at the various periods in the following table:

Grade.	First and second years.	Third year.	Fourth year.	Fifth year.	Sixth to tenth years.	Eleventh to fifteenth years.	Sixteenth to twentieth years.	Twenty-first to twenty-fifth years.	Twenty-sixth to thirtieth years.
Infantry, Cavalry, and Field Artillery.									
Private	13	14	15	16	18	19	20	21	22
Corporal	15	16	17	18	20	21	22	23	24
Sergeant	18	19	20	21	23	24	25	26	27
First sergeant; Battalion sergeant-major	25	26	27	28	30	31	32	33	34
Regimental noncommissioned staff officer	34	35	36	37	39	40	41	42	43
Additional grades—Coast Artillery.									
Fireman	30	31	32	33	35	36	37	38	39
Master gunner	34	35	36	37	39	40	41	42	43
Electrician-sergeant	35	36	37	38	40	41	42	43	44
Electrician-sergeant, first class	45	46	47	48	50	51	52	53	54
Engineer	65	66	67	68	70	71	72	73	74
Master electrician	75	76	77	78	80	81	82	83	84
Engineers.									
Private, first class	17	18	19	20	22	23	24	25	26
Corporal	20	21	22	23	25	26	27	28	29
Sergeant and first sergeant	34	35	36	37	39	40	41	42	43
Battalion sergeant-major; Quartermaster-sergeant	36	37	38	39	41	42	43	44	45
Hospital Corps.									
Private	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	25
Private, first class	18	19	20	21	23	24	25	26	27
Corporal	20	21	22	23	25	26	27	28	29
Sergeant	25	26	27	28	30	31	32	33	34
Sergeant, first class	45	46	47	48	50	51	52	53	54
Signal Corps.									
Private, first class	17	18	19	20	22	23	24	25	26
Sergeant, first class	45	46	47	48	50	51	52	53	54
Master signal electrician	75	76	77	78	80	81	82	83	84
Ordnance Department.									
Private, first class	17	18	19	20	22	23	24	25	26
Post Noncommissioned Staff.									
Quartermaster-sergeant; Commissary-sergeant; *Ordnance sergeant*	34	35	36	37	39	40	41	42	43
Chief musician	60	61	62	63	65	66	67	68	69

(*c*) *Additional pay for high qualification in target practice, etc.*

	Per month.
Infantry and Cavalry:	
For a qualified marksman	$1.00
For a qualified sharpshooter	2.00
For a qualified expert rifleman	3.00
Artillery:	
For a qualified gunner, second class	1.00
For a qualified gunner, first class	2.00
Coast Artillery:	
For casemate electricians, observers, first class and plotters	9.00
For chief planters, chief loaders, observers, second class, gun commanders, and gun pointers	7.00

In the Infantry, Cavalry, and Field Artillery no limit is placed on the number of enlisted men that may receive additional pay as indicated except the natural limit incident to regular qualification as a requisite. In the Coast Artillery limits are established by law as follows:

Casemate electricians	44
Observers, first class	170
Plotters	170
Chief planters	44
Chief loaders	44
Observers, second class	170
Gun commanders	378
Gun pointers	378

(*d*) *Foreign service pay.*

The pay of the enlisted man serving beyond the continental limits of the United State proper, excepting in Porto Rico and Hawaii, is increased 20 per cent. This increase accrues on additional pay for continuous service, for high target qualification, etc.

(*e*) *Additional pay for certificate of merit.*

A certificate of merit granted to an enlisted man for distinguished service entitles him to $2 per month additional while in the Army, whether on the active or the retired list.

(*f*) *Extra-duty pay.*

Enlisted men detailed to perform specific and regular services, not military, may receive extra compensation therefor in time of peace, and when not entitled to increase of pay for foreign service. The extra compensation authorized for men thus regularly detailed on extra duty is 35 cents for laborers, teamsters, clerks, etc.; 50 cents for mechanics, artisans, and school teachers, and 25 cents to $1 for bakers.

(*g*) *Allowances—quarters.*

Quarters are furnished all enlisted men. Their character is not fixed, and depends upon the place and nature of service. At posts in the United States, under ordinary conditions, the quarters are in modern, well-equipped barrack buildings. Included in this allowance are the necessary beds, mattresses, pillows, lockers, furniture, etc.

(*h*) *Allowances—clothing.*

Enlisted men are supplied throughout with the necessary clothing and blankets of uniform patterns. The President prescribes the quantity and kind to be furnished. The allowance and price of each article is published in orders annually. In practice each soldier is credited with the value of his full clothing allowance, against which is charged the value of each article drawn. By care and economy a soldier can make some saving in his clothing allowance, which is payable to him in money upon his discharge. The money value of the clothing allowance as fixed by existing orders for the full term of enlistment is $165.52.

(*i*) *Allowances—rations.*

(*j*) *Allowances—medicines and medical attendance.*

These are supplied without cost to the soldier.

(*k*) *Travel allowance on discharge.*

Upon honorable discharge at expiration of his term of service a soldier is paid 4 cents per mile from the place of discharge to the place of enlistment, except that for travel by sea transportation and subsistence only are furnished.

2. OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT.

(*a*) *To noncommissioned grades.*

Opportunities for advancement to the grade of noncommissioned officer are open to all enlisted men, and for intelligent men of some force and good character such advancement is practically assured. This is so certain, indeed, that it is rare that a man of even moderate intelligence and force, under existing conditions, completes his second enlistment without becoming a noncommissioned officer, while many reach some noncommissioned grade during their first term. An intelligent man of good character and force who is willing to apply himself and remain in the service is almost equally assured of reaching the highest noncommissioned ranks.

For advancement to nearly all noncommissioned grades no conditions are imposed as to length of service or particular qualifications. The post noncommissioned staff officers form an exception to this rule. They are appointed by the Secretary of War after due examinations, and, with certain exceptions in the Artillery Corps and the Signal Corps, they must have had previous service both in the Army and as noncommissioned officers. Sergeants, first class, Hospital Corps, and sergeants-major, Artillery Corps, are also exceptions to this rule.

(*b*) *To commissioned grades.*

The opportunities offered for intelligent enlisted men to reach the commissioned grades are extremely liberal. Existing law opens the way through such examinations as may be prescribed by the President to "all unmarried soldiers under 30 years of age who are citizens

of the United States, who are physically sound, who have served honorably not less than two years in the Army, and who have borne a good moral character before and after enlistment." It is not even required now, as formerly, that candidates for commissions shall be noncommissioned officers. The examinations required are two: A preliminary departmental examination in March and a final competitive examination in September, at which all of those who successfully passed the departmental board are permitted to compete.

A candidate who fails at either examination, if otherwise still eligible, is permitted to take the examinations the following year, but one who twice fails is not permitted a third trial.

These examinations include investigation into the moral character of the applicants; their aptitude for military service; and, mentally, their knowledge of English grammar, mathematics, history, constitutional and international law, and army and drill regulations. The mental examinations are thorough, but not beyond what a man of good intelligence who has applied himself with reasonable diligence should readily pass.

All vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant existing on July 1 of each year which can not be filled by graduates of the last class from the Military Academy are filled by the appointment, so far as they are available, of enlisted men who have thus qualified.

3. ADMISSION TO SOLDIERS' HOME, PENSIONS, AND RETIREMENT.

An advantage offered to the soldier who serves faithfully in the Army during the effective period of his life, or during the continuance of good health, is the practical assurance, denied to most men of his class in civil life, of some provision for his care and sustenance in his old age.

(*a*) After thirty years' service a soldier may apply for retirement. In computing the time for this purpose service in Alaska or elsewhere outside of the United States except in Porto Rico is counted double. Retired soldiers receive three-fourths of the pay of the grade held at the date of retirement, including continuous service and reenlisted increases, and commutation of subsistence and clothing at the rate of $9.50 per month.

Thus, a man enlisting at 21 years of age, serving continuously for thirty years, and reaching no higher grade than, say, sergeant of the line, could retire at 51, assured of a monthly income thereafter of $30.50 as long as he lived. Had five years of this service been outside of the United States, he could retire at 46 years of age, with the assurance of almost the same income.

(*b*) Any soldier, no matter of what length of service, who becomes incapacitated for service by reason of wounds or disease may be discharged on a certificate of disability. If this incapacity is incurred in the line of duty, and through no fault of the soldier, such a discharge may be made the basis of a claim for pension, which, when granted, will assure him of an income during his life in proportion to the nature of the disability and the extent to which his earning capacity is reduced. If the soldier is killed or dies as the result of wounds or disease contracted in line of duty a suitable pension, as provided by law, may be claimed by those dependent upon him. The pension laws of the United States are extremely liberal.

(*c*) A deduction of 12½ cents a month is made from the pay of every enlisted man on the active list toward the support of the Soldiers' Home. An honest and faithful service of twenty years or disability contracted in the line of duty through no misconduct of the soldier entitles him to admission thereto; but a soldier admitted for disability who recovers his health and becomes again fit for military service will, if under fifty years of age, be discharged from the Home.

4. MISCELLANEOUS INDUCEMENTS.

The inducements so far considered are fixed. They apply everywhere, under all conditions, and to all enlisted men; but there are other advantages incident to a soldier's life, some material, some moral, that may vary with the time, place. and conditions of service. In addition to the quarters provided by law, most posts are supplied with amusement and reading rooms and with newspapers, magazines, and books. Many have well-equipped gymnasiums. At nearly all there are athletic fields, and athletic games are encouraged. The necessary paraphernalia are frequently supplied without expense to the soldier. At all posts there rests with the soldier the right of purchase at cost price, from the subsistence department, of small articles not provided in his allowances; and, similarly, of a more extensive variety from the post exchange, where the profits are expended for the benefit of himself and his comrades.

Under modern conditions of service the soldier frequently has opportunities for traveling and of seeing, either without expense or at small expense, a considerable portion of the world. At many posts there are opportunities for hunting and fishing. Trades of all kinds are necessary and in demand in the Army. The handy man with a taste lying in the direction of almost any trade can find opportunities for its development that will materially assist in securing employment of a higher grade in civil life on discharge. Opportunities for such employment are frequently found at the place of discharge, which, under ordinary conditions of life, the man would not have met.

Educational advantages are furnished in the schools for enlisted men without expense to them. Opportunities to visit their homes come with discharge, while yet admitting of continuous service in case of reenlistment within three months thereafter. Furloughs are authorized liberally, and the allowance of rations undrawn while thus absent is commuted in money, payable to the soldier on his return.

Finally, the soldier, under normal conditions of service, lives a regular and healthful life, freer from responsibilities and petty worries than most of his fellows outside, with all necessities assured, and with both his body and mind trained to a point better preparing him for the strain of war, if it come, or the duties of civil life, if he elect again to follow it.

PART TWO.

A COMPARISON OF INDUCEMENTS OFFERED IN THE NAVY AND IN THE ARMY TO ENLISTED MEN TO MAKE OF THE SERVICE A LIFE OCCUPATION.

No effort has been made here to set down all inducements that either service offers. On the contrary, where they are approximately *equal, or where,* while properly regarded as an inducement in one

service, they could not be so regarded in the other, they have, in some instances, been purposely omitted. It is believed, nevertheless, that the more important inducements in both services have been indicated, and that in the case of the Army everything that has not its practical equivalent in the Navy has been set down and paralleled by the inducement offered in its sister service for the corresponding purpose.

THE NAVY.	THE ARMY.
1. An outfit of clothing to the value of $60 is issued to all men on first enlistment.	1. Enlisted men are supplied throughout with the necessary clothing. The money value of this allowance, as fixed by existing orders, for the full term of enlistment, is $165.52.
2. Men who receive an honorable discharge and who reenlist within four months thereafter receive as a bonus four months' pay at the rate they were receiving upon discharge, and $1.36 per month additional pay.	2. Men who receive an honorable discharge and who reenlist within three months thereafter receive no bonus, but their service is regarded as continuous, which entitles them to $2 per month increase after they have served for five years, and to $1 per month increase for each successive period of five years thereafter.
3. In addition to the above allowance for continuous service all men whose pay is fixed by Executive order receive $5 per month in addition to all other pay and allowances on their first reenlistment, and a further sum of $3 per month for each subsequent reenlistment.	3. The pay of all men is fixed by law, and can not be changed by Executive order. No additional pay is allowed for reenlistment. Such increases as come, and as indicated in the preceding paragraph, fall generally in the middle of their periods of enlistment.
4. Seamen distinguishing themselves in battle, or by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession, may be promoted to warrant officers, and receive a gratuity of $100 and a medal of honor. Any enlisted man who so distinguishes himself may receive the gratuity and the medal. Gold medals and silver medals may be awarded for extreme and heroic daring.	4. No provision is made for the promotion of men distinguishing themselves in battle or by extraordinary heroism. Medals of honor and certificates of merit may be granted in such clearly established cases. The medal carries no gratuity. Two dollars a month additional pay is attached to the certificate of merit.
5. Any enlisted man of the Navy who, at the expiration of his enlistment, receives a good-conduct medal is entitled to 75 cents a month additional pay for every such medal received.	5. There are neither medals nor monetary rewards for good conduct in the Army.
6. Any disabled person who has served as an enlisted man in the Navy for ten years may apply for aid from the surplus income of the naval pension fund, which may be granted upon the recommendation of a board of naval officers, when approved by the Secretary of the Navy.	6. Men disabled in the Army are discharged on certificates of disability. They have open to them the privileges of the Soldiers' Home, or they may apply for a pension in the ordinary way.
7. After twenty years of service men disabled in the Navy are entitled to a pension equal to half their pay, or admission to the Naval Home.	7. After twenty years of service an enlisted man of the Army is entitled to the privileges of the Soldiers' Home; but there is no authority for his retirement on a pension until after thirty years of service.
8. Any enlisted man of the Navy, who has served thirty years may be placed upon the retired list at three-quarters of his pay and commutation of allowances.	8. Retirement after thirty years in the Army is on the same conditions as in the Navy.

9. Enlisted men who qualify as gun pointers and are regularly detailed receive the following additional monthly pay:

Heavy gun pointers:	
First class	$10
Second class	6
Intermediate gun pointers:	
First class	8
Second class	4
Secondary gun pointers:	
First class	4
Second class	2

9. Men who qualify as expert riflemen receive $3 additional pay monthly; those who qualify as sharpshooters, $2 additional, and as marksmen, $1 additional. In the artillery, a qualified gunner, first class, receives $2 additional per month, and second class, $1 per month.

10. Any enlisted man detailed to perform the duties of "ship's tailor" receives $20, $15, or $10 a month, depending on the number of men in the complement of the vessel, in addition to the pay of his rating. A man detailed as "tailor's helper" receives $10 per month additional. But the total pay of these may not exceed $50 and $40 per month, respectively.

10. No provision is made in the Army for the pay of tailors. The enlisted men must pay for repairs and alterations to their clothing out of their own funds.

11. Twenty cents a month is deducted from the pay of each enlisted man in the Navy for the fund for naval hospitals.

11. Twelve and a half cents a month is deducted from the pay of each enlisted man for the Soldiers' Home.

12. An ample ration of food is furnished gratis to every enlisted man of the Navy. When not drawn in kind, commutation of 30 cents a day is allowed in lieu thereof. The main components of the ration are bread, meats, vegetables, fruits, beverages, milk, pickles, vinegar, and sauces, and certain miscellaneous components. A ration includes either for regular issue, or in substitution for articles of the regular issue, eggs, cereals, fresh fruits, cocoa, canned cream or fresh milk, olive oil and sauces, butter, cheese, flavoring extracts, lard, sirup, and other articles which form no part of the regular ration in the Army.

12. An ample ration of food is furnished to every enlisted man of the Army. Commutation is allowed to men on furlough at the rate of 25 cents per day. When men are on duty where rations can not be issued and they must pay for their subsistence, the commutation varies from 40 cents to 75 cents. While traveling under orders alone, the ration is commuted at $1.50 per day. The ration issued may be the garrison ration, the field ration, or the emergency ration, depending upon the character of the service of the troops at the time of issue. The first is the ordinary issue to troops in garrison, and is greater in variety than either of the others. Its principal components are meats, bread, vegetables, dried fruits, coffee and sugar, seasoning, and soap and candles. In these the quantities correspond largely to the navy rations, but the quantities are in some instances smaller, and the variety in all cases is less. None of the other articles mentioned in the naval column, as eggs, milk, fresh fruits, butter, cheese, sirup, etc., are included in the army ration.

13. As a reward for long and faithful service, ten mates are annually appointed from the enlisted men. Mates usually receive special assignments to duty at shore stations.

13. There are no rewards through promotion for long and faithful service in the Army. There is only retirement after thirty years.

14. Enlisted men who serve continuously and reach the grade of chief petty officer or petty officer, first class, are eligible for appointment as warrant officers. The pay of a warrant

14. There is no such grade as warrant officer in the Army. Men of long and meritorious service can not be promoted beyond the noncommissioned grades.

officer is from $1,200 to $1,800 a year and allowances, and he retires at 62 years of age on three-fourths' pay. Men may reach the grade of warrant officer in several other ways. Warrant officers are promoted to chief warrant officers, with the rank of ensign, after six years' service.

Examination of the foregoing parallel shows that the advantages in the way of inducements lie with the Navy in every case considered, except in—

(1) Clothing allowance. In this, however, the advantage with the Army is less than appears. Not only do the sailor's clothes, as a rule, cost less, but fewer different uniforms are required of him. Moreover, provision is made in the Navy, as shown above (10), for tailors to make, alter, and repair the necessary clothing. In the Army all tailor charges must be met by the soldier.

(8) Retirement after thirty years' service. In this no advantage lies with either service; but as shown (7), enlisted men of the Navy may also retire after twenty years, an inducement not offered in the Army.

(11) Tax for support of naval hospitals and the Soldiers' Home. There is an advantage of 7½ cents monthly in favor of the soldier.

But the superior advantages offered by the Navy, while thus apparent in almost every inducement in the way of allowances incident to either service, are shown best by the following comparison of pay of the principal grades only. Extra pay and increases are not included unless indicated:

THE NAVY.

Within reasonable limits, the pay of the enlisted men of the Navy is regulated by the President to meet current conditions.

The monthly pay of the principal grades is as follows:

Landsmen	$16
Ordinary seamen	19
Seamen	24
Buglers and musicians	30
Musicians, first class	32
Cooks	25–55
Shipwrights	25
Petty officers:	
Third class	30
Second class	35–40
First class	36–65
Warrant officers	100–150

THE ARMY.

The pay of the Army is fixed absolutely by the law. The present rates, with few exceptions, have remained unchanged since 1870.

The monthly pay of the principal grades of the Army is as follows:

Recruits	$13
Privates	13
Privates, third year	14
Trumpeters	13
Musicians	13
Cooks	18–20
Artificers, farriers, etc	15
Corporals	15
Sergeants	18
First sergeants	25
Regimental and post noncommissioned staff officers	34

The highest paid enlisted men in the Army are:

Master electricians	$75
Master signal electricians	75
Chief musicians	60
Sergeant:	
First class (Hospital Corps)	45
Second class (Signal Corps)	45

These are all specialists, with professions comparing with the same lines of work in civil life. They are comparatively few in number and for the most part do not belong to the line of the Army. In the Navy they would have the rank of warrant officers.

A man serving in the Navy for thirty years and not rising above the grade of seaman would receive in pay during that period $16,760.60, and would retire on a monthly income of $59.75.

A man serving in the Army for thirty years and not rising above the grade of private would receive in pay during that period $6,852 and would retire on a monthly income of $26.

PART THREE.

A STUDY OF CONDITIONS IN THE RANKS OF THE ARMY AND OF THE MEASURES DEDUCED THEREFROM AS ESSENTIAL TO MAKE ENLISTED SERVICE DESIRABLE AS A LIFE OCCUPATION.

I. WHY MEN ENLIST.

An army is composed of men united in the military service of their country. Under a voluntary system men enlist either to aid their country or to promote their own ends; that is, through self-sacrifice or self-interest. That any inducements are necessary to secure recruits shows this spirit of self-sacrifice is not sufficiently widespread in time of peace to maintain even so small an army as ours. Self-sacrifice of this sort is patriotism, an emotion necessary to arouse, and fortunately aroused in its highest form, only in times of great national stress. To keep it through long periods of peace at a pitch high enough to maintain an army would be impossible, or, in any event, undesirable, since it would inevitably cheapen this sentiment—a thing no nation can afford to do.

Self-interest, therefore, is the only cause of enlistment necessary to consider; and though the forms of self-interest that persuade different men to enlist may be as varied as the number of men enlisted, they will all be found nevertheless to be included in one, or in some combination, of the three following:

1. LOVE OF THE SERVICE.

A CAUSE OF REENLISTMENT, BUT WITHOUT INFLUENCE ON ORIGINAL ENTRY.

While it is certain that this is a dominant factor in every reenlistment under existing conditions, it is equally certain that it is without influence on original enlistments. No knowledge of service conditions exists outside of those who have served. This is a natural result. With a people whose life interests lie so far outside of military lines as ours, who have so few opportunities to see intimately the life of their soldiers, it is not surprising that the strongest impressions thereof should be the traditional ones of romance. Whatever acquaintance with things military may be had by the average citizen is gained in the local militia or in military schools. Whatever the ultimate value of these to the military system of the nation, it is certain that they impose on the mind an inadequate or false conception of military life. With them it is a diversion, not a business; *they are concerned* with the form, not the substance; with the pomp

and circumstance, from the burden of which every modern army is struggling to be rid. That men enlist believing they will love the life is likely, but their mental picture is oftentimes so different from the reality that disappointment is the almost inevitable consequence. Love of the service, therefore, as engendered by true knowledge, may be a potent influence in retaining men in the Army, but has no effect on original enlistments; while as engendered by the false conceptions of civilian military life, it may be an incentive to original enlistment, but has a contrary effect on the retention of men in the service.

Moreover, even were this otherwise, there is no practical way by which a true understanding of conditions can be extended except to those who serve—that is, instead of a solution, this is only the problem itself in another form. When the conditions of service are such as to induce a love of the life in sufficient men to keep the Army at its maximum strength and efficiency, the problem will have vanished. Love of the service therefore regarded as a cause of enlistment, not as an effect, may be dropped from consideration.

2. DESIRE FOR CHANGE OR ADVENTURE.

A CAUSE OF ORIGINAL ENTRY, BUT A DETERRENT FROM REENLISTMENT.

This, on the contrary, while often the strongest influence in original entry, is equally a deterrent from subsequent enlistment. Desire for change where it exists is generally a permanent condition of mind, driving the body from one thing to another, and as potent in forcing it out of the service as in forcing it in. Though the desire be gratified for a time, the discipline and uniformity of army life soon make it pall on these unstable characters. Though field service may afford opportunities for adventure beyond desire, periods of garrison duty, impossible to relieve wholly from dullness, are certain to counteract their effect. This is a quality indeed that may make heroes in war, but seldom makes soldiers in peace. It increases the number of original enlistments, but adds to the number of desertions. Unless outweighed in effect by love of the service or by improvement in worldly condition, this couse not only has no influence on the ultimate strength of the Army, but has always an evil effect on its efficiency.

Moreover, again, even were this otherwise, encouragement of this quality, if not impracticable, is at least undesirable in a people where stability of character is always a first consideration.

3. DESIRE TO IMPROVE CONDITION.

THE ONLY CAUSE NECESSARY TO CONSIDER.

The present state of the Army as regards original and subsequent enlistments is proof of the inadequacy of all existing causes and so proof of the inadequacy of the two just considered either singly or in combination. But accepting their further development as impracticable or inadvisable, it is plain that not only are they insufficient now but that they must always be insufficient. This final cause, therefore, must be regarded as not only the prime influence in existing conditions, but the only inducement the development of which may effect a change for the better.

While brief consideration of the preceeding causes is essential to completeness in any study of this subject, it should be a matter neither of surprise nor regret that this cause is the only one wherein hope for improvement lies. Equality of opportunity is, we must believe, a birthright of our people, a desire to improve one's worldly condition instinctive in the native born, and forced under high pressure into the blood of the immigrant or his descendants. The marvelous development of the country has but encouraged the growth of this quality. With opportunities in excess of qualified seekers, a demand for labor in excess of supply, and with wealth constantly increasing it is hopeless to expect any considerable number of men of the character required for successful soldiers voluntarily to surrender the prospects these conditions seem to offer for a life demanding the best that is in them, but offering no encouragement to ambition beyond the certainty of simple livelihood. If it were not hopeless it would be unfortunate. The genius of the American people lies in the direction of commercial and industrial activities. Governmental institutions must enter into competition with such activities and offer equal opportunities for advancement or be satisfied with lower grades of assistance. The Army, in brief, must offer opportunities for improvement at least equal to those open to the class of men it seeks, or be content with lower classes or depleted ranks and the demoralization and danger accompanying either of these alternatives.

II. A COMPARISON OF THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

THE ARMY BEFORE 1898.

Previous to 1898 the Army was limited by law to 25,000 men. There was little difficulty in keeping it at its maximum. The ranks were largely filled with men having several years' service, if not several enlistments, to their credit. All the higher noncommissioned officers and many of the lower were men of long service. The character of the personnel of the Army was perhaps the highest ever reached in any. The percentage of desertions for the few years preceding the Spanish war was smaller than before or since.

THE REASONS OF CONTENTMENT.

Several causes contributed to this result. Conditions of service were different. The troops were brought less into contact with the various phases of civil life. They formed more of a world of their own. Moves were infrequent. The activity of industrial and commercial development had not reached its present proportions, nor penetrated into the regions where the troops were stationed. Living in one place, at least, the soldier saw only one side of this activity and was less impressed. Opportunities to improve his condition financially or otherwise tempted him less frequently. His own pay was relatively greater; its purchasing power was more and his opportunities to spend it were fewer.

There was still another side. Most of these old soldiers had acquired, through long terms in the same regiment, the same company, and with the same comrades, perhaps in the same grade, a pride in their organization and a love of the service that to-day neither exist

nor are understood. Transfers were infrequent; the violent disintegration of organizations now the rule was unknown. There was, in short, an esprit de corps impossible of measurement at this day, but beyond all doubt of great value.

CHANGED CONDITIONS OF TO-DAY.

To-day almost every service condition and every industrial condition have changed. Opportunities outside have vastly increased, while the inducements to enter the Army have remained the same or relatively lessened. Decreasing numbers and impaired efficiency could be the only result. Every report bearing on this subject has pointed to this end; but it will be enough for present purposes to contrast the following extracts from the reports of the Adjutant-General of the Army for 1897 and 1906:

1897: During the past year the recruiting service has been conducted with unusually good results. * * * So great has been the number of men offering that recruiting at all stations has been restricted throughout the past year to enlistment of exceptionally desirable men without prior service and to former soldiers with good discharges. In addition it has been necessary at times to confine recruiting at city stations to enlistment of former soldiers.

1906: The need for recruits continued throughout the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, and notwithstanding earnest and continued efforts on the part of recruiting officers, this need could not be fully met.

DECREASE IN ENLISTMENTS.

This last but repeats similar statements from the reports from the same office for 1904 and 1905. These reports show in detail the extraordinary efforts made to secure sufficient recruits without success. The same reports and every other fact and figure bearing on the subject show that the number of reenlistments and applications for original enlistment is steadily decreasing, while the number of desertions and discharges for exceptional reasons is as steadily growing.

THE RESULTS.

But the full measure of present conditions is not yet apparent, except to those in immediate contact with troops and able to compare directly present and past conditions. In experience, training, and methods the Army of ten years ago fell short of the Army of to-day; but in character of enlisted personnel, relative strength of organizations, and in contentment of mind it was equally in advance. To-day nearly every organization of the line is depleted in numbers. That itself means unpleasant increase in fatigue and loss of interest in military work. It is impossible with two or three squads of men in a company to raise the present prescribed course of training above absurdity in the eyes of either officers or men. Under these conditions it becomes distasteful to the one and disgusting to the other. Moreover, these reduced organizations are made up almost wholly of recruits and men of short service. Even the noncommissioned officers, with decreasing exceptions, are men still in their first enlistment. With the passing of the old noncommissioned officer, the enlisted service, in the absence of relief, will enter upon what is likely to prove the last stage of demoralization. Formerly by sheer force of character, superior training, and long service this class built up for itself

an artificial status distinct from that of the private soldier and making more for discipline and efficiency than any other one thing. Today the average noncommissioned officer of line organizations is as ignorant of his duties as the recruits from which he was drawn, and lacks both the force of character necessary for discipline and the ability essential for efficiency. To restore former conditions is beyond hope; but to create a natural and lawful status for this class is not only possible but necessary if the worst fears for the Army are not to be realized.

THE WORST OF PRESENT CONDITIONS.

But even this is not all. The ultimate expression of present conditions is the certainty in the heart of every officer serving directly with troops that conditions are steadily growing worse; and a feeling that, starting with discouragement, descends to indifference, and permeates every company, troop, and battery in the Army and threatens a demoralization not yet imagined outside of these organizations, but appearing as an ever present danger within. Whether right or wrong in this belief, the evil effect on the service is the same.

III. THE OBJECTS TO BE OBTAINED.

With a voluntary system and short-term enlistments, then, the objects to be attained are:

1. To secure by original enlistment a flow of untrained men into the Army sufficient to keep it at its maximum strength.
2. To retain by reenlistments trained men enough to keep it at a maximum efficiency; and, since, as already indicated, efficiency is largely dependent thereon,
3. To secure and retain competent noncommissioned officers.

THE PROBLEM IN OTHER NATIONS.

That any inducements are necessary to secure men originally marks the difference between a conscript and a volunteer system. Wherever compulsory military service is a principle, the question of insufficient recruits can not arise. The study of no country of this class, therefore, can assist us in solving this problem in our own. Great Britain is the only important nation besides ours that relies on a voluntary system of recruitment and hence the only nation a study of whose methods of securing recruits might be of possible aid to us now. But the most cursory examination of conditions in Great Britain shows her confronted with a similar problem, complicated with others not yet grown to large proportions here, and, in consequence, methods in use there can not be a positive help to us in seeking a way out of our own difficulty.

So far as the second and third objects are concerned, however, we are not alone. Every nation, regardless of its system, finds it important to retain a proportion of its trained men after expiration of their first or compulsory term of service, in order to secure trained noncommissioned officers, and consequently necessary to offer inducements to insure accomplishment of this purpose. In this connection the methods of other countries that have found a satisfactory solution may be profitably considered.

To arrive fairly at the measures necessary to the attainment of these objects it is important to consider them separately in some detail to discover the extent to which present inducements are insufficient.

1. TO MAINTAIN THE ARMY AT ITS AUTHORIZED STRENGTH.

The present actual strength of the line of the Army is 52,752, or a shortage of 16,189 from the authorized strength.

For the fiscal year 1906, and for the line of the Army—

The number of original applications was	80,239
The number of reenlistments was	7,484
The number of original enlistments was	14,547
	22,031
The number of desertions was	6,258
The number of discharges was	18,481
	24,739

Of the applications for original enlistment, 65,692, or 81 per cent, were rejected. In the number of applications, original enlistments, and reenlistments there was a sharp drop from the figures for the preceding year. In discharges there was a large increase, and in desertions, though a small decrease from 1905, the number was greater than in any other recorded year. The figures for 1907 are not yet completely available, but the continued decrease in enlisted strength indicates uniformly worse results.

Examination of the figures for 1906 show that while the number of desertions almost counterbalances the number of reenlistments, the number of discharges was over 10,000 in excess of reenlistments and nearly 4,000 in excess of original enlistments. The loss to the Army for the year between all enlistments on one side and all discharges and desertions on the other was 2,708. Without considering any increase in the number of original enlistments, therefore, had the service been sufficiently attractive to have induced, say, 1,500 men out of over 10,000 to reenlist, and 1,500 out of over 6,000 not to desert, this difference would have more than offset the loss and shown a gain in enlisted strength.

INDUCEMENTS TO SECURE MEN LESS IMPORTANT THAN INDUCEMENTS TO RETAIN THEM.

Since a deserter represents a loss of whatever he has cost the Government and the cost of an original enlistment exceeds the cost of a reenlistment, it is plain that both economy and efficiency would be subserved by increasing the inducements to remain in the service rather than the inducements for original entry. Moreover, any inducement to remain is, so far as it is known outside, also an inducement for original enlistment.

Nevertheless the decline in the number of original applications and the necessity of maintaining high physical, mental, and moral standards indicate that reasonable inducements for first enlistments will still be necessary regardless of the encouragement offered later to remain in the service.

2. TO REDUCE DESERTIONS AND ENCOURAGE REENLISTMENTS.

Desertion is an evil impossible to eradicate wholly. Its history, however, shows that in times when life in the Army contrasts favorably in opportunity and comforts with life of the same classes outside the number of desertions is reduced to a minimum, and so a similar reduction may be expected when these conditions are reproduced. Whatever operates to reduce desertions operates to increase reenlistments. As all men can not be restrained from deserting, however, neither can all men be induced to reenlist. Nor would any other result, so far as reenlistments are concerned, be desirable. Not all men who find their way into the Army are fitted for military service. Short-term enlistments afford opportunities for the unfit to quit honorably. Again, it is manifest that inducements for reenlistment sufficient to retain all men, while subserving efficiency for a time, would soon operate to the contrary.

NEW BLOOD NECESSARY.

A regular flow of new blood into the Army is as essential as the retention of a fair proportion of trained men. Moreover, the retention of men who after several enlistments are satisfied to remain merely as privates without ambition or ability to rise, while profitable in exceptional cases, does not as a rule work for efficiency. While important therefore to offer inducements for reenlistment, it is not the part of wisdom to increase them sufficiently to encourage a large proportion to remain for the effective period of their lives as privates only.

3. TO SECURE AND RETAIN COMPETENT NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

QUALIFIED NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS NECESSARY TO RESTORE EFFICIENCY.

Once competent noncommissioned officers are secured, on the contrary, their retention as long as physically fit for their duties works for efficiency, provided that a reasonable flow of promotion be maintained. Just as in the old army no cause contributed more to the standard reached than the high class of noncommissioned officers developed, so now no cause has contributed more toward demoralization than inability under existing conditions to secure qualified men for these grades, or to retain them when secured; and so nothing would avail more now to restore efficiency than the creation of a body of highly trained noncommissioned officers. These are as important to the Army as foremen to factories; as section bosses to railways; as skilled workmen and subordinate officials are to every industrial or commercial enterprise; or as petty and warrant officers are to the Navy. The same knowledge of their trade, the same abilities, the same qualities of mind, and the same force of character are as essential in one case as in the others. Qualified leaders, successful drivers of men, are everywhere in demand. Men who can make other men work have a recognized value above their fellows in the industrial world. The wage value of a man who can make seven other men do the work for which employed, who can train seven other men to a higher productive capacity, who can make seven unskilled laborers skilled, is far higher than that of any of the seven.

COMPARISON AND COMPETITION WITH CIVIL LIFE.

This is a principle applied everywhere outside of the Army. It has been recognized in the Navy; and admitted by recent legislation even within the Army in the case of certain high-class mechanics in the Coast Artillery. These manifestly came into competition with the same class of workmen in civil life. The argument was plain to the lay mind and illustration unnecessary. But exactly the same argument holds in the case of every enlisted man in the Army. With the exception of those cases where men enlist for adventure or change, every man is seeking to improve his condition. The position of the last private in the Army is thus in competition with some position outside. It may be only that of the farm laborer, but it is still competition. The bulk of recruits come and must always come from the agricultural, artisan, and laboring classes. The tests of enlistment are sufficient when applied to reject all but the best even of these. The loafer of civil life, if he creeps in, is no less a loafer in the Army, and his career there is no better and is likely to be much shorter. The Army must compete in the opportunities it offers with the opportunities these classes can find outside.

THE WORK OF NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS IS SKILLED WORK.

The noncommissioned officers are men who in civil life would be skilled workmen, foremen, chief clerks, and subordinate officials. If the Army can not offer them inducements equal to those that civil institutions are glad to offer, it can not hope to secure or retain them. Moreover, the work of these men in the Army when properly performed is itself highly skilled and of great importance. They form a necessary part of the military hierarchy, but have each individual functions requiring with every advance in grade steadily rising ability, knowledge, and training. The importance of the work of electricians and machinists in the Navy and the Coast Artillery is recognized outside of the service merely from common familiarity with the trades in which these men are skilled. But important as their work is, it is no more important than the work of other high-grade noncommissioned officers in the same or different services, for which, though less familiar outside and differently named, an equally arduous training is essential for success. Moreover, all advantages lie with these men in the Navy and artillery possessing recognized trades. The opportunities to acquire such trades in civil life are no more than the opportunities civil life offers for employment if they leave the service. Civil life presents, on the other hand, no opportunities for the acquirement of the skill and knowledge essential for other noncommissioned grades, nor openings for employment wherein this skill and knowledge would be of direct advantage.

The essential training for these positions is given only by the Government, its results are of use only to the Government, and the Government, in justice both to itself and to these men, should make reasonable effort to retain them. The ordinary duties and responsibilities even of a corporal are largely increased over those of the private. The sergeant for efficiency must be more highly trained than the corporal. The duties of a first sergeant or of a regimental sergeant-major demand knowledge, administrative ability, and force of character of

the highest order. They compare in every way in importance with those of the more familiar trades. Modern conditions of warfare, moreover, have vastly increased the field of duties and responsibilities of all noncommissioned officers. With widely extended lines and detached bodies, discipline depends still more upon them; the duties of command, the exercise of prompt judgment in matters involving life and death fall oftener to their lot, and questions of tactics and logistics, formerly never necessary to leave to them, now press constantly for solution. Only years of careful and steady training can prepare them for these duties. Only a high order of intelligence can meet them successfully.

EVERY OTHER NATION AHEAD OF US.

Every other important nation long ago recognized these necessities. Both Great Britain with a voluntary system and the great military powers with universal service have adopted measures to assure securing qualified noncommissioned officers and retaining them for long periods with the colors.

THE STATUS OF NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Great Britain, with wages in the industrial world on a lower scale than in the United States, with unemployed thousands presenting a problem unknown here, but which her ablest men have not solved there, still pays her noncommissioned officers relatively, and in some cases actually, more than we do. More than pay, however, she has created for them a status distinct from the private. They have their own quarters, mess, privileges. The line between them and the private is narrower only than between them and the subaltern. They form a class into which it becomes an object for the best soldiers to strive to enter and, having entered, to remain. The highest pass to warrant officers, a grade between the enlisted man and the commissioned officer that provides a means for rewarding faithful and efficient service while still retaining these men at the work their training has best fitted them to perform.

Nor do other nations with other systems differ much in this. With all it has been found necessary to create this distinct status. Germany may be cited as an example, not because she has done most in this way, but because her military system must be accepted as having reached the highest development attained under the principle of universal service.

IN GERMANY.

German noncommissioned officers are drawn from special schools, or from the ranks as with us. As a rule they come from men who have been encouraged to reenlist with a view to this advancement. They are instructed not only in military subjects, but in the ordinary educational subjects, to fit them properly for their duties. Further instruction intended to fit them not only for the higher noncommissioned grades, but for positions in the civil service, is given after five or six years' service. After twelve years in the active army they receive a premium of nearly $300 and acquire the right to a permanent position in the civil service. While with the colors provision is made for their reasonable comforts, and in certain cases

for the comfort of their families. They have separate messes, separate privileges, and are entitled to a salute from their inferiors in rank. The Government, in short, endeavors in every way to give them a distinct status and to attach to it a high standard of respectability.

PAY UNDER UNIVERSAL SERVICE.

This status, while dependent upon more than difference in pay, could not be maintained without it. Where universal service is the rule, the services of every subject belong in theory to the government for the prescribed period, and an allowance in money is not in the way of compensation, but to eke out the deficiencies in the allowances in kind, according to individual tastes. Where, however, it is desirable to retain men beyond this prescribed period, it is necessary so largely to augment this that it becomes real pay and compares in a measure with the wages of the corresponding class in the industrial world. It is rare that in such countries military pay reaches the full level of civilian rates, but with the allowances, service increases, bounties, and rewards during active service, and pensions and guaranty of civil employment afterwards, the difference, if any, is smaller than at first appears.

UNDER A VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

In a country of voluntary service, on the contrary, where a man who enters the army yields opportunities open to those of his own age and class and thus gives corresponding advantage to those who do not enter, the pay approaches more nearly to the wages of his class in civil pursuits. Thus, in Great Britain the pay of the private, with his allowances, although at the outset less than in the United States, is later, with the service increases, relatively greater. The pay of the private, therefore, representing real pay, it is only natural to find that the pay of British noncommissioned officers is, relative to the pay of the private, less than in countries of the other class. Even in Great Britain, however, their pay is much more largely increased over the privates than with us.

Regarding the pay of the private as unity, the relative pay of the principal noncommissioned grades in the important countries of both classes is shown by the following table. In this connection it is to be remembered that in nearly all countries the line of division is drawn rather above than below the corporal. That is, the corporal is regarded only as a selected private, while the higher grades constitute the true noncommissioned class.

Pay of noncommissioned officers relative to the pay of privates in the principal armies of the world.

Country.	Corporal.	Sergeant.	First sergeant.	Sergeant-major.
Japan	3 to 3.75	5 to 8.25	.....	9.9 to 20
Russia	1.2	2	8	12
France	44	144	.....	204
Austria	2.46	8.23	.....	5.7
Germany	1.7 to 3.27	4.9	8.5	8.66
Italy	1.22	2.28	.....	2.9
Great Britain	1.7 to 2	2.38 to 2.61	3 to 3.37	Warrant officer.
United States	1.15	1.38	1.92	2.61

The foregoing table is compiled from the latest information obtainable. It represents the minimum in each case. With service increases, bounties, and decorations customary with other nations, the relative rate of increase is greater and the contrast still more striking.

THESE REWARDS SUFFICIENT ABROAD.

This scale of rewards is sufficient abroad with the prevailing industrial and wage conditions and class distinctions to secure generally competent men who undertake to make of the service a life occupation. But it is not for the rewards alone, but because these grades there represent a dignity and a position suitable for their class, which this pay is sufficient to support. It is this position, this status, for noncommissioned officers that is the chief need now in the enlisted personnel of our Army. It can not be created without increased pay, both relative to the pay of the private and to the pay of similarly qualified men in civil life. But increased pay is not all. It is separate quarters and messing, demarcation from privates, increased privileges and dignity, that mean more eventually than pay. These are all matters of growth; they can not be created at once, but they can not be created at all now without readjusted and increased pay as a foundation.

THIS STATUS CONSISTENT WITH OUR SYSTEM.

The creation of such a class is no more inconsistent with democratic theories of government than is the creation of armies themselves. But armies are as necessary for democracies as for monarchies or autocracies. All history supports this, our own no less than any other. An army must, for success, be built according to the genius of the people whence it comes. To copy foreign methods, no matter how successful elsewhere, would if opposed to the instincts of a people be disastrous. But a principle, universal in its application elsewhere, is not to be rejected unless it be clearly shown to be opposed to such instincts. Distinctions of rank are essential to discipline in every army. We have these distinctions now between commissioned officers and enlisted men. A similar though smaller difference between privates and noncommissioned officers would mean no more and would work quite as much for discipline and efficiency. It would not be an innovation. It existed in a large measure in the old Army during one of its most successful periods, so far as discipline and numbers are concerned, and it exists now in the Navy.

IV. MEASURES ESSENTIAL FOR IMPROVEMENT.

MORE THAN INCREASED PAY NECESSARY.

In coming finally to a consideration of the measures essential in our service to induce men to make of it an occupation for the effective periods of their lives, it is necessary from what has been shown to consider, so far as they are concerned, only such measures as are

likely to respond to the desire to improve their condition. This desire itself implies a certain amount of ambition, without which no man is capable of full development. It is such men that the Army needs for efficiency and it is quite as much to its purpose as to the man's good to encourage this development. But neither object would be accomplished by mere increase of original pay. Only temporary satisfaction to the man and temporary efficiency to the service would result. To satisfy the ambition of the one and to meet the requirements of the other, opportunities for advancement must be offered. Pay and promotion in fair proportion to the wages and opportunities offered by civil life will satisfy the most urgent needs; but there are still others, the satisfaction of which by adding to the contentment of mind within the Army will permit additional inducements for original entry to be reduced. Contentment is largely a question of personal comfort and love of one's surroundings and work. Whatever allowances tend to increase this comfort and whatever measures tend to make this work loved will add correspondingly to the contentment desired.

The additional measures essential, then, are—

1. Increase of pay;
2. Increase in allowances;
3. Increased opportunities for advancement; and,
4. Removal of causes of dislike of a soldier's life.

1. INCREASE IN PAY.

The three objects desired attained are all dependent upon increased pay as a foundation.

(*a*) *To encourage original enlistments.*

This is important. Applications for original enlistment have always in ordinary times been much in excess of the number accepted. This is desirable and necessary to maintain the present high standard of requirements. Not less than 70 per cent of applications have been rejected for many years, and the percentages of rejection have frequently been much higher. The applications and percentages of rejections for the past three fiscal years have been as follows:

	Number.	Per cent.
1904	104,540	76
1905	107,171	73
1906	80,239	81

The reduction of applications in 1906, which has probably continued during the present year, marks the present trend of conditions. Coupled with an increase in the percentage of rejections at a time when extraordinary efforts to secure recruits were in progress, it seems also to indicate that a lower class of men was applying for enlistment. Increase in applications is itself an advertisement and

an encouragement to men of higher classes to strive to enter the service. This itself is important. A supply of qualified applicants exceeding the demand will not only raise the standard of the personnel in the service, but increase the respect therefor outside.

While inducements to remain in the Army are also inducements for original enlistment, they are not of themselves sufficient. Many men who enter the service have no idea of the future it may offer and few have any clear idea of following it as a life occupation. They are willing to try it for a few years and decide then whether they will follow it further. The service, therefore, must offer very early some fair compensation in itself.

THE FIELD WITH WHICH THE ARMY COMPETES.

The Army as a field of labor enters most largely into competition with the farming and unskilled laboring fields of the country. This does not lose sight of the fact that many positions in the Army require highly skilled workmen, but it is not possible to base original pay on these positions. They must depend upon inducements offered for special men, long service, or noncommissioned officers. It is, then, with the average wages of the farm laborer and the unskilled workman that the pay of the soldier must in some measure compare.

WAGE AVERAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The average daily wages of the farm laborer throughout the United States in 1902 was $1.13 in the ordinary season and $1.53 in the harvest season. Considering the first for eight and the latter for four months, the average for the year would have been $1.20. The average wages of the general laborer at about the same period was $1.36. Wages have increased rather than diminished since, and by taking the mean between the farm and the general laborer, say $1.25, there is no danger of overestimating the amount with which, at least, the pay of the private must compete.

MUST BE LOWER IN THE ARMY.

But to pay the Army at this rate in money would so largely increase the cost of its upkeep as to make it practically prohibitive, if not in peace, at least with the largely augmented forces required in war. Nor is this necessary. Army methods of messing, quartering, and clothing troops enables the necessities therefor to be supplied at a lower rate than could be obtained individually. The soldier in peace is better fed and better clothed than the average man of his class in civil life. If his quarters lack the privacy and freedom of the ordinary home, they are also more substantial, better equipped, and better kept. If he falls ill he is cared for without expense or loss of pay. Thus, without looking into the future, the soldier immediately upon enlistment has the certainty of the necessities of life which the civilian must in the general case both find and pay for himself.

PRESENT PAY OF THE PRIVATE.

The pay of the private, at present, is 43⅓ cents a day. Adding the cost of the ration as 20 cents, clothing allowance and right to quarters each at 15 cents, and his remaining privileges at, say, 6⅔ cents, his present pay still falls 25 cents short of the average pay of the average laborer throughout the United States. From this it appears that to raise the soldier to this level his pay should be increased $7.50 per month, or to $20.50. And this might be admitted if every man enlisting became at once a qualified soldier as he may already be a qualified laborer. But because he is a laborer he is not also a soldier. On the contrary, he comes into the Army an apprentice, with his trade still before him. This acquired, his value increases accordingly, and this increase should be recognized. That is, to allow the soldier his full value at the outset would make it impossible to augment his pay in proportion to his growing worth to the Government. Instead of stimulating his ambition, the result would be to kill it.

THE SOLDIER'S TRADE.

Moreover, although the trade of the soldier is of use only to the Government, it should still be regarded as a trade that will return full value when once acquired, and its possessor encouraged to retain his place where its worth is recognized. The unskilled laborer in civil life, unless he rises above his position, can have no hope of increase beyond that due to such general rise in all wages as may come with increasing prosperity. Provided their pay be approximately equal, therefore, the civilian is at a disadvantage with the soldier, who is afforded opportunity for the acquirement of a trade and cared for during his apprenticeship.

TIME NECESSARY TO MAKE A SOLDIER—THE VALUE OF THE RECRUIT.

No soldier in any branch can acquire a proper knowledge of his work under three years. He will not reach his best in less than six, and his full value should not then be paid him until after this period. Nevertheless, he is worth in his second term more than in his first, which should be recognized by proper addition to his pay. If, then, his full value be placed only at the average of the class from which he comes, say, $21 monthly, after six years' service and two increases in pay, of say, $3 each, his original value would be $15, or an increase of $2 over his present pay. The increase to $21 after six years represents only $3 more than is now allowed. This certainly is less than the general increase of wages of all classes since the present scale of pay was fixed in 1870, and less than the increase in the Navy. By itself it is neither what the soldier is worth to the Government nor sufficient to tempt many additional men into the service. But with increased allowances and opportunities, as hereinafter suggested, it is believed to be sufficient to accomplish the desired result, and all that the Government can, in justice to itself, undertake to pay.

PAY OF VOLUNTEERS FIXED BY PAY OF REGULARS.

This last will be more apparent when war conditions are considered. At the outbreak of war, when the Regular forces must be supplemented by many times their number of volunteers, the pay of the

latter is fixed by the existing pay of the Regular Army. With a patriotic people pay then is not the real incentive to enlistment it is in time of peace. The Government has the right to demand the services of its citizens in defense of the national honor, and equally to demand them at a rate of pay not likely to strain the national finances at a time when they are least prepared to withstand it.

COMPARISON WITH NAVY.

This original pay, as suggested, would still be $1 less monthly than the pay of the apprentice seaman. It is believed that, generally, the pay and the opportunities in the two services should be similar; but, nevertheless, it is recognized that the strength of the Navy in war is practically limited as it is in peace, and certainly could create no such demands as would be created by the Army in a great war. On this account alone it is essential to keep the pay of the soldier at the lowest point that will satisfy the necessities of the case; and it is believed that the saving thus made can be more wisely expended in inducements to retain men than to encourage them originally to enter, since not only present efficiency will be thereby subserved, but corresponding increase for volunteer troops in any war of ordinary duration will not be involved.

(*b*) *To encourage reenlistments.*

THE OBJECT OF SERVICE INCREASES.

Increase of pay for continuous service and reenlistment was no doubt designed both as recognition of increased value of the soldier due to long practice of his trade and as encouragement to reenlistment upon expiration of his term. Thus, under the conditions of service when the present rates were established, an increase of $1 monthly came in each of the third, fourth, and fifth years as recognition of increased value. Upon first reenlistment there was a further increase of $2, and upon each reenlistment thereafter an increase of $1 monthly. With the change in the period of service from five to three years, without change in the pay status, these increases fell in the middle of the term, instead of at the beginning, where they were calculated to encourage reenlistment. It is believed that the former condition should be restored and increases for service should begin at the outset of each reenlistment. Moreover, with short enlistments increased pay for increased value should be deferred until the beginning of the second term, as set forth above. It is thought that after serving three years at the original pay an increase of $3 monthly, to begin with the second enlistment, would appeal more as an encouragement to reenlistment than an increase of $1 per month for three successive years.

PERIOD OF HIGHEST EFFICIENCY.

The value of a man in his second and third enlistments is superior to his value in his first term. If, however, after ten years' service a man has not been promoted to the noncommissioned grades, provided

opportunities for his consideration have occurred, it will not, as a rule, work for efficiency to encourage his reenlistment by such large increases in pay. This also, perhaps, was recognized in the establishment of the present rate, since after the second five years the additional pay was increased only $1 monthly each five years. It is believed now that this should be made $1 for each enlistment after the third, but to continue only for seven enlistments—twenty-one years. If after twenty years a man is still a private, he has reached his maximum efficiency, exceptions to which rule will be so few as to constitute no more than proof of the principle.

PAY PROPOSED FOR PRIVATES.

Thus the pay of the private arranged on this plan and in comparison with the average of existing rates for the same periods would be as follows:

	Enlistment.									
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh	Eighth.	Ninth.	Tenth.
Proposed	$15	$18	$21	$22	$23	$24	$25	$25	$25	$25
Present	13½	16½	18	18½	19	20	20½	21	21½	22

These increases are little larger in total than the present rates. They are arranged, however, to reward the man at the period of his greatest return to the Government and to make his pay compare in some degree with civilian wages. They could do no injustice to him, therefore, whether he elects to remain in the service or to return to civil life.

SUGGESTED INCREASE INSUFFICIENT BY ITSELF.

But, as in the case of original enlistments, it is recognized that they show such slight advance over existing rates that, alone, they could not be expected to accomplish the results desired. It is only in connection with increase in allowances and opportunities for advancement that these rates are considered. They are designed not only to increase efficiency, but to secure this end at the smallest possible cost to the Government.

(*c*) *To secure and retain competent noncommissioned officers.*

DEPENDENT UPON PAY—COMPETITION WITH SKILLED LABOR.

It is this class of men in which the Army is at present weakest, and which it finds its greatest difficulty either in securing or retaining. That this difficulty rests fundamentally on the question of pay is certain. The man competent to be a noncommissioned officer is not found in the mass of unskilled laborers, or if found is not likely to remain there. He is skilled, or corresponds to the skilled workmen and subordinate officials of civil institutions. It is with them that he comes into competition, and it is with their pay that the Government must compete to secure them. However closely the present rates met this demand when established nearly forty years ago, they certainly fall far short now.

WAGES OF SKILLED LABOR.

The average wages paid throughout the United States in 1903 in five different trades, ranging from hod carriers at an average wage of $2 daily to bricklayers at an average of $3.79, was $2.75, or, say, $70 monthly. The corporal of the line who is qualified for his office is worth at least this—the average. He receives at present at the outset $15. His allowances are the same as the private, say $17. There is thus a monthly difference of $38 to meet. But it may reasonably be expected that a noncommissioned officer should look forward to the Army as his life work. In this event he is assured of support in his declining years through his retired pay—a certainty beyond the hope of the civilian. Moreover, he may reasonably hope for promotion to higher grades during his active service. These are sufficient to cut this difference between the corporal and the average skilled workman at least in half. This would make the pay of the corporal $34 monthly, but, as with the private, this is the pay he should receive only when he has reached his maximum of efficiency as a corporal.

THE VALUE OF THE CORPORAL.

When, as under present conditions, it is necessary to promote a man while still in his first enlistment and before he has acquired a proper knowledge of even a private's duties, he is only a selected private, chosen not for his qualifications for office, but through the necessities of the service. His pay under these conditions should be only that of a selected private. If a private in his first enlistment is worth only $15, a corporal of the same length of service is worth in the general case not more than $18. Under proper conditions of service it is not to be expected that promotion would come before a man's second enlistment—before he has learned the duties of a soldier. He has still, then, the duties of a noncommissioned officer to learn. But his value thereafter, if he is qualified for his office, should, unlike the private, increase steadily to a maximum not likely to be fully reached before fifteen or twenty years of service. There is no doubt, however, that after two enlistments his value will have grown at least a third. But also it is important that his ambition be stirred and his retention encouraged by increases at proper intervals during the entire period of his increasing worth.

OF THE SERGEANT.

In the same way and for the same reasons the pay of a sergeant, which is to be compared not with the average but with the higher classes of skilled workmen, should start with $24 and increase on corresponding lines to a maximum of $44.

THE FIRST SERGEANT.

The first sergeant is a selected sergeant, but more valuable to a company than all other sergeants combined. In Germany he is the "mother" of the company, as the captain is the "father." He is no less important with us. In executive and administrative ability and in knowledge of his trade, he must rise superior to every enlisted

member of his organization. He must be highly qualified and highly skilled. He is worth the pay of such a man, and he can not be secured or retained without it.

THE SERGEANT-MAJOR.

The regimental sergeant-major occupies a similar position with respect to the regiment. He should not become sergeant-major until he has served in every lower capacity from private to first sergeant. Under our system the pay of these men can not be expressed properly by comparison with the pay of other noncommissioned grades. If they are worthy of their positions, they are worth more pay. They should be men who have fully resolved to make the Army a life occupation, and the rewards they may look forward to should be sufficient to insure this resolution; but for the security of the Government it should be determined that only men properly qualified are assured of these final rewards. Their pay as noncommissioned officers may therefore be fixed along the same lines as for the lower grades, and the ultimate reward of those who prove their worth adjusted through other means to be considered later.

PAY OF THE HIGHER GRADES.

The pay of these grades, then, starting with $33 and $36, should increase in the same proportion and at the same interval as the grades just considered to maximums of $56 and $60, respectively.

METHOD OF COMPUTING INCREASES.

In the following tables the pay of these several principal grades as proposed are shown in comparison with their present pay: the pay for the first two reenlistments is based on increases of 16⅔ per cent of original pay, and thereafter on increases of $3 monthly for each enlistment, to include seven terms or twenty-one years for all grades.

Proposed and present pay of noncommissioned officers.

Grade.	Enlistment.									
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.	Tenth.
Corporal:										
Proposed	$18	$21	$24	$27	$30	$33	$36	$36	$36	$36
Present	15½	18½	20	20½	21	22	22½	23	23½	24
Sergent:										
Proposed	24	28	32	35	38	41	44	44	44	44
Present	18½	21½	23	23½	24	25	25½	26	26½	27
First sergeant:										
Proposed	33	38	44	47	50	53	56	56	56	56
Present	25½	28½	30	30½	31	32	32½	33	33½	34
Sergeant-major:										
Proposed	36	42	48	51	54	57	60	60	60	60
Present	34½	37½	39	39½	40	41	41½	42	42½	43

THE PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE.

For a company of infantry organized as now prescribed by Field Service Regulations, and considering the maximum case, where every man therein served for thirty years, the total pay of all the noncommissioned officers for the full period would be—

Under the proposed rates	$256,410
Under the present rates	172,332
Representing a difference of	84,078

or an increase over the total at the present rates of about 48 per cent.

But considering also the privates, on the basis suggested, the total pay under the same conditions for the entire company would be—

Under the proposed rates	$1,115,406
Under the present rates	905,496
Representing a difference of	209,910

or an increase over the total at the present rates of about 23 per cent.

This considers a company only, but computed for the entire enlisted force on a similar basis the percentage would not be largely increased. The object is not to add seriously to the cost of the Army, but to put the increase in the place and at the periods calculated to effect the purpose of making the Army desirable as a life occupation.

A complete schedule of pay for all grades according to this plan is shown herewith in Appendix II, page 112.

(*d*) *Increased pay for high qualification in target practice.*

The men who can shoot accurately are, other things being equal, the men it is most desirable to retain. The present rewards for excellence in marksmanship are not sufficient to pay for the vastly increased labor and training necessary in its attainment. In the Navy gun pointers receive from $2 to $10 additional per month, although it may be demonstrated that the training and tests for qualification there are much less severe than for marksmen, sharpshooters, and expert riflemen in the Army. The present additional allowances of $1, $2, and $3 monthly for these classifications should be increased to $2, $3, and $5, respectively. In the artillery the allowance for qualified gunners, second class, should be made $2, and for qualified gunners, first class, $3 monthly. At best there will always be only a limited number who can successfully meet the tests required for these high qualifications, though we should count ourselves fortunate if every man in the Army could secure the rewards suggested.

FIXED RATE UNDESIRABLE—REGULATION OF PAY SHOULD REST WITH THE PRESIDENT.

But even the rates of pay and additional pay, if fixed as suggested, carry no guaranty that they would fulfill the requirements a dozen years hence. Industrial conditions may change again, as they have changed before, and any permanently fixed rates of army pay rendered useless for the purpose intended. Through a long period of financial and industrial depression these rates might be unnecessarily high; with continued prosperity they might again be too low. That is, the rate of pay of the soldier and the rate of increase should not be fixed absolutely by the law, but left within reasonable limits for adjustment by the President to meet current conditions. This has long been the case in the Navy, and it is doubtful if the enlisted force of that service could be kept at an efficient strength under any other conditions. The same rule should apply to the Army, where equal doubt now exists. The foregoing schedule of pay is therefore not recommended for permanent establishment by law, but as a guide for the action of the Executive, provided that the Congress vests

such authority with him and the additional pay suggested is supplemented by increased allowances and opportunities, as hereinafter indicated.

(*e*) *Continuous service.*

THE PRACTICE IN THE NAVY.

For the purpose of pay and retirement, service is regarded as continuous when a man reenlists within three months from date of discharge. This is equivalent to the corresponding rule in the Navy, permitting reenlistment within four months after discharge to count as continuous service, since the term of enlistment is four years in the Navy while but three in the Army. In the Navy, however, it is made continuous service practically as well as theoretically by granting to the reenlisted seaman four months' pay provided only he reenlists within that period.

THE SAME RULE SHOULD APPLY IN THE ARMY.

The same practice should obtain in the Army. That is, honorably discharged men reenlisting within the prescribed period thereafter should receive three months' pay of the grade they held on discharge. This, as in the Navy, would act as a bounty, but it is no more than is now paid to the man who reenlists immediately upon discharge and is then granted a furlough for three months—an authorized and common practice. It is believed that the adoption of this measure in the Army, while creating no real additional expense, would offer a substantial inducement to reenlistment.

2. INCREASE IN ALLOWANCES.

The allowances considered are clothing, rations, and quarters. In general, they may be said at present to be liberal and sufficient for the real purpose of armies—war. Nevertheless, allowances, like pay, must meet more than war conditions—they must meet the conditions of peace, when the ordinary comforts of life are not only more readily attainable, but may properly be expected in a greater degree. While it may be truly said that armies, being maintained in peace only in preparation for war, should simulate as far as possible war conditions in training, it is also true that peace, being still the normal condition of armies, their mode of living must correspond for the most part to the methods of peace. This is still more necessary with a voluntary system, where we look to retaining a fair proportion of the men for the effective periods of their lives, than with universal-service systems, where, as a rule, men are with the colors but two or three years before returning to civil life. And, finally, it is more necessary with us than with other nations. If already our soldiers are better paid and better housed and fed than the soldiers of almost every other nation, so, also, are our seamen, and so are the classes from which both come, and it is with conditions at home, not abroad, that the Army must compete for its personnel.

(*a*) *Clothing allowance.*

TAILORS AND COBBLERS SHOULD BE PROVIDED.

The allowance of clothing in general is sufficient, and theoretically it is furnished to the soldier without charge. Practically, however, a very steady drain on the soldier's pay is required to maintain him in proper uniform. The Government promises to clothe the recruit and it should keep its word. But it is impossible with the few stock sizes of uniform to fit every man. Alterations and repairs are essential for the appearance and discipline of the company as well as the satisfaction of the man, but under present conditions they can be made only at the man's expense. The Government should provide the necessary tailors and cobblers to keep the uniform of its troops in proper condition without cost to them.

LAUNDERING SHOULD BE DONE FREE OF CHARGE.

Moreover, in promising to provide clothing, the Government in effect promises clothing in proper condition to wear—that is, clean clothing. The expense of laundering clothing, now borne by the soldier, might well be taken from him in garrison by the Government. The establishment of a laundry under the Quartermaster's Department at every permanent post would enable this to be done by the Government at a rate below what it costs soldiers individually. The monthly pay of enlisted men at best must be small, but it should be given to them as nearly intact as possible. Certainly these items which in effect are promised to the man before enlistment should not be made a charge against it. These three items alone, altering, repairing, and laundering clothing, all essential, are now a source of constant irritation. Removal of these causes of complaint would be worth more to the Government and regarded with more favor by the men than an equivalent increase in pay, to which it would virtually amount.

Moreover, these are conditions that would apply only in peace. In war there is no time for the niceties of fitting of uniform. It is rough work, and rough clothing is sufficient. The amount with the soldier is limited; its proper cleansing must be attended to by him at such times and in such places as may become practicable. It is, for the most part, only with regular troops in garrison that this would become an additional expense to the Government and only at a time when it is best prepared to meet it.

(*b*) *Rations.*

BUTTER, MILK, AND SIRUP NECESSARY.

The present ration, while liberal and suitable, falls considerably short of the Navy ration in variety. Butter, milk, and molasses or sirup, at least, should be added to the garrison ration. These are articles almost essential for general cooking purposes and certainly necessary in the preparation of desserts. They help vastly in preparing breakfasts and suppers, now the most difficult meals to arrange. They are part of the ration in Alaska and should be everywhere.

SEPARATE MESS FOR NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

To the end of creating a status for noncommissioned officers, separate mess rooms should be provided, and until this becomes practicable they should have tables apart from the privates. Once separate rooms are available, additional allowances in the way of table furniture and in small parts of the ration calculated somewhat to raise its standard might properly be made for the noncommissioned officers' mess.

(c) *Quarters.*

THE HOME OF THE SOLDIER.

The modern barrack is commodious, well built, and well equipped. Less generally may be said of its furnishings. The fact that he is living in a $40,000 building impresses the soldier less if he finds in it only iron bunks, cheap chairs, and unpainted tables—the absolute necessities for his use and absolutely nothing for his comfort. The barrack is the home of the soldier while he remains in the service. It is possible that he might think oftener of continuing there if it presented more the appearance of a home. So far as the squad rooms are concerned, mere room adornment is neither necessary nor advisable. But there is a difference in provision for reasonable comforts and for adornment. The squad rooms are sleeping rooms only. There is space only for bunks, lockers, and a few chairs; but these last might in part be something more than the present cheap and uncomfortable article. But it is the reading and amusement rooms that are meant particularly. These are the living rooms of the soldier. There is no reason why they should not be made habitable. A few barrack chairs and rough tables, with possibly a billiard table, ordinarily constitute their furniture now. There is little to tempt a man to stay there. He can find more comforts in less desirable places outside the reservation. These rooms might be made comfortable and pleasant. A rug on the floor, a few prints on the walls, substantial but comfortable chairs, a few writing tables and writing materials could all be supplied at no serious expense to the United States. They would add vastly to the appearance and comfort of the quarters and to the contentment of the men. Most modern barracks are provided also with wide porches. Substantial porch seats would make them useful as well as ornamental. There is nothing degenerating in such furnishings; there is much that is homelike.

MARRIAGE IN THE ARMY.

In this same connection it is important to remember that "single men in barracks" no more "grow into plaster saints" in our Army than in the British or any other. To expect to retain any large number of men through the effective periods of their lives in barracks and in a bachelor state is to expect more than human nature endures. Married men in the Army are unquestionably a burden. So also are married officers. Nevertheless, marriage is the normal condition of mankind. To hold a man in service for thirty years and deny him the privileges of a normal life is impossible. To permit all to marry is equally impossible. The married private, as a rule, is more than a

burden; he is a nuisance. But admitting that it is not desirable in the ordinary case to encourage the retention of a man who persists throughout in remaining a private, this presents no difficulty. Marriage may properly be discouraged among men of this grade. Reenlistment of a married private may even properly be prohibited, or the few exceptional cases permitted treated merely as exceptions. The place of the private is in the barracks—in the squad room. It is this that largely makes the soldier. But with noncommissioned officers, and particularly with the higher grades, it is different. It is these men that it is necessary to retain. It is these to whom it is desirable to give a distinct status. It must be expected that at some stage of their career they will marry. If they can not marry within the service, they will leave it and marry outside. It is a condition that must be recognized and provided for as a possibility with every man that it is desired permanently to retain.

MARRIED QUARTERS NECESSARY.

The reenlistment of married men is now permitted and left wisely in the hands of the commander most directly interested. But permission is not enough. If married men are admitted to the service, their condition must be recognized and suitable quarters furnished, as they are now to married officers. In a measure this is done, but the measure is insufficient. Most of the existing quarters for married enlisted men were built long ago. They may have been suitable at their time, but they are so no longer. The few that are habitable are, by reason of their insufficiency, a source of heartburning and discontent at every post.

It is not necessary that quarters for married men should be elaborate, but they should be comfortable; and provision should be made hereafter in the building of every permanent post for such quarters in reasonable proportion to the size of the proposed garrison, exactly as provision is made for any other necessary buildings.

3. INCREASED OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT.

COMMISSIONS NOT AN INDUCEMENT.

The way is open now for the advancement of the enlisted man not only through the noncommissioned grades but to the highest commissioned rank. The number of commissioned vacancies permit, of course, comparatively few men to be rewarded in this way. Moreover, present conditions of appointment do not permit this to be used as a method of rewarding long and faithful service in the ranks, and it is therefore in no sense an inducement to make the service a life occupation in the lower grades.

A NEW GRADE PROPOSED.

So urgently has this been felt, indeed, that it has been seriously proposed in more than one instance to alter existing customs in such manner as to permit the appointment to the lower commissioned grades of noncommissioned officers whose long and excellent service has put them beyond possibility of suitable reward through promotion in the noncommissioned grades. So many objections exist to

this, however, that it would be certain only to result in worse evils than those it seeks to remedy; but it seems possible that without this danger a new grade could be created, wherein by appointment such service could be rewarded and these men still kept in a line of work with which by long practice they have become familiar, and in which their greatest value to the Army lies. Such a grade would fall between the noncommissioned and the commissioned officers. It would not be an experiment in armies, since it exists already with the British, whose system is the only important one allied closely to ours; and it would not be an experiment in our service since it is already in successful operation in the Navy. This is the grade of warrant officer. Many excellent reasons may be adduced for its creation. Nothing is known to be urged against it. Finally, once the ranks were full in the noncommissioned grades, both efficiency of the service and opportunities for advancement must depend upon vacancies in these grades occurring thereafter. Natural casualties would probably be insufficient for either purpose and some suitable system of retirement is necessary to accomplish both. Having in view then the main purpose of inducing men to make of the Army a life work, increased opportunities for advancement may be considered under (*a*) the noncommissioned grades; (*b*) warrant officers; (*c*) commissioned grades; and (*d*) retirement.

(*a*) *The noncommissioned grades.*

PRESENT OPPORTUNITIES MEAN TOO LITTLE.

The possibility of every enlisted man of good character and of even moderate intelligence reaching noncommissioned grade not later than his second enlistment, and, probably, under present conditions, during his first, is assured. But such assurance marks decline, not growth. It is plain that this reward is not sufficient to tempt men to remain in the service, else vacancies could not so frequently occur. The capable man is not willing to assume the additional responsibilities incident to noncommissioned rank for the insignificant increases in pay. There is nothing beyond pay. He has neither greater dignity nor more privileges. He is still the common soldier, no different from the men from whom he is chosen, and commanding no more respect.

PAY IS THE FOUNDATION OF ANY CHANGE.

A change in the schedule of pay corresponding to that set forth herein would, it is thought, form the foundation of a complete change in this regard. The difference in pay between the private and the noncommissioned officer would then be real. It would constitute a reward that compared even with those obtainable in civil life would make these positions worth the effort to secure and to retain.

MORE THAN PAY ESSENTIAL.

But pay is not all. Increased privileges, allowances, and dignity may be counted upon as much as pay to make these grades sought by men who are capable of filling them. There is no danger in such a course. The man who undertakes to devote his life to this

line of work is entitled for his faithfulness to a higher degree of respect than the apprentice whose mind is still unmade. The man whose ability raises him above his fellows, and whose force gives him natural control over them, may be wisely trusted to control himself. Increased respect yielded from those above and required from those below will only increase his respect for himself and his pride in his work. It is this self-respect and this pride that are now so sadly lacking, and that make the noncommissioned grade one whose responsibilities many men are glad to avoid. The details of this status for noncommissioned officers have already been indicated. Besides increase in pay they comprise separate quarters and mess rooms and distinct privileges. For most of them only Executive authority is necessary, but increased pay, which lies with the Congress, is the only foundation upon which the others may gradually be established.

(*b*) *Warrant officers.*

TO WHOM GRADE SHOULD BE OPEN.

First sergeants, sergeants major, and similar high-grade noncommissioned officers can not find proper reward in any reasonable proportionate increase in noncommissioned pay nor in the prospects which noncommissioned grades hold out to them. Their full value is not reached in twenty years. On the contrary, if equal to their positions, their value increases steadily for as long as they are physically fit for duty. It is for these that the grade of warrant officer is suggested. This grade, if adopted, should thus be open to first sergeants; battalion, regimental and Coast Artillery noncommissioned staff officers; sergeants, first-class, Hospital Corps; sergeants, first class, Signal Corps; chief musicians; and post noncommissioned staff officers. In the general case, however, it should not be open to them at the date of appointment to these positions. It should be a special recognition of long and faithful service, an encouragement to remain in the service and a reward for excellence. The standard should purposely be set high to accomplish its purpose. Thus, it is believed, that fifteen years' service in the Army should be required, ten of which should be as a noncommissioned officer and five of which should be in the grade in which warranted, or in a grade in which under this plan warrants may be given. Finally, such examinations as may be prescribed by the President should also be a requisite.

In exceptional cases, as with master electricians of the CoastArtillery and master signal electricians of the Signal Corps and chief musicians, warrants would, of necessity, have to be issued upon appointment. But these would form only apparent exceptions. These men are specialists. They have trades acquired before their entry into the service or before their appointment to these positions, and are appointed because of this. They receive high-grade pay now without requirement as to previous service. Only the necessary examination should therefore be required previous to warranting these classes. In all other cases, however, this grade should be reserved for the appointment of specially meritorious men.

PAY OF WARRANT OFFICERS—ALLOWANCES.

The pay of the warrant officer should be $1,000 yearly at the outset and, as in the case of officers, increased 10 per cent for each five years' service to include twenty years. This would make the maximum pay of the warrant officer $1,400. In addition he should receive in rations and clothing the same allowances, or commutation therefor, as authorized for the noncommissioned grade from which appointed; and he should be provided with separate quarters suitable to the grade. With all he would still be receiving less than the same grade in the Navy, where the maximum is $1,800.

WHAT THE GRADE WOULD ACCOMPLISH.

The creation of this grade would accomplish several results:

First. It would serve as an incentive to good conduct and continuous service.

Second. It would attract a higher class of men into the service and assist in retaining them.

Third. It would continue men appointed to the grade in a line of work for which they were best fitted and of most value to the Government.

Fourth. It would serve as a reward for long and meritorious service.

Fifth. It would form a class of the same grade and the same qualities who would naturally find therein the social relations to which their life had inclined them.

WHAT COMMISSIONS DO NOT ATTAIN.

None of these, it is to be noted, is to be attained through appointment to commissioned grades under existing customs; and only part could be attained even by throwing open, as has been proposed, the lower commissioned grades to the appointment of noncommissioned officers of long service. The grade of warrant officer, on the contrary, would satisfy every necessity urged in support of the latter project while avoiding the evils certain to result from its adoption. The place of the warrant officer, officially and socially, would be one of dignity, yet one to which by training he would be equal and in which in no sense he could be considered an intruder. More than all, the Government would be assured of competent men in these positions of steadily growing importance.

THE ARGUMENT OF OTHER ARMIES.

That possibly only one other army has this grade is no argument against its creation here. That Great Britain, whose system corresponds so closely to ours, has found it both necessary and useful is, on the other hand, argument for its adoption with us. Moreover, a similar grade under different names may be found even in nations with different systems. Thus Japan has the grade of special sergeant-major, to which is attached higher pay than received even by commissioned subalterns. That it is unnecessary in the military powers of Europe indicates only the difference in the social systems of the different countries. With them class distinctions are so clearly

marked and military service so important a feature of the national life that it is possible to find men with the requisite qualities for these positions among a class that reaches its natural level in the status of the noncommissioned grades. This is manifestly an impossibility in the United States. With us there is a place in the Army no less than in the Navy for this grade of warrant officer.

(*c*) *Commissioned grades.*

NO EFFECT ON RETAINING MEN IN RANKS.

The conditions under which opportunities for commissions are thrown open to enlisted men in the Army by existing law leave little to be said in connection with the purpose of this paper, since it is manifest that these opportunities have no effect on retaining men in the service. In nearly all cases men seeking commissions through the ranks enlist for this purpose only, and having within two or three years thereafter succeeded or failed, pass out of them forever. Nor is it believed that any change in the law that would make it an object for men to remain for long periods in the ranks with a view ultimately of reaching commissioned grades, however helpful to the former, would work for efficiency in the latter.

BAD EFFECT OF THE EXISTING CUSTOM.

Nevertheless, the existing laws have one unfortunate effect to which reference is necessary on account of its direct bearing on the subject in hand. That a man after only two years as a soldier may become an officer cheapens both grades in the eyes of the enlisted man. That he may become an officer without having risen above a private cheapens the noncommissioned officer's grade. This last is particularly unfortunate, and it is believed that the former law requiring service as a noncommissioned officer before consideration for a commission was conducive to better results. It seems plain that a man not found fitted for noncommissioned ranks is undesirable as an officer.

(*d*) *Retirement.*

THE PRACTICE ABROAD.

It would be impossible under modern conditions and a voluntary system to retain men for long periods in the Army, with its additional chances of wounds and disease and with the small pay attached, if it were not for the certainty of retirement on a fair proportion of this pay after a proper period of service. With us this is thirty years, a period longer than most other nations find it possible or advisable to retain even their noncommissioned officers. Thus, Germany and Italy permit retirement, with permanent employment in the civil service assured, after twelve years. Germany and Austria-Hungary authorize retirement, with pension, at any time after eighteen years; France after fifteen; and Great Britain has compulsory retirement after twenty-one years. Japan retires her noncommissioned officers with

pensions whenever they reach 40 years of age. That is, nearly all other nations have adopted either a much shorter period of service for retirement than ours or a graded system.

AGE LIMIT SHOULD BE LESS THAN WITH OFFICERS.

The physical demands on the enlisted man are ordinarily the same for all ages, and do not decrease as with the officer, who reaches with advancing years a rank likely to make fewer physical charges against his vitality. This is recognized everywhere, with us no less than abroad. It is seriously to be questioned, therefore, whether the limit of thirty years employed by us does not in the general case carry a man beyond the point of his physical usefulness to the Army. While the retention of noncommissioned officers as long as physically fit is desirable, their retention, once this period is passed, is a serious impediment. This was a weakness in an otherwise strong personnel that took the field in 1898. It is important in trying to restore the features of that army which gave it strength to avoid those which induced weakness.

A GRADED SYSTEM BEST.

But many men are in better physical condition after twenty-five years' service than others after twenty years'. An absolute time limit can not be made applicable to all cases; that is, a graded system operates for higher efficiency and greater justice. But if retirements are graded by years, they must also be graded in pay. A man who has given but twenty years' service should not receive the same retired pay as a man of longer service.

THE SYSTEM PROPOSED.

It is therefore believed that with us retirement of enlisted men should be compulsory after thirty-years' service, and permitted when their services can properly be spared at any time after twenty years. Moreover, it should be compulsory after twenty years unless clearly shown, as the result of prescribed examinations, that a man is physically fit for his duties. Retirement after twenty and before twenty-five years' service should carry one-half, and after twenty-five years three-fourths, of the pay of the grade in which serving at date of retirement. Double time for war or for foreign service would under this system be unnecessary. A man who enlists for service in the Army must be prepared and must be physically fit for any service that may come.

RETIREMENT OF WARRANT OFFICERS.

The conditions of retirement for warrant officers should be the same as for commissioned officers, though it should ordinarily be expected that retirement by favor after thirty years' service would be the course selected. With this grade this should not only be permitted, but encouraged.

4. REMOVAL OF CAUSES OF DISLIKE OF THE SOLDIER'S LIFE.

To remove a cause of dislike of the service is to add an inducement to remain in it. In general, of course, everything so far considered is now directly or indirectly a source of dislike. The remedies for each of these, however, so far as it is considered remediable, have already been discussed. But there remains one cause of dissatisfaction with the service not included in any preceding subject which is, nevertheless, so important that any study of this matter would be incomplete without reference thereto, and any measures for the improvement of conditions would be insufficient unless extended to include it. This is the special and extra duty everywhere demanded of the troops and everywhere a source of dissatisfaction. Besides this, there are others, less important, but still worth serious attention.

(*a*) *Special and extra duty.*

ALL MILITARY WORK SHOULD BE PERFORMED BY TROOPS.

It goes without saying that all purely military work belongs to the troops and should be done by them. In emergencies, moreover, military work may be extended to cover every trade and every class of labor, and it will be done without complaint. But emergencies are not under consideration. With every command, in peace or war, in the field or in garrison, there is a certain amount of work necessary for its well-being, yet which in no sense is military. A civil community would require the same work for its supply and police. Its character is varied. Overseers, school-teachers, clerks, mechanics, bakers, gardeners, librarians, teamsters, janitors, and laborers are all necessary. Many of them of one sort or another can be found in any organization of troops, probably largely because they have entered the Army to get away from exactly this sort of work. Yet under existing conditions when so found they are forthwith detached from their organization, oftentimes before they have grown accustomed to it, and detailed on work from which they have in vain tried to escape. Frequently this may occur before they have acquired any real knowledge of the duty for which ostensibly they were enlisted. The unfortunate results of this are many.

THE SOLDIER DETAILED IS DISSATISFIED.

(1) The soldier is dissatisfied. He feels, rightfully enough, that the Government has not kept the implied agreement it made at his enlistment. That many men have left the service, frequently through the short cut of desertion, solely on this account is certain. The view point of the soldier himself is not without value. That many of them have declared they would never have enlisted had they known they must expect this class of work; and they "could get all of it they wanted and at better pay outside," is well known throughout the service.

THOSE REMAINING ALSO DISSATISFIED.

(2) The men remaining with an organization are dissatisfied. The absence of from one-tenth to one-sixth on special and extra duty

throws a greater proportion of military work on those remaining. They enlisted for this work, it is true, but not for the share belonging to others.

A CAUSE OF CONTENTION.

(3) It is a cause of contention between the organization commander and the officer in charge of the department in which the man is detailed. Neither has full control of the soldier; both need him. With two masters to serve, he serves neither.

A CAUSE OF INEFFICIENCY.

(4) It operates for efficiency neither in the organization nor the department. Reduced strength means always loss of interest in military instruction. Again, when a command is ordered into the field all extra and special duty men are relieved, and go partly trained to their organizations at a time when the highest efficiency is essential. On the other hand, the supply departments lose their men when they most need assistance. In case of war also these men are returned to their organizations and the departments left to employ civilians, untrained and undisciplined, on short notice. This itself has always been a source of trouble and expense to the United States.

IT OPERATES UNEQUALLY.

(5) It operates unequally and unjustly. Men on extra duty draw extra pay. Men on special duty, though engaged in similar work, draw nothing. Extra-duty pay is authorized only in the United States. Elsewhere, as in the Philippines, where the same work must be performed under more difficult circumstances, no additional pay may be allowed.

EVIL EFFECT ON DISCIPLINE.

(6) It has an evil effect on discipline and administration. Men so detailed are removed in a large measure from disciplinary control of their company officers and noncommissioned officers. The pay of a private on extra duty may exceed that of any noncommissioned officer of his company. There could hardly be a more evil influence on discipline than this. There certainly could be nothing that would tend more to cheapen the grade of noncommissioned officer.

THE REMEDY—A SERVICE CORPS.

The remedy for this is the creation of a service corps for the Army. This is a need that has frequently been made the subject of recommendation by the War Department. Its necessity is greater now than ever before. Other nations have felt the same want. The final overthrow of the French army in 1870 was attributed largely to the lack of such a corps. But we are far behind every other great nation in this now. A bill prepared by the General Staff two years ago covered the organization of a service corps to include 500 sergeants, 800 corporals, 2,200 first-class privates, and 3,500 second-class privates, all to be paid at the same rate as authorized for engineers. This would satisfy existing demands; it would operate as a corresponding increase in the Army, since it would restore a corresponding number of

fighting men to the ranks where they belong; and, most of all, it would remove the inequalities of the existing system and a cause of irritation that is daily driving excellent men out of the service.

(*b*) *Lack of public respect for the uniform and for the service.*

THE CAUSE.

This is a serious obstacle to securing and retaining high-grade men. It is founded partly in the inherited instinct of our people, not yet altogether eradicated, but largely upon the ignorance in the public mind concerning the character of our soldiers and their work. Only education, a better knowledge of real conditions, can serve altogether to remove this cause. Unfortunately this sentiment is increasing rather than declining, due to the cheapening of the uniform through its use by persons not connected with the Army. There is nothing now to forbid such use, and the result of this laxity is seen in the vicinity of every garrison.

THE GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE.

It is not to be expected that the public will respect what the Government cares too little about to save from disgrace. Thus the Government, through its failure to protect its uniform, is alone responsible for the contumely frequently cast upon it. There should be a national law prohibiting the use of any part of the soldier's dress by anyone not under the control of the Department directly concerned in keeping the uniform above reproach.

(*c*) *The tax on the soldier's pay for the Soldiers' Home.*

THE TAX UNNECESSARY.

Every soldier on the active list is taxed by law 12½ cents monthly toward the support of the Soldiers' Home. This is a small matter, but so is the soldier's pay. Not 2 per cent of the Army derive benefit from this tax. The income is not needed by the Home. There is no reason for its continued collection, and so there seems no reason why it should not be abolished.

(*d*) *The canteen.*

A QUESTION OF INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM.

The restoration of the canteen feature of the post exchange would operate for greater efficiency and greater contentment. This is not because of the desire of most men for intoxicants, but because of the desire natural to grown men for the free exercise of their own judgment in matters left elsewhere generally to the judgment of their kind. The man of the necessary force for a successful soldier objects to treatment as a child.

(*e*) *Handicap of discharged soldiers.*

QUALIFIED FOR CIVIL WORK—THE CUSTOM ABROAD.

Doubtless many men who do not desire to make of the Army a life work would still remain therein for many years if it were not for the disadvantage under which they labor in seeking profitable employment in civil life upon quitting the service. They have reached an age when few opportunities are likely to be offered them in an industrial world that welcomes only youth. Nevertheless such men have frequently acquired habits of mind and body well fitting them for civil positions of some skill and responsibility. The discipline to which they have grown accustomed qualifies them particularly for governmental work. Germany, Austria, Italy, France, Great Britain and other nations recognize this and open the civil service wholly or in part to soldiers upon discharge or retirement, after varying lengths of service. Recommendation for similar action with us, so far as the Navy is concerned, is contained in the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation for 1906, as follows:

> It is further recommended that men who have served three enlistments be privileged to place their names on the list of civil service appointees, without examination, in occupations for which their service in the Navy and their reports of efficiency show them to be fitted.

It is believed that this rule might be profitably applied to both the Army and the Navy, and that men who receive an honorable discharge after twelve years' continuous service should be authorized to have their names placed on the classified list without examinations; but for appointment only to positions for which their training has fitted them and their records show them qualified.

BENEFIT TO THE GOVERNMENT—NO INJUSTICE TO CIVILIAN APPLICANTS.

There are many such positions in the two Departments directly interested where previous service in the Army or Navy would be of benefit to all concerned. This course would result in advantage to the Government, therefore, both directly and indirectly. Moreover it would not only encourage reenlistment for reasonable periods, but it would induce better work while in the Army to insure attainment of the necessary qualifications and a clear record. The requisite of twelve years' service as a primary condition would limit the number of such appointments to an extent certainly unlikely even to threaten injustice to civilian applicants.

(*f*) *Esprit de corps.*

NOT DEFINABLE—ITS INFLUENCE NOT MEASURABLE.

This is love of one's work and love of one's fellows engaged in the same line of effort, applied particularly to the immediate organization with which a man may be connected. It is pride in its traditions and belief in its invincibility. It inspires a corresponding obligation to maintain the standards set. It can not be defined; it can only be understood. It is sentiment only. But it is a kind of sentiment

worth cultivating. It is a potent influence for efficiency. In peace it retains men where all else fails. In war it accomplishes the impossible. We, a thoroughly practical people, need it most. Not many years ago it pervaded the service; to-day it is extinct.

Esprit de corps implies long service. A man can not become imbued with the spirit of an organization until he has been long a part thereof; it can not be reached by effort of the will, nor by effort of any kind; it is absorbed in spite of effort and in spite of will. It is the hall-mark of conservatism, since it respects traditions, but the hall-mark of progress, since it demands efficiency. It is not decay; it is growth.

Whatever encourages men to remain in the service arouses esprit de corps. Everything so far suggested would work to this end. But moral, rather than material, in its nature, it needs also moral aids.

THE EFFECT OF TRANSFERS.

The disintegration of organizations by wholesale transfers on change of station is sufficient in itself to kill every sign of this spirit. Under these conditions no man has an organization that he can really look upon as his own. That such transfers are a necessary result of the frequent changes required for foreign service does not alter this fact. That only additional organizations sufficient to reduce the necessity of such frequent changes can remove this evil wholly is probably true; but it is desired here to direct attention to the fact that wherever a transfer is not absolutely necessary it should be avoided. The expense of this to the Government can never equal the cost that any other course is certain to entail.

Again, every man who reenlists should be encouraged to reenlist in the organization from which discharged, and this regardless of the place of reenlistment. Under present methods of recruiting this is frequently denied on account of the additional expense due to the transportation involved in sending a man from the recruiting station to the organization desired. Money spent in this way is not wasted; it is saved.

PRESENCE OF UNFIT OFFICERS.

A keener interest on the part of some officers in the welfare of their men is needed. Generally this is all that could be desired, but it is not always so. That it is not is due in part to an element of unfit officers. Their elimination is as necessary as the elimination of unfit men. It is due in part to the feeling of discouragement manifest now throughout all ranks. The correction of the evils considered here would largely dissipate this feeling, but it is not to be denied that the commissioned grades need legislative help to improve their position only in a less degree than the enlisted men.

ABSENCE OF OFFICERS.

The large proportion of officers detached from their commands is another source of this trouble. This detached service is constant and necessary. Only replacing those absent with extra officers of the

same grades can satisfy the demand thus created. Additional officers for this purpose should be authorized by law.

These necessities for the encouragement of esprit de corps throughout the service are only mentioned here. Discussion in proportion to their importance is beyond the proper limits of this paper. But there can be no more important truth to remember than that whatever may tend to restore this spirit in the Army will be worth to the nation many times its cost.

A SUMMARY OF THE MEASURES ESSENTIAL FOR IMPROVEMENT.

First. Regulation of pay of enlisted men to be placed within proper limits in the hands of the President, as is now the case with the Navy.

Second. Increase of pay for enlisted men.

(*a*) A reasonable increase to encourage original enlistments.

(*b*) A fair increase to encourage reenlistments.

(*c*) A proportionally large increase to secure and retain noncommissioned officers.

NOTE.—The proposed schedule of pay is shown complete in Appendix II, page 108.

Third. Increase in additional pay for high qualification in target practice.

(*a*) Marksmen, increase from $1 to $2 monthly; sharpshooters, increase from $2 to $3 monthly; expert riflemen, increase from $3 to $5 monthly.

(*b*) Gunners, second class, increase from $1 to $2 monthly; gunners, first class, increase from $2 to $3 monthly.

Fourth. Continuous-service pay.

Honorably discharged men, who reenlist within three months thereafter, to receive three months' pay of the grade held at the date of discharge.

Fifth. Increase in allowances.

(*a*) *Clothing.*—(1) Tailors and cobblers to be furnished to make necessary alterations and repairs in uniforms without expense to the soldier.

(2) Laundries to be established at all permanent garrisons to wash necessary clothing without expense to the soldier.

(*b*) *Rations.*—(1) Butter, milk, and sirup to be added.

(2) Separate and better mess to be established gradually for noncommissioned officers.

(*c*) *Quarters.*—(1) Amusement and reading rooms to be made more homelike, better furnished, and writing materials, etc., supplied.

(2) Substantial and comfortable seats for porches to be supplied.

(3) Separate quarters to be established gradually for noncommissioned officers.

(4) Quarters for a proper proportion of married noncommissioned officers to be provided.

Sixth. Increase in opportunities for advancement.

(*a*) To noncommissioned grades. A separate status to be created to make these grades desirable. Increased pay, allowances, and privileges, and separate messes, quarters, etc., to form the foundation of this status.

(*b*) The grade of warrant officer to be created—

(1) To reward long and faithful service.

(2) To provide a grade necessary for high class professional men in the Coast Artillery, Signal Corps, bands, etc.

(*c*) To commissioned grades. No action necessary. The opportunities now offered are, if anything, too liberal.

(*d*) Retirement.

(1) For noncommissioned officers and privates: To be compulsory after thirty years; to be permitted after twenty years on half pay; to be permitted after twenty-five years on three-quarters pay; to be compulsory for all after twenty years unless physically fit for service.

(2) For warrant officers: The same conditions to apply as with officers; but retirement after thirty years to be encouraged.

Seventh. Removal of causes of dislike of soldiers' life.

(*a*) The abolishment of special and extra duty through creation of a service corps.

(*b*) Protection of the uniform by national laws.

(*c*) Removal of tax on soldier's pay for support of Soldiers' Home.

(*d*) Restoration of the canteen.

(*e*) Authority for discharged soldiers of long service to enter the classified civil service without examinations.

(*f*) The encouragement of esprit de corps throughout the service.

(1) By avoiding transfers.

(2) By permitting reenlistment in whatever organization may be desired by the man.

(3) By elimination of unfit officers.

(4) By replacing absent officers.

NOTE.—Of the foregoing measures regarded as essential for improvement in conditions now obtaining, legislative action is necessary: To increase the soldier's pay, to create the grade of warrant officer, to change the laws regarding retirement, to organize a service corps, to protect the uniform, to remove the tax on soldier's pay, to restore the canteen, to appoint discharged soldiers to the civil service without examinations, to appoint additional officers. For the remainder, it is thought, sufficient authority now rests with the President and the War Department.

APPENDIX I.—*Table of present monthly pay of enlisted men of the United States Army.*

Grade.	Year.								
	First and second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth to tenth.	Eleventh to fifteenth.	Sixteenth to twentieth.	Twenty-first to twenty-fifth.	Twenty-sixth to thirtieth.
Master signal electrician	$75	$76	$77	$78	$80	$81	$82	$83	$84
Master electrician, Coast Artillery	75	76	77	78	80	81	82	83	84
Engineer, Coast Artillery	65	66	67	68	70	71	72	73	74
Chief musician, band, Engineers, Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry	60	61	62	63	65	66	67	68	69
Sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps	45	46	47	48	50	51	52	53	54
Electrician-sergeant, first-class, Coast Artillery	45	46	47	48	50	51	52	53	54
Sergeant, first-class, Signal Corps	45	46	47	48	50	51	52	53	54
Battalion sergeant-major, Engineers	36	37	38	39	41	42	43	44	45
Battalion quartermaster-sergeant, Engineers	36	37	38	39	41	42	43	44	45
Electrician-sergeant, second class, Coast Artillery	35	36	37	38	40	41	42	43	44
Ordnance-sergeant, post noncommissioned staff	34	35	36	37	39	40	41	42	43
Commissary-sergeant, post noncommissioned staff	34	35	36	37	39	40	41	42	43
Quartermaster-sergeant, post noncommissioned staff	34	35	36	37	39	40	41	42	43
Regimental sergeant-major, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Infantry	34	35	36	37	39	40	41	42	43
Regimental quartermaster-sergeant, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Infantry	34	35	36	37	39	40	41	42	43
Regimental commissary-sergeant, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Infantry	34	35	36	37	39	40	41	42	43
Senior sergeant-major, Coast Artillery	34	35	36	37	39	40	41	42	43
Master gunner, Coast Artillery	34	35	36	37	39	40	41	42	43
First sergeant, Engineers	34	35	36	37	39	40	41	42	43
Sergeant, Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps	34	35	36	37	39	40	41	42	43
Quartermaster-sergeant, Engineers	34	35	36	37	39	40	41	42	43
Fireman, Coast Artillery	30	31	32	33	35	36	37	38	39
Drum major, band, Engineers, Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry	25	26	27	28	30	31	32	33	34
Sergeant, Hospital Corps	25	26	27	28	30	31	32	33	34
Squadron, sergeant-major, Cavalry	25	26	27	28	30	31	32	33	34
Battalion sergeant-major, Field Artillery, Infantry	25	26	27	28	30	31	32	33	34
Battalion quartermaster, sergeant, Field Artillery	25	26	27	28	30	31	32	33	34
Color Sergeant, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Infantry	25	26	27	28	30	31	32	33	34
Junior sergeant-major, Coast Artillery	25	26	27	28	30	31	32	33	34
First sergeant, Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry	25	26	27	28	30	31	32	33	34
Chief trumpeter, Cavalry, Artillery	22	23	24	25	27	28	29	30	31
Principal musician, Engineers, Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry	22	23	24	25	27	28	29	30	31
Corporal, Hospital Corps	20	21	22	23	25	26	27	28	29
Corporal, Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps	20	21	22	23	25	26	27	28	29
Cook, Engineers, Signal Corps	20	21	22	23	25	26	27	28	29
Sergeant, band	18	19	20	21	23	24	25	26	27
Cook, band	18	19	20	21	23	24	25	26	27
Private, first class, Hospital Corps	18	19	20	21	23	24	25	26	27
Sergeant, Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry	18	19	20	21	23	24	25	26	27
Quartermaster-sergeant, Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry	18	19	20	21	23	24	25	26	27
Cook, Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry	18	19	20	21	23	24	25	26	27
Mechanic, Coast Artillery	18	19	20	21	23	24	25	26	27
Chief mechanic, Field Artillery	18	19	20	21	23	24	25	26	27
Stable sergeant, Field Artillery	18	19	20	21	23	24	25	26	27
Private, first-class, Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps	17	18	19	20	22	23	24	25	26
Private, Hospital Corps	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	25
Corporal, band	15	16	17	18	20	21	22	23	24
Corporal, Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry	15	16	17	18	20	21	22	23	24
Farrier and blacksmith, saddler, Cavalry	15	16	17	18	20	21	22	23	24
Artificer, Infantry	15	16	17	18	20	21	22	23	24
Mechanic, Field Artillery	15	16	17	18	20	21	22	23	24
Wagoner, Cavalry	14	15	16	17	19	20	21	22	23
Trumpeter, Cavalry	13	14	15	16	18	19	20	21	22
Musician, Engineers, Artillery, Infantry	13	14	15	16	18	19	20	21	22
Private, band	13	14	15	16	18	19	20	21	22
Private, Signal Corps, Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry	13	14	15	16	18	19	20	21	22
Private, second class, Engineers, Ordnance	13	14	15	16	18	19	20	21	22

APPENDIX II.—*Table of proposed monthly pay of enlisted men of the United States Army.*

Grade.	Enlistment.						
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh and subsequent.
(1)							
Regimental sergeant-major Regimental quartermaster-sergeant Regimental commissary-sergeant Senior sergeant-major, Coast Artillery Ordnance-sergeant Post commissary-sergeant Post quartermaster-sergeant Sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps Electrician sergeant, first class, Coast Artillery Sergeant, first class, Signal Corps	$36	$42	$48	$51	$54	$57	$60
(2)							
Battalion sergeant-major Squadron sergeant-major Battalion quartermaster-sergeant, Field Artillery, Engineers Junior sergeant-major, Coast Artillery First sergeant Electrician sergeant, second class, Coast Artillery Master gunner, Coast Artillery	33	38½	44	47	50	53	56
(3)							
Sergeant, Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps. Quartermaster-sergeant, Engineers	30	35	40	43	46	49	52
(4)							
Fireman, Coast Artillery Drum major, band Color-sergeant Chief trumpeter Principal musician	27	31½	36	39	42	45	48
(5)							
Sergeant, Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Hospital Corps, band Quartermaster-sergeant, Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry Stable sergeant Cook	24	28	32	35	38	41	44
(6)							
Corporal, Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps, Hospital Corps Chief mechanic, Field Artillery	21	24½	28	31	34	37	40
(7)							
Corporal, Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, band Private, first class, Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps, Hospital Corps Mechanic, Artillery Farrier and blacksmith, saddler, wagoner, Cavalry Artificer, Infantry	18	21	24	27	30	33	36

APPENDIX II.—*Table of proposed monthly pay of enlisted men of the United States Army*—Continued.

Grade.	Enlistment.						
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh and subsequent.
(8)							
Private, Hospital Corps Private, band Trumpeter, Cavalry Musician	$15	$18	$21	$24	$27	$30	$33
(9)							
Private, Cavalry, artillery, infantry, Signal Corps Private, second class, Engineers, Ordnance.	15	18	21	22	23	24	25

NOTE 1.—Master signal electricians; master electricians, Coast Artillery; Engineers, Coast Artillery; and chief musicians are not included in this table because recommended to be warrant officers from date of appointment.

NOTE 2.—It is proposed that all noncommissioned officers of the grades included in groups 1 and 2 shall be eligible, after such examinations as may be prescribed, for appointment as warrant officers after fifteen years' service in the Army, ten of which have been as a noncommissioned officer and five of which have been in grades included in these groups.

NOTE 3.—The proposed pay for warrant officers is $1,000 annually, with 10 per cent increase for each five years' service, to include twenty years.

NOTE 4.—The rates of pay suggested are regarded as sufficient only in connection with other measures recommended. Insufficient pay is not the only trouble with the Army, and a remedy for this alone is not therefore all that is necessary.

NOTE 5.—The foregoing rates for the principal line grades, i. e., private, corporal, sergeant, first sergeant, and sergeant-major were computed as shown in the foregoing memorandum. The rates for other grades and services have been adjusted from these as a basis.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR ALASKA.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The present report of the Board covers the period from the date of last report, November 5, 1906, to the present time, and is composed, as heretofore, of three parts: Report of the president of the Board, report of the engineer officer, and tabulated statement of expenditures by the secretary and disbursing officer.

To avoid repetition my own report is more in the nature of a brief summary of what has been accomplished, and touching such matters as relate to labor, population, benefits, and general progress of the work not covered by the detailed reports of the engineer and disbursing officers.

Immediately after the rendition of last year's report the Board laid out certain necessary winter work, similar to that of the previous year, embracing the examination, under winter conditions, of the principal cut-offs on the overland mail trail between Fairbanks and Fort Gibbon, and between the mouth of the Koyukuk River and head of Norton Bay; the shipment of supplies over the Valdez-Fairbanks trail, to be "cached" for use of the summer working parties, and the staking of certain exposed lines of travel in the Seward Peninsula and on the mail trail. Of this work the results of the Koyukuk River-Norton Bay reconnoissance were not encouraging, and the Board, while not abandoning the route definitely, will probably postpone further expenditure upon it until other and more important work can be disposed of. Reference was made in last year's report to the work of winter trail staking in the Seward Peninsula and along the mail trails, and an extract was there given from the report of the superintendent of the Nome district setting forth its advantages. The importance and benefit to the people of this work were further confirmed by the experience of last winter. The benefit to the mail service from improvements on the overland mail trail up to last winter was evidenced by the arrival at Nome on December 5 of the first through winter mail, forty-nine days from Seattle, as against December 29 of the previous year and December 31 of the year before. This saving of twenty-four days over any previous record was greatly appreciated by the citizens of Nome and the Seward Peninsula, and was made the occasion of a telegram to that effect to the Secretary of War. The best time from Seattle to Nome

was thirty-nine days, and the average time forty-one days for the season. It is expected that this time will be still further reduced the coming winter. The record time from Valdez to Fairbanks (376 miles) during the season was six days, ten hours and ten minutes. Much of the credit for the improved services should be given to Mr. E. S. Orr, mail contractor in charge of the route between Valdez and Fairbanks, and to the superintendents and carriers along the river and Bering Sea coast who undergo many hardships and occasionally lose their lives in the effort to protect and deliver the mails on time.

The amount accruing to the "Alaska fund" for road and trail construction from taxation in the territory was again supplemented by the Congress at its last session by a special appropriation of $250,000, "For the construction and maintenance of military and post-roads, bridges, and trails in Alaska * * *," which, with above $90,000 in the regular tax fund at the beginning of the season of summer operations, gave to the Board a larger fund than in any previous year, and a vast amount of work has been done, distributed from Prince of Wales Island in southeastern Alaska to Kotzebue Sound beyond Bering Strait. The Board made provisional allotments in the early part of April for the different sections of work determined upon, and met in Seattle for this purpose and for the purchase of animals, tools, and other equipment, and for the organization of parties for the season's work.

Some reference was made in the last report to the difficulty of carrying on work over such a wide area, giving it proper supervision and protecting expenditures, and explanation was made of the method employed in making disbursements. The same plan has been carried through this year and will be continued, with some modifications in detail now decided upon by the Board, to insure a more thorough protection to public funds.

The original act states that "the engineer officer of the Board shall in all cases supervise the work of construction and see that the same is properly performed." Under this proviso the engineer officer becomes responsible for the proper execution of work after it has been decided upon, "laid out" by the Board, and in support of this responsibility and in the further interest of a proper system, avoiding interference in instructions, he is given charge of the organization of all working parties and their immediate direction in the field as far as possible and consistent with the responsibilities devolving upon other members of the Board.

The system of accounting and of responsibility for work results in an undivided and harmonious effort on the part of all members of the Board, and has, it is believed, produced the best results possible under the conditions. The geographical divisions of the work and the sub-offices mentioned in last report have been continued with the same civilian assistants.

The requests for assistance in the way of road and trail construction in various parts of Alaska have been so numerous and so far in excess of the abilities of the Board to meet, with the funds available or likely to become available in the near future, that it was thought proper at the beginning of the present season to issue the following

circular for the purpose of informing the people throughout the Territory upon the policy and limitations of the Board:

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR ALASKA,
Skagway, Alaska, May 1, 1907.

CIRCULAR NO. I.

In view of certain inquiries made of the Board of Road Commissioners, from time to time, in regard to its plan of work and policy in the distribution of funds at its disposal, the following is published for the information of all who may be interested:

The original act states in part:

"The said Board [of Road Commissioners] shall have the power, and it shall be their duty, upon their own motion or upon petition, to locate, lay out, construct, and maintain wagon roads and pack trails, * * * if in their judgment such roads or trails are needed and will be of permanent value for the development of the district; but no such road or trail shall be constructed to any town, camp, or settlement which is wholly transitory. * * * "

The above quotation from the law defines the general authority and limitations of the Board in its expenditure from the "Alaska fund," which consists of moneys derived from liquor licenses, occupation and trade licenses outside of incorporated towns in Alaska, and 70 per cent of which is applied to the construction and maintenance of roads and trails.

The Board of Road Commissioners has, in pursuance of this law, endeavored to locate and construct such roads during the past two years as the funds available would permit, giving preference to localities which seemed in the greatest need of immediate aid. The Board has given consideration, wherever practicable, to petitions received from the people, and such petitions are desirable to have, but they should always be accompanied by the fullest possible information as to the character of the route desired, tonnage to be transported, number of people to be benefited, probable permanence of the community, and approximate cost of the desired road or trail.

In addition to the "Alaska fund" proper, Congress has at its last two sessions appropriated additional sums from the Treasury for the "construction and maintenance of military and post roads, bridges, and trails," and it has been the plan of the Board to apply this latter fund, as far as possible, to the location and construction of main trunk lines of communication through the territory, and especially the through mail route from Valdez to the Seward Peninsula, applying the "Alaska fund," as far as practicable, to local improvements.

The Board is not able to redistribute this latter fund altogether in the localities where collected, and when it is borne in mind that a large proportion of it is derived from the tax on canneries and transportation, this difficulty will be appreciated. Effort has been made to apply the fund as equitably as possible, taking into consideration the amounts collected, and the respective needs of the different districts and localities, and the length of time which they have been paying taxes.

Also, those interested are reminded that the Board has an immense territory to cover, and it will take several years before a complete examination even can be made of all the sections requiring aid, and that the actual construction work can not be undertaken before this is done, or before provision is made for protecting the Government and people in the expenditure of funds.

In addition to the main office at Skagway, the Board has suboffices at Nome, Fairbanks, and Valdez, and petitions or other communications relating to local needs should be addressed to the superintendents of districts at these respective places, who are instructed to forward the same to the headquarters' office with full report.

Suggestions will be received and given consideration in regard to work contemplated or in progress, and especially in remote places where it is impracticable for the Board to give personal supervision.

Cooperation of the people is also invited in this very important work for the opening up of the Territory, and subscriptions will be received, where offered, in case the funds in the hands of the Board are inadequate for any particular work undertaken, and these subscriptions will be disbursed strictly for the purposes offered and with the same care as other funds; or, the Board will

furnish an engineer to superintend such disbursements, if preferred, where the amount is sufficient to justify.

Several applications having been received for reimbursement to private parties of expenditures made upon roads before and since the commission began its work, it is thought proper to state definitely here that such claims can not receive favorable consideration. The Board will, however, where an expenditure of this kind has been made in good faith, endeavor to aid, if necessary, in the further improvement or completion of any such road or trail, if properly located, giving it preference to new work in the same locality. * * *

It is only proper to remark again here that the people of Alaska generally, under the stress of a pressing need in this respect, and with other difficult and discouraging conditions to face, have manifested a sentiment of patient confidence in the Board and of hearty support of the work accomplished; but along with it has been some discontent and ill-natured criticism, as might be expected, it being quite beyond the compass of human intelligence and energy to satisfy the demands and exactions of certain elements whose interests are not served or who suffer from an overstrained responsibility for all public work. In comparison to the importance of the work, there are perhaps as many expert road and trail builders in Alaska as there are Panama Canal diggers in the United States.

In the duty of inspection and supervision the president of the Board has visited the localities of Seward, route No. 12, and Valdes, on the southern coast, and the trail through Keystone Canyon and over Thompson Pass, the portage road on Prince of Wales Island, the various points on the Yukon where work was in progress, and the Fairbanks and Nome districts.

The engineer officer has been in the field the greater part of the time, all but about three months and ten days, since the date of last report, making the journey over the winter trail as far as Fort Gibbon and back to Valdes, superintending the sledding and distribution of supplies from Valdes during the late winter, and following up the various working parties during the summer.

The disbursing officer has, of necessity, been kept almost constantly in the office, but with supervision of the nearby work of the Haines-Chilkat road.

A tabulated statement follows, showing the distribution of work and the mileage completed during the season, also what had been completed up to the date of last report.

Distribution of work and mileage completed during season.

WAGON ROADS.

No.	Name.	Constructed and improved to Nov. 1, 1906.	Constructed Nov. 1, 1906, to Oct. 1, 1907.	Total constructed and improved.	Length previously constructed improved during year.
		Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
1	Portage road	2.00	1.96	3.96	0.31
3	Haines-Pleasant Camp	3.04	9.00	12.04	.....
4	Valdez-Copper Center	.....	.71	.71	.....
7	Gilmore-Summit	6.00	.....	6.00	.....
7a	Summit-Cleary	4.73	[a] 1.33	[a] 6.06	.....
7c	Summit-Fairbanks	9.22	[a] 1.33	[a] 10.55	.....
7b	Fox-Dome	6.88	[a] 1.00	[a] 7.88	.....
7d	Ridge-Vault	.....	[a] 1.50	[a] 1.50	.....
7e	Siding-Esther	.....	[a] 6.00	[a] 6.00	.....
9	Rampart-Big Minook	4.25	2.00	6.25	1.00
11	Eagle-O'Brien	.....	8.75	8.75	.....
15	Circle-Birch	.....	9.50	9.50	.....
8	East Fork-Council	31.00	.....	31.00	.....
10	Nome-Fort Davis	2.10	.....	2.10	.....
13	Nome-Dexter	7.00	3.00	10.00	.....
31	Anvil-Glacier	.....	.80	.80	.....
33	Penny River	.....	.80	.80	.....
32	Cripple River	.....	.80	.80	.....
27	Deering-Inmachuck	.....	.75	.75	.....
26	Candle Creek	.....	2.00	2.00	.....
12	Mile 35, Sunrise-Hope	.....	37.00	37.00	.....
12a	Bear Creek	.....	1.50	1.50	.....
	Total	76.22	89.73	165.95	1.31

SLED ROADS.

	Valdez-Copper Center	24.75	.....	24.75	5.75
4a	Marshall Pass	.75	.....	.75	.....
6	Copper Center-Delta	6.00	43.00	49.00	7.25
6a	Delta River	25.00	.50	25.50	.....
5b	Delta Cut-off	.....	52.00	52.00	.....
5	Fairbanks-Washburn	62.00	.....	62.00	62.00
5a	Washburn-Tenderfoot	4.00	15.00	19.00	4.00
16	Cleary-Birch Creek	.....	[b] 34.00	[b] 34.00	.....
17	Fairbanks-Hot Springs	.....	[b] 48.00	[b] 48.00	.....
18	Hot Springs-Fort Gibbon	.....	34.00	34.00	.....
11	Eagle-O'Brien	.....	7.25	7.25	.....
22	Eagle-Seventymile	.....	15.00	15.00	.....
34	Canyon Creek-Walkers Fork	.....	2.50	2.50	.....
11a	Jack Wade-Steel Creek	9.90	.....	9.90	.....
	Total	[b] 132.40	251.25	383.65	79.00

TRAILS.

4	Valdez-Copper Center	2.00	.....	2.00	.....
6	Copper Center-Delta	74.00	.....	74.00	6.00
(5)	Washburn to McCarty	30.00	.....	30.00	.....
16	Cleary-Birch Creek	.....	[a] 30.00	[a] 30.00	.....
19	Cut-offs on Yukon	.....	36.50	36.50	.....
35	Nome-Unalaklik	.....	52.00	52.00	.....
	Unalaklik-Kaltag	17.00	.....	17.00	.....
	Total	123.00	118.50	241.50	6.00

[a] Estimated; reports not yet received.
[b] Does not include 65 miles sled road from Washburn to Doneleys, replaced by new Delta Cut-off.

The totals to date are: 165.95 miles completed wagon road, 383.65 miles winter sled road, 241.50 miles dog team and pack trail, 382 miles winter trail flagged (last winter); 3 river bridges, 3 ferries installed.

Under the head of bridges are mentioned only those which have cost for their construction above $2,500, or have been built by a separate allotment, apart from any road or trail. Scores of smaller bridges have been constructed, many of them costing several hundred dollars, along the different roads and trails; in fact, in many instances, the first necessity is to provide for the safe crossing, by bridge or ferry, of the various water courses, which are very numerous throughout Alaska.

To convey a proper understanding of the work a somewhat different classification has been adopted from that used heretofore. The designation "wagon road" is applied in a restricted sense, embracing only that class of road intended to meet the conditions of an all-year-round traffic of considerable tonnage, located with suitable grades, crowned, ditched and drained, and corduroyed or planked where necessary. The "winter sled road," of which the principal mileage is between Valdez and Fairbanks and extending to Fort Gibbon, is designed to meet the requirements of winter travel only, although many portions are suitable for light-wheeled traffic in summer. It differs from the "wagon road" in not being crowned, ditched and drained, nor extensively corduroyed, and from the "dog-team and pack trail" in being of suitable width through the timber and side hill cutting for double teams, of proper grade for loads, and with the principal stumps and surface inequalities removed to give an even bearing. The winter travel begins in early October and lasts to about the end of April. The cost of the winter sled road is only a small fraction of the cost of the "wagon road." The "dog-team and pack trail" construction is only used where the volume of travel is not sufficient to justify a more expensive road, or where the cost of other construction is practically prohibitive, as has been the case heretofore through Keystone Canyon and over Thompson Pass, near Valdez. It differs from the winter sled road only in being narrower, and with less attenton to grade and surface inequalities.

An inspection of the foregoing tabulated statement may suggest the idea that the work of the Board is much scattered, but attention is invited to the fact that there exists a likewise wide separation between the different communities in Alaska, and it is believed to be a proper policy to distribute the expenditure, especially from the tax fund; also, that the most difficult sections should be taken care of first. The Board is working to a fixed plan, and if the previous liberal support given by Congress shall be continued for two or three years longer many of the disconnected parts of the work will be united and a definite and permanent result will be accomplished.

Some figures were given in last year's report illustrating the reduction in the cost of transporting supplies where roads had been built by the commission. The same encouraging results, referred to in detail in report of the engineer officer, have been observed this season. The Valdez-Fairbanks route has continued to receive first consideration by the Board, and substantial improvements were made along nearly the entire distance. There passed over the southern, Valdez-Copper Center, section of this route last winter 2,300 persons, 2,100 tons of freight, and 160 head of beef cattle; over the northern or Tanana section, in and out of Fairbanks, 3,000 persons and 1,700 tons of freight.

The labor conditions during the season were not entirely satisfactory. Two serious labor strikes occurred in the spring—one at the Treadwell mines, in southeastern Alaska, and the other in the Fairbanks district. There was also a small strike in the Seward Peninsula, Nome district, but this appears to have been settled without any special effect upon the camp. The Fairbanks strike occurred at about the beginning of the spring "washup" of the winter gravel dumps from the mines and resulted in a serious depression to the camp, which continued nearly all summer, with a consequent diminution in the season's output of gold.

The effect upon the work of the road commission was to compel a continuation of the same rate of wage for an eight-hour day that had previously been general for ten hours. It is only in recent years that the "day" unit of time has come to be used in connection with the scale of wages in Alaska; the practice formerly being to consider only the hour in fixing the rate, that generally being uniform throughout the camp, but the number of hours being agreed upon by the parties at interest.

Road and trail work has not the heavy monotony of work in the mines and, being above ground and more varied, is more attractive to the average laboring man, and our Board believed that labor ought to be engaged at the same hourly wage as in the mines, without regard to the number of hours. But this was not found practicable, except in one instance, and is not thought to have been a success even then, considering the results accomplished.

The Board has heretofore considered that the expression "extraordinary emergency" in the eight-hour law had a proper application to a great deal of the work carried on by the road commission in Alaska, on account of the extremely short working season, the remoteness and pioneer character of much of the work, and the fact that most of the men employed have no other home but the camp and are striving to earn as much as possible during the long daylight hours of the brief summer season, expecting this to offset in part the frequently enforced idleness during portions of the long winter. However, under the conditions existing at the beginning of the present season, the Board felt constrained to lay the question of the application of the law before the War Department for decision, and the president of the Board was advised by wire under date of June 4, that the Secretary of War decided that the eight-hour law applies to work of the commission in Alaska. The result of its strict application, with the high cost of subsisting the men and expense of transporting materials and supplies remaining the same, and with, in some instances, a loss of much valuable time in conducting parties to and from the locality of the season's work, has been a greater increase in the cost of construction than is represented by the percentage of reduction in hours.

Some little confusion in accounting has arisen, also, from an effort on the part of superintendents to adjust the daily rate to a fractional division per hour for eight hours.

The Board will undertake next season to fix and maintain rates of pay for the different localities based upon past experience. There is, however, a great variation in the conditions. The cost of labor during the past season has ranged from $2.50 to $5 per day, the commission boarding the men, with cost of subsistence ranging from little

more than 50 cents per day, in southeastern Alaska, to $3 per day in the interior. Superintendents, locating engineers, foremen, and assistant foremen have received from $150 per month to $10 or more per day. When it has been necessary to hire animals a similar variation existed, ranging from $10 per day for a 4-horse team, with feed, to, in one instance, $13 per day for a single horse. The mileage cost of construction under these varying prices of labor, and with an even greater diversity in climatic, timber, and soil conditions, and for the different kinds of work enumerated, varies very greatly, as might be expected, being as low in some cases as $100, or less, and from that to several thousand dollars per mile. The average cost in round numbers has been, for wagon road construction, about $2,200, winter sled road, $250, and pack trail, $100 per mile.

An attempt has been made in previous years to include in the report such information in regard to railroads, output of gold, and population in the Territory as might have a bearing upon the work of the commission.

Touching upon the subject of railroads in last year's report, I stated, referring to the various enterprises under way or projected at that time, that "none of these routes named gives promise, in my opinion, of becoming any time in the near future what Alaska needs in the way of a trunk line or developer of the Territory." This view has been more than confirmed by the progress of events since that time, especially in regard to the proposed routes from Valdez, Cordova or Orca, and Katalla. In these localities the situation has been marked by vacillating policies, with many conflicting interests and legal complications, accompanied by more or less rioting and some bloodshed, and with very little railroad building. I have no recent reports from the Alaska Central Road, but understand that work has continued in a reduced way, and that the prospects of the road are more encouraging. The Tanana Valley Railroad, Fairbanks, has added 20 miles to its line, making a total mileage of 46 miles, all well located for the supply of the mining camps. The Seward Peninsula Railroad, Nome, has made important extensions of its line to the eastward and westward, along what is known as the third beach line, where the most active mining operations are in progress. The extension of this road and of the Tanana Valley road have in a general way joined well with the road commission work, the two constructions supplementing each other.

I have not been able to get late or accurate reports in regard to the season's output of gold. Owing to the long continued strike and suspension of operations in the Fairbanks district, and to the Treadwell strike, the output for the Territory will doubtless be less than it was last season. The Nome district will come forward with its usual reliable output, amounting for the present year to perhaps $7,500,000. The approximate figures furnished me place the total yield for the Territory, conservatively, at least about $18,500,000.

Two new gold-bearing districts on the upper waters of the Chandelar and Innoko rivers have attracted some attention during the past year, but sufficient development work has not been done in them to say whether or not they are to become producers to any considerable extent. The Chandelar River has its source near the headwaters of the Koyukuk and flows southeasterly into the Yukon at a point about 40 miles below Fort Yukon. The Innoko rises south of the Yukon,

near the Kuskokwim divide, and flows in a southwesterly direction to its junction with the Yukon, about 400 miles from the mouth.

The population of Alaska has not, so far as I am able to judge, increased during the past year, but has shifted somewhat.

There was considerable activity in exploration for copper and in development work on properties located in the Prince William Sound region and on the Chitina River, in southern Alaska, which has caused an influx to these sections, but in the interior of Alaska and in southeastern Alaska, except Ketchikan, there has probably been a slight diminution. This is largely due to the labor strikes already referred to. There are, however, other reasons. No new districts of importance have been located for several years, unless one of the two already mentioned should prove to be rich, and in the meanwhile glowing stories of the richness of gold discoveries in another part of our country have spread far and wide. Aside from the usual contingent of the simply hopeful and adventurous, but inexperienced, there is a percentage of the country's population engaged in the business of mining more or less permanently and which enters every new field, and for the time being Alaska is suffering from the competition, if one may use the term in this connection, of the more convenient and alluring field of operations in the State of Nevada.

These facts, with the prosperous condition and high wage in the States, have temporarily checked the flow of people to Alaska. Also the glamour and romance, surrounding in many persons' minds the search for gold in the far north, have largely disappeared, and have been succeeded by a sober appreciation of the hard facts connected with such search in any country, and which are only emphasized in Alaska with its remoteness, severe climatic conditions, and still very imperfect means of travel and communication with the outside world. In a certain sense the Territory is in a kind of transition stage, and there has been no time, in my opinion, when it stood more in need of a continuation of aid from the General Government than at this time to tide over the effect of what seems to me a sort of unrest, especially in the smaller communities, amounting almost to discouragement. Her yearly output of gold and other products justifies this. The telegraph, cable, and mail service have done much and are being further improved. The Geological Survey, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Brooks in Alaska, has performed marvels in the way of mapping the country and furnishing valuable information in regard to mineral and other resources.

This commission has labored hard to effect such improvement in the travel and transportation conditions as the funds at its disposal permitted.

When the last special appropriation was made by Congress for the "construction and maintenance of military and post-roads, bridges, and trails," to be expended by the road commission, supplementing the Alaska tax fund, it was proposed by our Board to carry on the work through two seasons without request for further aid. The developments, however, since that date and the numerous demands upon the Board, with the increased cost of construction under a strict application of the eight-hour law, will compel the Board to seek a further appropriation of $200,000 for the next season in order to carry forward the work properly. This estimate has already been submitted,

with statement more in detail as to the needs and proposed work for next season. It is intended, if funds permit, to continue construction, or improvement, on practically all the roads enumerated in the engineer officer's report, giving special attention to the improvement of the Keystone Canyon and Thompson Pass sections of the Valdez route, also to the Chilkat road leading from Haines (Fort Wm. H. Seward), and to the winter sled roads and trails of the interior, over which mails are carried.

A map[a] of the Fairbanks local district accompanies this report; also certain photographs[a] illustrating portions of the work.

The Board is indebted to Judge Royal A. Gunnison, of the first judicial district of Alaska, who made the winter trip from Valdez to Fairbanks, for the small photographs illustrating the conditions along that route last winter.

Respectfully submitted.

W. P. RICHARDSON,
Major, Ninth Infantry,
President of the Board.

OCTOBER 18, 1907.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER OFFICER.

The season of 1907 has been an extremely satisfactory one for the work of the Board. The weather in the interior was most favorable. The funds at the disposal of the Board were considerable and were available sufficiently early in the year to permit the most advantageous organization of the working parties. Under these circumstances the work was pressed to the limit of the funds, since all the work undertaken is urgently needed, and will result in a very considerable saving to the various communities in reduced freight charges as well as adding greatly to the ease and convenience of communication.

The cost of the surveys for the maps and plans required by law has, as heretofore, been considerable, although the strictest economy was practiced and no refinement of method employed beyond the necessities of the case. These surveys are, however, in many cases essential, and in all cases of great convenience in the prosecution of the work.

Practically no change has been made in the character of the wagon roads constructed by the Board, or in the method of their construction, all of which has been described in detail in previous reports. These roads are designed to be good country highways and nothing more. Where the ground permits, ordinary graded earth roads are built. Where the ground is of such a character that an ordinary earth road can not be expected to support the traffic, a light corduroy of small spruce is ordinarily laid and covered with several inches of earth. As a rule the corduroy is required only where the ground is a peaty muck, where it contains large quantities of ice, or where it is wet and considerable traffic is immediately expected.

On the Seward Peninsula where no timber is available a thick layer of gravel is used as a protective covering on bad ground. In one instance, on the portage road across Prince of Wales Island, on

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[a]Omitted.

the southeast coast of Alaska, a plank road was laid, as the rainfall in this section is excessive and plank the cheapest protective covering locally available.

In the construction of the roads considerable economy is effected through the use of road machines drawn by 6 or 8 horses. These machines can be used to great advantage in ditching and in side hill grading. The Board now owns 4 of these machines, distributed throughout the Territory. These machines and other tools and equipment are loaned to local authorities on their request for work under the local road tax or under the funds of incorporated towns.

To remove any misapprehension in regard to the character of the wagon roads constructed by the Board, it should be stated that they are in the main part merely earth roads, and as such will become soft and will cut up badly during long-continued wet weather. In the present stage of the development of Alaska, however, when many localities have no roads at all, it is not considered expedient to use more costly construction than that which will afford a good road during all ordinary conditions.

The sled roads constructed by the Board during the year were of a better character than those previously built, with a corresponding increase in cost. In their construction up to the past season the trees were merely cut close to the ground, and considerable reliance was placed on the snow to afford a smooth roadway. It was found, however, that as the moss and vegetation was trampled down the stumps projected to such an extent as to seriously interfere with travel in the early winter. This was particularly the case last winter, during the early part of which little snow fell. As far as practicable, the stumps were grubbed out and the ground leveled on the new sled roads constructed during the season, and considerable work of a similar character was done on those previously constructed.

A detailed description of the various roads undertaken by the Board is as follows:

SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

Portage Road, Prince of Wales Island (No. 1).—This road connects the head of Chomly Sound, on the east side of Prince of Wales Island, with the head of Hetta Inlet, on the west side of the island. The length is 3.96 miles. It is designed to afford communication between the town of Ketchikan and the west coast of Prince of Wales Island without rounding the island by way of Cape Chacon. Vessels rounding the cape are likely to encounter very heavy seas and the smaller craft are frequently delayed awaiting favorable weather. The west coast of the island is sheltered by numerous small islands and can be navigated with safety by small craft. There is a regular weekly mail service from Ketchikan across the portage.

Construction was begun during the season of 1906, but progress was slow. Rain fell almost continually and the ground was covered with decaying vegetable matter to the depth of as much as 4 feet. It was very difficult to keep men on the work.

At date of last report (November 1, 1906) the crew was still in the field. The cost to that date, including outstanding liabilities, was $12,395.05. The crew continued at work until November 14, 1906, when the work was closed down for the winter. The expenditures *during this period* were $3,158.49, making the total expenditure for

1906 $15,553.54; 1.09 miles of earth road and 0.9 mile of corduroy had been constructed, and 1.66 miles in addition had been cleared and logged off during 1906.

Construction was resumed April 26, 1907, under Mr. George Pulham, superintendent, and J. S. Hayes, foreman. On arriving at the work considerable snow was found on the ground, but to utilize the equipment properly during the season the work could not be delayed and the snow was shoveled off. The cost of laying corduroy during the preceding season had been so high that it was decided to use plank on those places where an earth road would not serve. It was found that portions of the earth road constructed during the previous year would not sustain the heavy wagon loads of plank, and these portions, aggregating 0.31 mile, were corduroyed or planked.

The entire road was completed June 12.

The new construction comprised 0.24 mile of earth road and 1.73 miles of plank road. In addition a foot trail was constructed along the north side of Chomly Sound to a point open throughout the year, as during severe weather ice forms at the head of this inlet.

The cost of construction was as follows:

Repairs and improvements to road previously constructed:		
1,565 linear feet plank road, at $1.26 per foot, including lumber	$1,978.39	
90 linear feet corduroy, at $2.18	190.81	
General repair	578.11	
		$2,747.31
New work of the present season:		
Grubbing and grading 1.97 miles, at $1,895 per mile	3,734.48	
9,148 linear feet plank road, at $0.92 per foot, including lumber	8,231.41	
Foot trail	500.17	
		12,466.06
Total		15,213.37

The above figures include superintendence, incidental labor, transportation, and all plant and equipment except that transferred to other roads. Lumber cost $14 per 1,000 delivered at the head of Chomly Sound and $14.50 per 1,000 delivered at Hetta Inlet.

The road has been in use since its completion, but the travel has been light and, as far as known, confined to foot travelers.

Road from Haines to Pleasant Camp (No. 3).—The purpose of this road is to afford communication to the Porcupine mining district, a promising mining region at the headwaters of the Chilkat River. A weekly mail goes over the route. During the season of 1906 the section between the town of Haines and the Indian village of Hindustucki, on the Chilkat River, a distance of 3.04 miles, was completed at a cost of $5,977.91. This road affords good communication between Haines and canoe navigation on the Chilkat River.

The work of the present season began at Wells, on the Chilkat River, 20.43 miles above Hindustucki, and extended toward Pleasant Camp. Between Hindustucki and Wells travel at present goes up the river by canoe.

The line was located and surveyed by Mr. J. H. Watson, from Wells to Pleasant Camp, a distance of 18.31 miles. Mr. Watson then located and surveyed a line from Wells to Hindustucki. The total cost of the survey of the entire distance of 38.74 miles was

$3,230.63, or $83.40 per mile. As the work involved in the construction, particularly between Wells and Hindustucki, is very heavy, the survey was made with a much greater degree of detail than is ordinarily the practice of the Board.

Construction of the section from Wells toward Porcupine and Pleasant Camp was begun June 18, with Mr. J. C. Hayes as foreman, and continued until October 4, 1907.

Nine miles of road were completed. The work was heavy in places, but for 2 miles the road follows a dry gravel bar of the Klihini River, where no work was necessary.

The cost of the work is as follows:

Clearing 27.53 acres, at $123.43	$3,398.14
Grubbing 9.28 acres, at $50	464.00
Bridging 470 linear feet, at $2.50	1,175.00
Culverts, 50 linear feet, at $2	100.00
Corduroy, 486 linear feet, at 80 cents	388.80
Earth, 9,150 cubic yards, at 25 cents	2,287.50
Rock, 3,800 cubic yards, at 90 cents	3,420.00
Cribbing, 200 cubic yards, at $2	400.00
Total	11,633.44

The proportional cost of superintendence, subsistence, and incidentals is distributed among the various items.

The cost of plant, etc., transferred from route No. 1, was $355.87, of which $90 is charged to the above distribution, making the total cost of the road $11,899.31.

The road has been continually in use since the first portion was completed, one company hauling 2 tons per day over it. The rate for freight from Wells to Porcupine—12.3 miles—previous to the construction of the road was $50 per ton. Since the construction no rate has been established, but the cost of hauling is estimated as not to exceed $25 per ton.

The table of distances along this route is as follows:

	Miles.
Haines	0.00
Hindustucki	3.46
Wells	23.89
Porcupine	36.20
Pleasant Camp (international boundary)	42.20

VALDEZ DISTRICT.

Mr. J. H. Ingram is superintendent in charge of this district.

Valdez-Copper Center route (No. 4).—This is the first section, 102 miles in length, of the main winter route into the interior of Alaska. It is also the summer route for all travel to the Copper River Valley, including various widely scattered placer mines and copper deposits said to be extremely rich, but as yet not producing on account of high transportation costs.

The precise amount of freight and number of persons using this route last year could not definitely be determined, but from careful estimates it is believed that more than 2,100 tons of freight, 2,300 persons, and 160 head of beef cattle left Valdez over the route during the past winter. About 900 tons of freight and 300 persons left the route at Wortmans and went over the sled road via Marshall Pass

(4a) to the Chitina River, in the valley of which the copper deposits are located, instead of following the main trail over Thompsons Pass.

Between November 1 and April 1, 2,200 pounds of mail matter per week are carried over the route to the interior.

The route through the Coast Range, some 30 miles in length, is as yet merely a pack trail, sufficiently wide for narrow 1-horse sleds. For the remainder of the distance there is a sled road for winter use and a pack trail for summer use. The pack trail was constructed by the War Department in the early days of the development of Alaska. The Board has improved it where necessary, and is extending the sled road into the mountains from the north side. As the cost of constructing a wagon and sled road through the range would be very high, and as each year one or another railroad company claiming substantial financial backing has been actually engaged in constructing a railroad through the mountains, the radical improvement of this section has not as yet been thought advisable by the Board.

The work of the past season has included winter maintenance, the construction of a road around a rock bluff about 8 miles from Valdez, so that wagons could be safely used on the first 11 miles of the route, various improvements to the sled road beyond the mountains, and the extension of the sled road from Teikhell, 50 miles from Valdez, to Beaver Dam, 40 miles from Valdez.

During the winter, a force of from two to four men were employed on the mountain portion of the trail, in filling holes as they formed, cutting flat the intrusions of ice formed by springs, and otherwise repairing the winter trail.

The cost of this work to the Board was $655.27, which comprised the wages of the men only, their subsistence being paid by a subscription raised by interested parties.

The necessary supplies for the summer work, as well as for work on sections 6 and 6a, and for the Kotsina Bridge, were distributed by a sledding party during the winter. The work was done by the Board's teams and hired labor. The cost of the sledding party, including all equipment, was $10,133.65, of which $710 is chargeable to this section of the trail.

The work at the 8-mile bluff from Valdez was commenced May 22 and completed June 16, with Mr. Ingram in charge, O. C. Olson, foreman.

The work comprised—

330 linear feet rock bluff graded 8 feet wide, at $2.93	$968.66
540 linear feet earth grade 8 feet wide, at 29 cents	158.66
226 linear feet bridges and culverts, at $1.68	370.79
One-half mile clearing, 16 feet wide, at $147.84	73.92
Total	1,572.07

The proportionate cost of transportation, subsistence, and superintendence is charged to each item.

This piece of work is not expected to appreciably reduce freight rates, but should add to the safety of summer travel by doing away with a dangerous ford.

The work of improvement on the sled road consisted in reducing an excessively steep grade near Copper Center and in cutting an alternative sled road between Ernestine and Tonsina. In this latter section considerable difficulty has always been experienced from seepage

water, that, continuing to flow under the snow in winter, comes to the surface at the well-broken road and, freezing on its upper side, gives it such a side slope that sleds often overturn. It is hoped that if the upper trail is first broken and used, it will cut off the flow of this water and enable travel to follow the lower trail without inconvenience.

The work was executed by the party engaged on route 6, after they were obliged to discontinue work on the latter route on account of the lateness of the season.

The work comprised—

Laying out trail	$80.00
Grading 1,230 linear feet, 8 feet wide, at 17 cents	212.35
Clearing 5½ miles, 16 feet wide, at $106	583.00
Total	875.35

This distribution includes superintendence and incidental labor, but not the cost of transportation of supplies. As the party is still in the field, the latter item is not yet settled and reported.

The extension of the sled road from Teikhell to Beaver Dam was taken up on the completion of the improvements previously described and is still in progress.

Sled road over Marshall Pass (No. 4a).—This is an alternative trail to route 4 for travel to the copper deposits and placer mines on the Chitina River. It runs by way of Marshall Pass, which is of considerably lower elevation than Thompsons Pass, crossed by the main trail. For travel to the far interior, however, this road is so much longer than the main trail as to be out of the question. A considerable amount of grading on this summit, to enable 4-horse sleds to travel over it, was done during the fall of 1906, at a cost of $1,058.14. During the winter of 1906–7 about 900 tons of freight were hauled over the road, but the difficulties experienced, on account of deep snow, render it doubtful whether the freighters will again use it during the coming season.

No work was done on this road in 1907.

Sled road from Copper Center to the Delta Pass (No. 6).—This is the second section of the through route from Valdez to Fairbanks. It runs through the Copper River basin to the summit of the divide, a distance of 99 miles by the sled road and 102 miles by the summer trail. At Gulkana, 26 miles from Copper Center, the trail to Eagle leaves the road to Fairbanks.

During the season of 1906 a pack trail 6 feet wide was cut by the Board from Gulkana to the Pass, to secure a fairly dry summer and fall route. This trail was used during the winter by the 4-horse stages of the mail and by all other travel.

The work of the season of 1907 consisted in straightening, widening, and grading the pack trail to provide a good winter road for 4-horse teams, in widening the grades between Copper Center and Gulkana, and in repairing the Taslina Bridge.

During the winter supplies for the work were freighted in and distributed along the route, the proportional cost for this section being $5,585. The construction crew, J. McDonnell, foreman, left Valdez June 17, and arrived at the work June 24. Construction was continued until the 1st of September, when the crew returned to Copper Center to take up the work on route No. 4.

The following new work was accomplished:

Clearing 43 miles trail 16 feet wide, 75 acres.	
Clearing 6 miles trail 12 feet wide, at $55.22	$4,140.33
Sidehill grading 8 feet wide, 12,130 linear feet, at 6 cents	707.89
Bridges and culverts, with ditches, 2,000 linear feet, at 66 cents	1,325.59
Locating and staking	712.00
Total	6,885.81

One and one-fourth miles of sidehill grade were widened, at a cost of $290.

The cost above given includes all superintendence and incidental labor, but not the cost of transportation of supplies. A considerable stock of supplies remains on hand for future use.

The Taslina Bridge was constructed by the Board early in 1906. It has four truss spans supported on pile piers, the piles being protected by rock-filled cribs. During the summer of 1906 the cribbing around the center pier was undermined and settled somewhat. The pier was repaired early in 1907, and a considerable amount of very heavy riprap was deposited around it to prevent further trouble of this sort. The cost of these repairs and improvements was $549.

It is expected that the work done on this route during the season will materially increase the speed of the mail and greatly improve conditions of general travel.

Sled road down Delta River (*6a*).—This is the third section of route from Valdez to Fairbanks, and is the portion through the central mountain chain known as the "Alaska Range." The length of this section is 42 miles. The valley of the Delta River forms the only available pass through these mountains. The river is a very rapid, shallow stream, continually shifting its channel in a broad gravel flat. In summer the fording of this stream in its lower portion is hazardous in the extreme. In winter the water is almost continually overflowing the ice, making travel on the river dangerous. Violent winds sweep down the valley at frequent intervals during the winter.

To improve the conditions of travel the Board constructed late in 1906 a sled road on the benches and along the hillside on the east side of the river for a greater portion of the length of the river traveled. The construction party was still in the field at date of last report. They completed 25 miles of sled road. The cost of this work was $8,506.

The portion of the route above timber line, about 18 miles in length, was staked by Mr. E. S. Orr, the mail contractor, under an agreement with the Board, for a compensation of $100.

The road constructed was of great benefit during the early part of the winter, when travel conditions are at their worst. Later in the winter, however, as the snow accumulated, the drifts became so deep after each succeeding storm that section after section had to be abandoned, the travel taking to the river, from which the wind had swept the snow practically clean.

The work of the present season consisted in the extension of the hillside road across a rock bluff that could not be attacked with the limited resources at hand the preceding season, and in installing a cable and traveler across a swift and deep stream that runs from a glacier across the trail in summer.

The necessary supplies were freighted in from Valdez during the winter, with the supplies for sections 4 and 6. The proportional cost for this section was $3,477.60.

The crew was sent to the work from Valdez, leaving June 17, and arriving June 30. Mr. O. C. Olson was foreman.

The work was of far greater difficulty than was anticipated, as the apparently solid rock of the bluff was, when opened up, found so seamy and slabby that large amounts had to be removed to secure a face that would stand. The party is still engaged in the work.

On August 31, 1,900 linear feet had been completed, at a cost of $4,323.90, including all incidental labor. The cable was installed at a cost of $186.

In addition to the work of the construction crew, an agreement was made with Mr. W. N. Ahlmark for cutting one-half mile of sled road on the lower portion of the route for the sum of $150. This will cut out a locality where, on account of the conformation of the ground, an enormous drift of snow was formed last winter.

While work on the Delta River is expensive, on account of its long distance from the base of supplies, and while it can not be expected that portions, at least, of the road will be used in late winter or by any considerable amount of freight, yet this work is of the greatest benefit in reducing the hazard of travel in the early portion of the winter season. Three horses were lost last year at the site of the work in progress this summer, and one man lost his life on the lower delta beyond the point where the winter trail leaves the valley.

The Kotsina Bridge.—The Kotsina River is a tributary to the Copper River, and is crossed by the land trail to the copper deposits and placer mines on the Chitina. The crossing has been a dangerous one, as the stream is deep and swift.

A bridge was constructed over this stream in March, 1907, by a crew from Valdez, O. C. Olson, foreman. The bridge consists of one 89-foot Howe truss span, on crib pier and abutments, and one smaller simple span.

The cost was as follows:

Cost of tools and material at Valdez	$168.60
Cost of outfit at Valdez	147.75
Transportation of material, provisions, and forage to site	1,397.60
Wages to and from site	1,183.83
Getting out timber, 1,640 linear feet, at 26 cents	433.25
Squaring timber, 1,640 linear feet, at 7 cents	108.76
Building and filling piers	260.52
Framing and raising truss	106.94
Cutting, hewing, and laying decking, 1,500 square feet, at 13 cents	198.84
Approaches	83.22
Foreman, cook, blacksmith	234.15
Total	4,323.46

FAIRBANKS DISTRICT.

Mr. John Zug is superintendent in charge of this district.

Delta Cut-off sled road (No. 5b).—This sled road is the fourth section of winter route from Valdez to Fairbanks. It extends from Doneley's Road House, on the Delta River, at the point where this stream leaves the Alaska Range, to the town of Washburn, on the

Tanana, at the confluence of the Little Delta River. The length of the section is 52 miles. It crosses the Delta River at Doneley's. As the fording of this river, on account of its depth and swiftness and the likelihood of a quicksand bottom, is dangerous, and as it shifts its channel to such an extent that neither a bridge nor a ferry appears practicable, the Delta Cut-off is suitable for winter travel only. Since, however, it shortens the distance some 20 miles and avoids one-half the length of the valley of the Delta, with its winds and overflows, the construction of this road for winter use only is fully justified.

A winter sled road was located and constructed through this section in 1906. The grades on the road were numerous and heavy, and an examination showed that a much more favorable location could be had. The new line was surveyed and located during the winter by Mr. John Bernard, at a cost of $4,572.77. Construction of the new line was begun early in July by a party under Mr. J. C. Wood. The party is still in the field, but will complete the work before winter.

Sled road from Fairbanks to Wasburn (No. 5).—This road is the last section of the winter route from Valdez to Fairbanks. It serves, in addition, the town of Richardson, on the upper Tanana. The length of the section is 62 miles. About 1,700 tons of freight and 3,000 persons traveled it during the winter of 1906–7.

The road was constructed by the Board during the season of 1906, and is described in the report for that year. The work of the past season was that of general improvement, and consisted in grubbing out stumps and grading all sidehill portions. In addition, several small changes were made in the location to improve the grade and decrease the distance. The portion from Fairbanks to the Tanana River—a distance of 3 miles—which had been so swampy as to be at times impassable, was corduroyed and ditched.

The improvement of main portion of the road was carried out by a party under Mr. John Joslin, and was extremely well done. The party began work May 22 and completed the section early in August.

The improvement of the portion from Fairbanks to the Tanana River was made by a party under D. Callahan, foreman, in August. A short section between the point where this crew left off and where Mr. Joslin began was completed by a special crew in September.

Early in the year ferries were installed at the Pile Driver Slough and at the Salchacket River, two streams crossing the trail that are frequently unfordable during the summer. These ferries are operated without expense to the Board.

Detailed reports of the work are not yet received.

Sled road from Washburn to Tenderfoot (No. 5a).—This road branches from the Fairbanks-Washburn road at the 60-mile post from Fairbanks. It affords communication during the fall, winter, and spring between the towns of Richardson and Fairbanks and connects the mines on the upper portion of Tenderfoot Creek with Richardson. The length to Tenderfoot Creek is 18 miles.

The first 4 miles of this road was constructed by the Board in 1906, and the citizens of Richardson completed the remainder during that year.

During the past season the location of portions of the road previously constructed was changed to bring the road on dry ground,

and throughout the entire distance stumps were grubbed and the road otherwise improved for the use of wagons in the fall.

The work was executed by Mr. Joslin after the completion of route 5. Detailed reports are not yet received.

FAIRBANKS LOCAL ROADS.

This system of roads connects the various towns and settlements in the vicinity of Fairbanks with the Tanana Valley Railroad. A map[a] showing their location accompanies this report.

During the year the railroad extended its line, and the travel over certain of the roads has been largely decreased.

The Board's superintendent, Mr. Zug, was appointed road overseer of the Fairbanks road district by the local authorities, with the consent of the Board, and has administered the local road-tax fund during the past year. A very advantageous coordination of the two road-building agencies in the locality has resulted.

Detailed reports of the work on the local roads are not yet received. A general description is as follows:

Gilmore-Summit road (No. 7).—This road is the trunk line from the former terminus of the railroad at Gilmore to Fairbanks Creek and Cleary City. It was built originally by the citizens, and improved by the Board in 1905 and 1906. The work of the past season was confined to maintenance.

Summit to Cleary road (No. 7a).—This road is the branch from No. 7 to Cleary City. It was constructed by the Board during the seasons of 1905 and 1906. An extension down the creek was begun by the local authorities in 1906, and extended with the combined funds during the present season to the terminus of the railroad at the mouth of the creek.

The road previously constructed was maintained during the year.

Summit to Fairbanks Creek road (No. 7c).—This road is the branch from No. 7 to Fairbanks Creek. The original road was built by the local authorities. It was greatly improved by the Board in 1906. During the past year the portion constructed was maintained, and an extension of 1½ miles was built.

Road from Fox Gulch to Dome City (No. 7b).—This road runs from Fox Station on the railroad to Dome City on Dome Creek and was the supply route for that place and for Vault Creek previous to the extension of the railroad. It was constructed by the Board in 1906 and maintained during the past year. A branch 1 mile in length, from the road to the Ridge Top Station of the railroad, was built during the year.

Road from Esther Siding to Esther Creek (No. 7d).—This road was originally constructed by the citizens and local road authorities. During the year it was straightened, ditched, and improved with the combined local and Board funds.

Road from Ridge Top Station to Vault City (No. 7e).—This road was constructed during the year from the Ridge Top Station of the railroad to Vault City, the center of Vault Creek, which has just begun to develop during the year. The length is about 2 miles.

The six roads above described go far toward supplying the needs for local roads. To complete the work so that all the mines may receive their freight at economical rates and so that the considerable

[a] Omitted.

population on the producing creeks may have easy and convenient intercommunication, will require much extension of the existing system.

In addition to these local roads and the sled road to Valdez the following sled roads were constructed.

Sled road from Cleary to Birch Creek (*No. 15*).—This sled road connects with the well-broken winter sled trails between Circle and Birch Creek, and will be used by the winter travel from Fairbanks to Circle and Dawson. The most essential part of the work was the construction of the road up the valley of the Chattanika River. Previously travel has gone on the ice of the stream, which overflows very badly. The route over the Twelvemile and Eagle divides was well staked, and some work was done along Eagle and Twelvemile creeks. In addition, the summer ridge trail to Twelvemile Creek was cleared and staked.

The line of the sled road was located by Mr. J. C. Wood during the winter, and the road was cut by a party under his charge. Work was begun May 21 and completed July 5. The summer ridge trail was cleared and staked under an agreement with Mr. J. C. Nichols.

Sled road from Fairbanks to Baker Hot Springs (*No. 17*).—This is the first section of the mail route from Fairbanks to Fort Gibbon. Its length is about 100 miles. Until the winter of 1906–7 travel to Hot Springs and Fort Gibbon followed the Tanana River, making some cut-offs across bends in the stream.

In the fall of 1906 the Northern Commercial Company, which has the mail contract, cut a land trail for one-horse sleds from Fairbanks to Fort Gibbon and used it for carrying the mail during the winter. To facilitate travel and expedite the mail the Board undertook this year the construction of a sled road.

A preliminary survey of the line was made by Mr. John Bernard during the winter, and the location was made by him in the spring and summer. Construction was begun by a party under Mr. Fred Date on June 1, and this party is still in the field. The line crosses some very extensive swamps, impassable in summer. The party had to be shifted about from section to section to do the necessary grading and heavy clearing, leaving the swampy sections to be cleared late in the fall after the ground freezes. The expense of moving the party will add very considerably to the cost of construction.

Reconnoissance for a trail to the Wood River region (*No. 24*).—In response to a request from the people of that district, a reconnoissance was made by the Board with a view to determining the location and cost of a trail to the Wood River region. The examination was made by Mr. Beauchamp in August and September.

YUKON DISTRICT.

Mr. H. D. Reeve was disbursing agent of the Board for this district. Mr. C. R. Corbusier was in charge of the construction of the trails from Hot Springs to Fort Gibbon and from Fort Gibbon to Kaltag. Mr. George Pulham was in charge of the construction at Eagle and Circle.

Sled road from Baker Hot Springs to Fort Gibbon (*No. 18*).—This trail is the second section of the mail route from Fairbanks to Fort Gibbon.

Since the construction began, what appears to be a promising placer gold district has been discovered at Sullivan Creek on the line of the road.

The line was surveyed and located by Mr. T. Beauchamp, who began work May 16 and completed the location June 24. The cost of the survey and location was $1,864.

Construction was begun June 10, with Mr. C. J. Smith as foreman. As the road was intended for winter travel only, it passes over some quite swampy ground, and the construction party was forced to stop late in August, when 34 miles had been completed, on account of the difficulty in bringing up supplies. The cost of construction of the completed portion, which includes all the heavy work, is reported as $11,787.68.

The construction of the remainder of the section will be taken up after the ground freezes and will be completed in time for use the coming winter.

Cut-offs on the Yukon between Fort Gibbon and Kaltag (No. 19).—The Yukon River below Fort Gibbon flows in the main in a fairly straight course. It does not ordinarily offer the difficulties to winter travel that are encountered on many other streams. Except in the vicinity of the main tributaries there is a gravel beach along the river, uncovered in the fall of the year, which can be traveled until the river freezes. At these tributaries extensive alluvial deposits have caused considerable bends in the river and perpendicular river banks are encountered.

This section was surveyed in the summer of 1906 under the special appropriation for the survey of a land route from Fairbanks to Council city.

The work of the Board during the past season has been the construction of trails 8 feet wide across these bends to shorten the distance and particularly to expedite the mail in the early fall.

Construction was carried out by small parties with boat transportation.

On October 1, 36½ miles had been completed at a cost of $3,090.46. The work is still in progress.

Rampart-Big Minook road (No. 9).—This road facilitates the supply of the mining district tributary to Rampart. The country in the vicinity of Rampart is quite rugged and the Big Minook Valley offers the only feasible route for a road. The valley is exceedingly swampy. Until the construction of the present road by the Board no freighting was ever done with wagons. During the summer supplies were transported by pack horse and the pack trains were compelled to follow the bed of the river when the stage of water permitted.

The road under construction by the Board was located and surveyed in 1906 and its construction was begun the same year. The detailed report of the work of that season was not received in time to incorporate in the annual report of the Board for 1906.

The survey, 28 miles in length, was made by Mr. John Bernard at a cost of $1,568.91. The construction work began August 6 and stopped October 10, 1906. Mr. S. E. Heeter conducted the work under an agreement with the Board in regard to the cost of labor subsistence, and teams, with Mr. Bernard as inspector. Four and a quarter miles were completed, and the line was cleared to the 5-mile post. The cost of construction in 1906 was $13,192.

Construction was resumed June 17, 1907, and continued until August 31, 1907, by Mr. Heeter, under the same agreement as the preceding year. Two miles of road were completed and about 1 mile of the previously constructed road improved at a cost of $9,996.70. The road is well and substantially constructed. The heavy cost was due to the extremely wet nature of the ground.

There are two groups of placer mines that have been supplied by Rampart, one on the lower tributaries of Big Minook and the other on the tributaries of Baker Creek across the divide between the Yukon and Tanana rivers. The road at its present state serves the first group, but has little effect on transportation to the second.

The summer freight rate to points along lower Big Minook, previous to the construction of the road, was from $80 to $100 per ton. Since the construction of the road it has been reduced to $40 per ton. Between 50 and 60 tons were hauled during the present summer season.

The summer freight rate to the Baker Creek region from Rampart is $240 per ton and the winter rate $60. During the summer of 1906 Mr. F. G. Manley constructed a road on dry ground from Baker Hot Springs to Glen, the center of the Baker Creek region, and has maintained and improved this road during the past summer. The summer rates from the Hot Springs to Glen are but $100 per ton. Under the circumstances little or no freight goes from Rampart to Glen in summer, but considerable is moved in winter.

A small amount will be expended by the Board this fall in improving the sled road from the end of the Big Minook wagon road to Glen.

Road from Eagle to O'Brien Creek (No. 11).—The Fortymile placer mining region is the oldest in the interior of Alaska. Mining has been carried on in this locality for more than twenty years and is still being actively prosecuted.

The nearest town in American territory to the district is Eagle, but through lack of roads all supplies have been brought to the country from the Canadian town of Fortymile, at the confluence of the Fortymile and the Yukon. The customs inspection at the boundary and the duty and bonded-warehouse charges have been a great annoyance to the mine operators. Even the winter mail from Valdez to Eagle, via the Fortymile district, has always gone through Canadian territory. To enable this district to draw on an American town for its supply and to facilitate the carrying of the mail, the Board has begun the construction of a road from Eagle to the Fortymile district. The first section is from Eagle to O'Brien Creek, a tributary of the Fortymile River.

A preliminary survey of the route was made by Mr. F. E. G. Berry during the summer of 1906. The final location and survey was made by Mr. Berry, who began work May 27, 1907, and completed the survey in the latter part of July. The cost of the final survey and location was $3,786.67.

Bids for the construction of this road were invited and were opened at Eagle on June 3. But one bid was received. The unit prices bid, with the amount of yardage involved, considerably exceeded the funds available for the road at the time, and the Board therefore rejected the bid and undertook the work by hired labor.

Construction was begun by a party under Mr. Pulham June 28, with W. R. Cameron foreman, and was continued until September

27. Eight and three-quarters miles of completed wagon road were constructed, 3½ miles in addition cleared, grubbed, and stripped, and a further 2 miles cleared and grubbed. A sled road with side hill grades 7 feet wide was carried to O'Brien Creek, this sled road following the location of the wagon road to the 12-mile post. From the 12-mile post to O'Brien Creek the winter road is of temporary character, with steeper grades than the final road to be constructed.

The cost of the road, including transportation charges on the plant and tools, was $36,269.27. In addition, equipment to the value of $3,140.58 was transferred to this route from route 1.

From the 2-mile post to the end of the constructed section the work was very heavy, being practically all heavy side-hill grading in frozen ground or in slide rock. A very substantial road was constructed. Two bridges of about 30 feet span were erected. The detailed reports of the work are not yet received.

A small party under Mr. Frank Frase left Eagle September 28 to cut a winter trail down the flats of O'Brien Creek to the Fortymile. This party is still in the field.

Sled road from Eagle to Seventymile (*No. 22*).—This road is intended to facilitate the supply of the Seventymile River mining region. Freight to this region has always been hauled down the Yukon River to the Seventymile, distance of about 20 miles, and then up the Seventymile River to the diggings, a farther distance of about 20 miles. The distance across country from Eagle to the diggings is less than 20 miles. By the construction of this road, therefore, the length of haul is cut in half.

The route was located and surveyed by Mr. F. E. G. Berry at a cost of approximately $1,100 during the month of August, 1907.

Construction was begun, Mr. G. Matlock, foreman, on August 23, and completed September 17. The roadway was cleared and large stumps leveled to a width of 12 feet. On side hills the line was graded 7 feet wide.

The work accomplished was as follows:

Clearing and grubbing 13½ miles, 12 feet wide, 18 acres, at $72.25	$1,300.00
Sidehill grading, 8,000 linear feet, 7 feet wide, at 6 cents	514.60
Bridging 28 linear feet, at $1.94	55.18
Total	1,870.18

The costs above stated include all incidental labor, subsistence, and superintendence.

It is stated by persons interested that the construction of this trail will reduce winter freight rates from Eagle to the Seventymile from $140 per ton to no more than $100 per ton.

Sled road from Canyon Creek to Walker's Fork (*No. 31*)—This road across the divide between the two tributaries of the Fortymile River will greatly decrease the length of haul to the upper portion of Walker's Fork, where extensive dredging operations are to be inaugurated. The mining operators contributed $1,080 toward the construction of the road.

The work was under charge of Mr. F. E. G. Berry, and was executed in September, 1907. The work accomplished was as follows:

Clearing 2.5 miles, at $105	$210.00
Grading 6,670 linear feet, at 6 cents	4,091.80
Total	4,301.80

The grading was heavy, the ground was frozen, and the cost of delivering supplies to the work was $320 per ton.

Road from Circle to Birch Creek (No. 15).—The supply of the Birch Creek mining region, centered about Central House and Miller House, from the river port Circle has always been most difficult in summer. Summer freight rates at the present time are $500 per ton. As might be expected under the circumstances, as little freight as possible is moved in the summer. While these conditions have not actually brought mining to a standstill, yet their retarding effect on the development of the lower-grade workings of the district are easily understood.

As the distance to the mines from Circle is considerable, the Board has not considered itself in a position to take up the construction of a wagon road until the past season, when the line was located and construction begun.

The location and survey was made by Mr. H. H. Edgerton, jr., who began June 23 and completed the work August 31. The length of the located line to Miller House is 49½ miles. Mr. Edgerton then made a reconnoissance from Central House to the Yukon at Thanksgiving Creek to determine the feasibility of a winter route through this section should future through travel between Fairbanks and the upper Yukon render the construction advisable.

Construction was begun under charge of Mr. Pulham August 28 and closed down September 29. Nine and one-half miles of road were completed. The construction is, on the whole, light. Report of the work is not yet received.

NOME DISTRICT.

Mr. W. L. Goodwin was superintendent in charge of this district.

Winter examination of proposed mail trail from the Koyukuk to Council (No. 14).—This route was surveyed in 1906 under the special appropriation for the survey of a land route between Fairbanks and Council City. The Board had an examination of the conditions on the route made during the past winter by Mr. D. A. Jones, a civil engineer of Nome.

Mr. Jones left Nome March 12 with dog-team transportation and arrived on the Yukon River May 17. The spring thaw set in while the party were between Norton Bay and the Yukon. They experienced the difficulties of travel incident to the season and suffered some hardship, being four days without food.

As stated in the report of the president of the Board, Mr. Jones's unfavorable report has caused the Board to defer the construction of a trail over this route.

Nome-Unalaklik trail (No. 30).—The winter dog-team trail between Nome and the outside world goes over the ice of Bering Sea, close to the coast, as far as Unalaklik, where it takes the Kaltag portage to the Yukon River.

As a rule the ice is safe and, as most of the snow is swept off by the winds, the traveling is good. In the early fall, however, and when severe storms break up the ice, travelers are obliged to go along the shore; and on account of the lack of any trail through the country, in many places covered with timber and brush, progress has been difficult and slow.

To improve the conditions the Board undertook the construction of a trail along the coast in such places as it was necessary.

The work was in charge of Mr. R. S. Giddings. An examination of the route was made July 14 to July 28. Construction began August 12 and completed September 18.

The work consisted mainly in clearing a trail through timber and brush and in staking the portions where there was no timber. The stakes were from 7 to 10 feet long and were firmly set in the ground about 100 feet apart. The work done by the crew comprised 17 miles of clearing and 35 miles of staking.

Road from East Fork to Council (*Nos. 8, 8a, and 8b*).—This is the summer mail, passenger, and express route from the East Fork Station, on the Solomon River Railroad, to Council. Heavy freight for Council does not follow the route, but goes by sea to Cheenik and is from there taken up the Fish River in flat boats. The trip by way of Cheenik is, however, a long and disagreeable one.

The road was built by the Board in 1906 and a detailed description of its construction is given in the annual report for that year.

The work of the past season has been confined to maintenance. The work consisted of cleaning the ditches, applying gravel, placing 4 additional culverts, and in general repair.

The cost of maintenance was as follows:

East Fork River portion, 9 miles, at $1.55	$14.00
Skookum Pass portion, 2 miles, at $96.50	193.00
Fox River portion, 14 miles, at 82 cents	11.50
Fox River to Council (corduroy), 5¼ miles, at $141.00	655.50
Total	874.00

The road has been maintained in good condition. The corduroy section is somewhat rough, but the expense of applying a sufficient depth of gravel to give easy traveling would be so great that this improvement has not been undertaken.

The stage fare before the construction of the road was $20, and this rate was maintained in 1906. The fare from Nome to East Fork was $6. During the past year active competition of two rival stage lines brought the through fare down to $11.50.

Nome-Fort Davis road (*No. 10*).—This road connects the town of Nome with the military post of Fort Davis, and is used by all land travel east from Nome. The length between the town and post limits is 2.1 miles. It was originally constructed by Mr. A. E. Boyd as a toll road, but was taken over by the Board during 1906.

The road was maintained by the Board during the past season. The bridges were repaired, ditches cleaned, and a considerable amount of gravel applied to the entire road. The cost of maintenance, which was in part in the nature of improvement, was $1,360.94, or $648 per mile.

The amount of freight hauled over this road in the open season is variously estimated between 100 and 300 tons. The summer freight rate is $5 per ton.

Nome-Dexter road (*No. 13*).—This road runs north from Nome to the bars of the Nome River, at the mouth of Dexter Creek, a distance of 7.7 miles. Three miles from Nome it intersects the "third beach line," along which the principal mining activity is now distributed, at the Bessie mine. Branch roads are constructed along

this beach line to the east and west. The western branch extends to Little Creek, a distance of 1.25 miles, and the eastern to Dry Creek, 1 mile. The total length of the road and branches is 10 miles.

During the season of 1906, 4.75 miles of the main road and the branches were constructed by the Board. A detailed description of the work is given in the annual report for that year.

The work of the present season consisted in the extension of the main road to Dexter and in the maintenance and improvement of the portions already constructed.

The new construction, 3 miles, consisted mainly in grading and in building culverts and bridges. No corduroy was laid nor gravel applied. The width of the grade was 10 feet. The cost of this work, including one 24-foot bridge, one 20-foot bridge, and one 18-foot bridge, was $1,957.78, or $529 per mile.

The section from Nome to the Bessie mine was maintained at a cost of $2,406.08, or $802 per mile. The ditches were cleaned out, some gravel added, and the embankment at Bourbon Creek raised. The road machine was occasionally run over the road to remove the ruts and restore the crown. The traffic over this section of the road is variously estimated at from 1,000 to 3,000 tons during the open season, and it is believed that the latter figure is more nearly correct. The freight rate to the third beach line was reduced from $10 per ton to $5 per ton by its construction.

The section from the Bessie mine to Little Creek was improved and maintained at a cost of $1,733.98, of $1,387 per mile. The road runs close to the line of workings, and the gravel for its construction is cheaply obtained from the waste dumps of the workings. As an offsetting disadvantage, however, the waste water from the sluice boxes cuts the frozen ground so badly as to cause much trouble. A few hundred feet of road in the vicinity of the Bessie mine was so badly undermined within the period of a few days that yards of the road sunk several feet and the section became entirely impassable. In this particular case the owners of the mine voluntarily paid the cost of repairing the road, but many operators are not so public-spirited.

The portion between the Bessie mine and Dry Creek runs along the workings in a manner entirely similar to the section to the west just described. A portion of this road was very badly undermined early in the season, and there was a shortage of available gravel tailings for repair. As this section of the beach line is supplied by the railroad, it was not deemed expedient to expend the amount necessary for the repair and maintenance of this road and but little was done on it. The cost of the work done is reported as $72.50.

Road from Anvil to Glacier (No. 31).—This road runs from Anvil Creek near Banner Station on the Seward Peninsula Railroad to the summit of the divide between Anvil and Glacier creeks and replaces the road previously used, which had excessive grades. It not only serves the mines on Glacier Creek, but is used for travel to the upper portion of Snake River.

The line was located by Mr. Goodwin, and has a uniform grade of 8 per cent. The length is 0.8 of a mile.

Construction was begun in June, M. E. Heavey, foreman, and completed early in July. The cost of the work, consisting mostly of sidehill grading, was $1,579.14, or $1,974 per mile.

The amount of freight over this road in the open season is estimated at between 200 and 300 tons. Freight rates do not appear well established, but a reduction in the rate of $5 per ton seems to have been effected by the construction.

Road to Ford, Penny River (No. 33).—Travel from Nome to points to the west goes along the sea beach. At Penny River, 10 miles from Nome, the first safe ford is about a quarter of a mile up from the mouth of the stream. The haul over the tundra to the ford was heavy. A road was accordingly constructed by the Board from the beach to the ford. The length of the road is 0.8 mile.

Construction was begun June 26 with a force of two teams and eight men under B. F. Derrick, foreman, and was completed July 2. The cost was $1,076.03, or $1,345 per mile.

Travel along the beach and over this road is light but increasing.

Road to Fort on Cripple River (No. 32).—Cripple River enters Bering Sea about 2 miles to the west of Penny River. A road was built to the ford of the river as in the case of the Penny River. The length constructed was 0.8 mile. Construction was begun July 3 by the same crew that constructed the road at Penny River and completed July 8, at a cost of $715.49, or $894 per mile.

Hastings Creek Bridge.—This bridge was constructed at the mouth of Hastings Creek, about 10 miles to the east of Nome, to accommodate land travel from Nome to Solomon and intermediate points. Although the creek is a comparatively small one, quicksand is encountered in its bottom and the crossing has given great trouble. It was necessary to construct the bridge at the mouth of the creek where it breaks through the sand dunes along the coast, since back of this point the stream broadens into an extensive lagoon and tide flat. The position of the bridge made it necessary to build about 120 linear feet of pile bulkhead to confine the stream to its channel through the loose sand. The bridge is a king post truss of 40-foot span.

Work was begun June 24 and completed July 8; T. T. Reed, foreman. In driving a portion of the piling frozen ground was encountered, and the expense of thawing considerably increased the cost of the structure. The cost of the bridge was $3,079.26, a large portion of which represents the cost of the bulkheads.

Road from Deering up Inmachuck (No. 27).—The Inmachuck mining region is supplied from the town of Deering, at the mouth of the Inmachuck River, the freight wagons going up the bars of the stream. At the mouth of the river there is an extensive tide flat, in crossing which the wagons had considerable difficulty.

During the past summer the Board constructed a road from Deering around these flats. The work was in charge of Mr. R. J. Kinney and was begun July 20 and completed August 4. The work comprised ditching and crowning about three-quarters of a mile of road, applying gravel to about half this length, and the construction of a 24-foot bridge on timber crib abutments. In addition a portion of the road up the river, where it leaves the gravel bars for a short distance, was repaired and a survey made of the lower portion of the river as a basis for future improvements. The cost of the entire work was $3,324.51.

Road from Candle up Candle Creek (No. 26).—The mines tributary to Candle extend along the valley of Candle Creek for a distance of about 6 miles. The unimproved road up the valley has been fairly bad, particularly for the first 2 miles to Jump Creek, and the cost of transporting freight high. Two of the side streams, Jump and Patterson creeks, were almost impassable in the spring.

During the past season the Board graded and ditched a road from Candle to Jump Creek, built bridges over Jump and Patterson creeks, and surveyed the line for a future improvement of the road to Patterson Creek. The work was in charge of Mr. R. J. Kinney and was executed between August 8 and August 28, 1907. The cost is reported as $5,424.50.

Tishou River Ferry.—The Tishou River enters Bering Sea 56 miles west of Nome. It is a wide and deep stream. To facilitate land travel along the coast, a ferry was installed across the mouth of the river at a cost of $604.99.

Bonanza River Ferry.—The Bonanza River enters Bering Sea just west of the town of Solomon. It is not fordable. The traffic was not considered sufficient to make a ferry a paying business, and during the latter part of the season of 1906 the Board guaranteed the wages of the ferryman. Information received during the present season indicated that the ferry could be made self-supporting, and the arrangement of the preceding season was discontinued on July 8. The result has been, however, an unsatisfactory service.

Flagging winter roads, Seward Peninsula.—The greater part of the Seward Peninsula, and practically the entire area inhabited, is a bare, treeless country. In winter high winds are frequent and fierce blizzards are occasionally encountered. It is very easy for even experienced travelers to become lost under these conditions, and many have died of exposure in that country during the winter storms.

To mitigate these conditions the Board has had the more traveled winter roads marked during the winter. Red cotton streamers are attached to lath and the flags so formed set in the snow at sufficiently close intervals along the road.

During the past winter 307 miles of road were flagged at a cost of $1,367.70, or $4.45 per mile, and 75 miles of the winter trail to the eastward where poles were available were marked at a cost of $1 per mile. The total cost was $1,442.70.

Survey Lanes Landing to Taylor Creek (No. 29).—The wagon freight rate to the upper part of the Kougarok mining region is probably higher than that to any other mining community on the Seward Peninsula. With a view to the construction of a road to facilitate the supply of this region the Board is having a survey made to determine the most feasible location and cost. The survey is being made by Mr. R. S. Giddings. It was begun late in September and is still in progress.

SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA.

Road work in this district was centered at the town of Seward, on the Kenai Peninsula. Mr. G. K. Armstrong was in charge.

Road to Sunrise from Hope (No. 12).—Sunrise and Hope are two small mining towns on the shore of Cook Inlet. This arm of the sea

is closed in winter and is difficult of navigation in summer. The Board is therefore constructing a road from the Alaska Central Railroad, at mile 35, to these towns, putting them in communication with an open port at Seward.

The road was located and surveyed in 1906, as reported in the annual report for that year. Construction was begun in June, 1907, by a party under Mr. Armstrong, and continued into October. At last report, September 14, 18 miles of road had been completed. The work was fairly heavy. The final report of the work is not yet received.

Road from Seward to Bear Lake (12a).—At Bear Lake, near the town of Seward, there is a small agricultural settlement. The indifferent character of the trail between them and the town has given them great difficulty in marketing their produce and in bringing in supplies. The Board therefore constructed a portion of the road and built the necessary bridges, and the people of the community cleared out the road for the remainder of the distance. The road is reported as completed, but the detail report is not yet received.

Reconnoissance from Kenai to the Alaska Central Railroad.—Upon a petition from the people of the town of Kenai, on the east coast of Cook Inlet, for a road to the town of Seward, the Board had a reconnoissance made of the proposed route. Mr. J. B. Cameron, chief engineer of the Alaska Central Railway, kindly gave his assistance to the organization of the party. The reconnoissance was made between September 14 and September 27, 1906, by Mr. W. H. Reel, at a cost of $301.30.

The cost of construction of this route would be so great that it can not be undertaken at the present time.

Respectfully submitted.

G. B. PILLSBURY,
Captain, Corps of Engineers, Engineer Officer of the Board.

OCTOBER 18, 1907.

REPORT OF THE DISBURSING OFFICER.

The present report covers vouchers received up to October 1.

Carried on hand date of last report, November 1, 1906:	
Appropriation "Military and post roads, bridges, and trails," act June 12, 1906	$66,827.91
Alaska fund	23,079.23
Received from Treasurer United States, appropriation "Military and post roads, bridges, and trails," act March 2, 1907	175,000.00
Alaska fund	128,584.00
Sales public properties, Alaska fund	558.00
Correction vouchers	2.30
Total	394,051.44
Disbursed as per tabulated statement below	346,745.70
Balance (vouchers delayed in mail)	47,305.74

The item "offices" embraces salaries of superintendents of districts, permanent employees of the commission, expenses of members of commission and of engineers in some instances, inspection, exchange, and miscellaneous office expenses, Skagway, and suboffices of Valdez, Fair-

banks, Nome, and the small office expense at Seattle. (See distribution following tabulated statement.)

	Military and post roads, bridges, and trails (acts approved June 12, 1906, and Mar. 2, 1907).	Alaska fund.	Total.
Offices	$6,105.22	$18,075.35	$24,180.57
Care of stock	927.36	9,685.44	10,612.80
Construction barn, Fairbanks		1,500.00	1,500.00
Route 1	1,861.53	18,461.95	20,323.48
Route 3	11,116.04	3,314.55	14,430.59
Unalaklik-Kaltag trail	500.00		500.00
Route 4	2,564.18	5,249.52	7,813.70
Route 4a		1,058.14	1,058.14
Taslina Bridge		312.00	312.00
Route 5	24,911.68	3,061.77	27,973.45
Route 5a	5,175.65	2,387.94	7,563.59
Salcha Ferry		757.20	757.20
Piledriver Ferry		946.89	946.89
Route 5b	3,409.52	4,731.27	8,140.79
Route 6	10,743.91	8,468.96	19,212.87
Kotsina Bridge	273.22	4,329.26	4,602.48
Route 6a	7,869.51	5,214.09	13,083.60
Route 7		448.50	448.50
Route 7a	4,301.19	604.00	4,905.19
Route 7b	1,383.75	462.10	1,845.85
Route 7c	8,443.91	443.50	8,887.41
Route 7d	2,002.50	425.00	2,427.50
Route 7e	2,085.75		2,085.75
Route 8	124.50	1,057.45	1,181.95
Route 8a	4.55		4.55
Route 9	18,750.50	2,740.38	21,490.88
Route 10	1,556.81	1,637.78	3,194.59
Route 11	33,250.12	12,273.60	45,523.72
Route 11a		4,632.50	4,632.50
Route 12	3,269.18	2,232.18	5,501.36
Route 12a	634.50		634.50
Route 13	1,874.11	3,717.08	5,591.19
Route 14	6.00	3,210.06	3,216.06
Route 15	8,312.95	561.75	8,874.70
Route 16	409.60	5,855.04	6,264.64
Route 17	8,569.64	6,283.56	14,853.20
Route 18	7,967.27	3,646.18	11,613.45
Route 19	8.95	125.00	133.95
Route 20	988.85		988.85
Route 22	3,052.59		3,052.59
Route 24	212.78		212.78
Hastings Bridge	216.67	2,977.09	3,193.76
Tishou Ferry	213.80	360.60	574.40
Bonanza Ferry	112.50	318.43	430.93
Survey Kenai-Alaska Central Railway	301.30		301.30
Survey Pay Streak		20.00	20.00
Survey coast bridges		134.34	134.34
Survey Nome Bridge		11.66	11.66
Route 26	4,937.68	144.00	5,081.68
Route 27	3,169.05	103.50	3,299.55
Flagging trails		1,453.37	1,453.37
Fairbanks-Council survey		2,709.19	2,709.19
Route 29	28.00		28.00
Route 30	2,543.90		2,543.90
Route 31	286.74	1,033.55	1,320.29
Route 32	135.95	563.04	698.99
Route 33		1,076.03	1,076.03
Route 34	3,290.50		3,290.50
Total	197,930.91	148,814.79	346,745.70

Distribution of expenditures.

OFFICES.

Rents	$1,531.88
Instruments and field equipment	1,606.02
Stationery and office fixtures	2,178.33
Fuel and lights	741.89
Pay of employees	12,562.10
Travel and living expenses (subsistence), members of Board	2,748.27
Travel expenses, employees	1,865.40
Exchange	421.24
Miscellaneous, telephone, postage, cleaning material, etc	372.30
Freight, drayage, and express	153.14
Total	24,180.57

FIELD WORK.

Surveys	$27,666.66
Labor of construction	156,592.34
Subsistence of employees	37,994.61
Transportation, men and supplies	11,055.38
Purchase of animals	4,247.20
Hire of teams	24,545.40
Forage, veterinary supplies, and care of horses	18,946.51
Tools, wagons, and pack equipment	7,633.17
Construction material	9,690.77
Camp equipment, stationery, etc	1,815.12
Staking roads and trails	1,553.37
Inspection, exchange, and repairs equipment	485.05
Telegrams, photo material, and ammunition	40.80
Contracts and agreements	3,450.00
Bridges and ferries	10,505.66
Miscellaneous, not segregated; Eagle-Seventymile; Canyon Creek-Walkers Fork	6,343.09
Total	322,565.13

Respectfully submitted.

SAM. C. ORCHARD,
First Lieutenant, Third Infantry,
Disbursing Officer of the Board.

OCTOBER 1, 1907.

APPENDIX D.

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, showing the amount appropriated under each title of appropriation, the amount drawn by requisition upon the Treasury, and the balances subject to requisition July 1, 1907.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1906.	Appropriated July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Repayments July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1907.	Balance June 30, 1907.
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.							
Salaries:							
Office Secretary of War	$2,811.14	$136,480.00		$139,291.14	$132,631.89	$531.14	$6,128.11
Military Secretary's Office	30,768.45	781,950.00		812,718.45	[a] 780,059.64	14,553.98	18,104.83
Adjutant-General's Office		[a] 278,934.71		278,934.71	253,000.00		25,934.71
Office of Chief of Staff	42.19			42.19	8.89	33.30	
Office of Inspector-General	28.00	12,560.00		12,588.00	12,480.00	28.00	80.00
Office of Judge-Advocate-General	304.91	20,600.00		20,904.91	20,472.50	109.91	322.50
Signal Office	722.49	25,800.00		26,522.49	25,350.02	132.49	1,039.98
Office of Quartermaster-General	7,737.57	275,240.00		282,977.57	267,146.47	2,507.57	13,323.53
Office of Commissary-General	1,855.62	74,700.93		76,556.55	71,914.46	100.62	4,541.47
Office of Surgeon-General	4,041.62	164,386.00		168,427.62	163,819.70	1,405.62	3,202.30
Office of Paymaster-General	424.98	62,060.00		62,484.98	61,610.73	308.87	565.38
Office of Chief of Ordnance	1,899.84	83,360.00		85,259.84	82,068.37	264.84	2,926.63
Office of Chief of Engineers	71.40	100,220.00		100,291.40	98,810.00	71.40	1,410.00
Bureau of Insular Affairs	6,908.99	87,400.00		94,308.99	83,761.96	5,798.98	4,748.05
Temporary employees War Department	22,511.93			22,511.93		22,511.93	
Contingent expenses, War Department	5,262.05	53,180.10		58,442.15	53,565.67	1,030.28	3,846.20
Stationery, War Department	4,390.40	25,000.00		29,390.40	20,142.83	1,022.55	8,225.02
Rent of buildings, War Department	1,180.00	18,320.00		19,500.00	17,720.00	300.00	1,480.00
Postage to postal-union countries, War Department		500.00		500.00	225.00		275.00
Salaries of employees, public buildings and grounds	1,268.09	70,150.00		71,418.09	69,922.36	1,268.09	227.64
Contingent expenses, public buildings and grounds	101.37	700.00		801.37	700.00	101.37	
Statement of receipts and expenditures in Cuba and the Philippine Islands	1,336.45			1,336.45	500.00		836.45
Total civil establishment	93,667.49	2,271,541.74		2,365,209.23	2,215,910.49	52,080.94	97,217.80
Less appropriation[a]		278,934.71					
Less expenditures[a]					278,934.71		
Actual appropriations		1,992,607.03					
Actual expenditures					1,936,975.78		

[a] The amount deducted represents a transfer from "Salaries, Military Secretary's Office," to "Salaries, Adjutant-General's Office." It is, therefore, not a proper charge to appropriations or expenditures.

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1906.	Appropriated July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Repayments July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1906, to June 30 1907.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1907.	Balance June 30, 1907.
MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—Continued.							
Summary military establishment—Continued.							
Organized militia	$1,234,408.29	$3,902,497.10		$5,136,905.39	$3,199,812.46	$23,988.37	$1,913,104.56
Total Military establishment	16,985,089.00	81,016,069.11		98,001,158.11	78,217,659.68	3,309,429.21	16,474,069.22
Less soldiers' deposits [e]					540,195.27		
Actual expenditures					77,677,464.41		
PUBLIC WORKS, MILITARY.							
Fortifications.							
Gun and mortar batteries	801,302.10	250,000.00		1,051,302.10	499,688.77		551,613.33
Fire control at fortifications	464,133.69	1,600,000.00		2,064,133.69	632,777.47		1,431,356.22
Sites for fortifications and seacoast defenses	363,276.66			363,276.66	213,654.60		149,622.06
Searchlights for harbor defenses	197,108.07	335,000.00		532,108.07	49,188.24		482,919.83
Preservation and repair of fortifications	151,757.18	400,000.00		551,757.18	359,195.48		192,561.70
Plans for fortifications	12.18	10,000.00		10,012.18	4,700.00		5,312.18
Supplies for seacoast defenses	1,767.17	70,000.00		71,767.17	50,847.42		20,919.75
Sea walls and embankments	10,631.92	75,000.00		85,631.92	30,481.49		55,150.43
Preservation and repair of torpedo structures		20,000.00		20,000.00	13,606.40		6,393.60
Casemates, galleries, etc., for submarine mines	110,914.52	350,000.00		460,914.52	176,893.20		284,021.32
Fire control in insular possessions		100,000.00		100,000.00			100,000.00
Reconstruction and repair of fortifications, Galveston, Tex	77,510.29			77,510.29	31,617.05		45,893.24
Torpedo defense of Manila Harbor, P. I	150,000.00			150,000.00	25,000.00		125,000.00
Construction of a counterpoise battery	37,400.00			37,400.00			37,400.00
Torpedoes for harbor defense	24,775.00			24,775.00			24,775.00
Repair and protection of defenses:							
Pensacola, Fla		450,000.00		450,000.00	10,000.00		440,000.00
New Orleans, La		100,000.00		100,000.00	300.00		99,700.00
Mobile, Ala		500,000.00		500,000.00	8,000.00		492,000.00
Searchlights for New York Harbor	2,000.00			2,000.00			2,000.00
Board on fortification and other defenses	28,470.77			28,470.77			28,470.77
Armament of fortifications	4,170,686.99	3,901,000.00		8,071,686.99	2,832,418.94	146.14	5,239,121.91
Submarine mines	278,244.75	550,000.00		828,244.75	281,650.39		546,594.36
Fortifications in insular possessions	1,255,528.75	2,334,500.00		3,590,028.75	626,796.83		2,963,231.92
Submarine mines in insular possessions		205,440.00		205,440.00			205,440.00
Board of ordnance and fortification	194,095.73	30,000.00		224,095.73	73,166.17		150,929.56
Sea wall, Sandy Hook, N. J	42,000.00			42,000.00	19,979.68		22,020.32
Replacing and repairing ordnance property at Gulf forts		30,878.00		30,878.00			30,878.00

Converting muzzle-loading guns for saluting purposes		5,250.00		5,250.00			5,250.00
Torpedo planter for Pacific coast		175,000.00		175,000.00			175,000.00
Powder and projectiles (proceeds of sales)		73,395.44		73,395.44			73,395.44
Ordnance material (proceeds of sales)	1,081,758.78	217,706.52		1,299,465.30	75,000.00		1,224,465.30
Isham shell and Tuttle "Thorite"	100,000.00			100,000.00			100,000.00
Military telegraph and cable line, Forts Dade and De Soto, Fla		4,550.00		4,550.00	4,550.00		
Coast artillery fire-control installations	42.42	977.79		1,020.21	992.21		28.00
National defense "War"	34,421.92			34,421.92	9,997.51		24,424.41
Total fortifications	9,577,838.89	11,788,697.75		21,366,536.64	6,030,501.85	146.14	15,335,888.65
Buildings and grounds, Military Academy.							
Memorial Hall, West Point, N. Y				4,000.00			4,000.00
Buildings and grounds, Military Academy	4,000.00	2,238,833.00		3,252,496.76	838,037.54	146.06	2,414,313.16
	1,013,663.76						
Total buildings and grounds, Military Academy	1,017,663.76	2,238,833.00		3,256,496.76	838,037.54	146.06	2,418,313.16
Arsenals.							
Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga	50,000.00			50,000.00			50,000.00
Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa	15,073.66			15,073.66		15,073.66	
San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Tex	16,000.00			16,000.00			16,000.00
Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal		50,000.00		50,000.00	7,555.50		42,444.50
Powder depot, Dover, N. J	11,571.89	67,000.00		78,571.89	37,181.94		41,389.95
Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill		62,692.00		62,692.00	62,692.00		
Rock Island power plant, Rock Island, Ill		12,500.00		12,500.00	6,040.27		6,459.73
Rock Island Bridge, Rock Island, Ill		16,550.00		16,550.00	16,550.00		
Reconstructing Rock Island Bridge and viaduct, Ill		125,000.00		125,000.00	83,000.00		42,000.00
Proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J	52,034.31	242,711.00		294,745.31	124,636.64		170,108.67
Springfield Arsenal, Springfield, Mass		16,500.00		16,500.00	13,500.00		3,000.00
Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass	2,500.00	30,500.00		33,000.00	29,116.59		3,883.41
Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y		30,600.00		30,600.00	28,500.00		2,100.00
Testing machine	851.86	15,000.00		15,851.86	13,975.86	746.23	1,129.77
Ordnance depot, Manila, P. I		6,000.00		6,000.00	1,050.00		4,950.00
Army powder factory		165,000.00		165,000.00	42,264.72		122,735.28
Repairs of arsenals	1,272.38	250,000.00		251,272.38	202,182.66	709.89	48,379.83
Total arsenals	149,304.10	1,090,053.00		1,239,357.10	668,246.18	16,529.78	554,581.14
Military posts, etc.							
Military posts	1,094,021.74	825,000.00		1,919,021.74	768,248.06		1,150,773.68
Military post—							
Sheridan, Wyo	951.26			951.26		951.26	
Fort Meade, S. Dak	6,304.38			6,304.38		6,304.38	
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo	35,772.00			35,772.00		35,772.00	
Manila, P. I	9,987.45			9,987.45	95.60		9,891.85
Indianapolis, Ind	2,261.87			2,261.87		2,261.87	
Fort Brady, Mich	15,087.00			15,087.00		15,087.00	
Fort Snelling, Minn	2,807.30	50,000.00		52,807.30	42,762.00		10,045.30
Fort Sheridan, Ill	274,500.00			274,500.00	104,246.73		170,253.27

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1906.	Appropriated July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Repayments July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1907.	Balance June 30, 1907.
PUBLIC WORKS, MILITARY—Continued.							
Military posts, etc.—Continued.							
Military post—Continued.							
Fort Niagara, N. Y.	$150,000.00			$150,000.00	$13,202.00		$136,798.00
Columbus, Ohio	180,000.00			180,000.00			180,000.00
Fort Moultrie, S. C.		$26,000.00		26,000.00			26,000.00
Military Reservation—							
Fort Wright, Wash.		8,000.00		8,000.00			8,000.00
Fort Monroe, Va.		27,650.00		27,650.00	27,250.00		400.00
Government reservation, Nahant, Mass.		5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00		
Fort Crockett Reservation, Galveston, Tex.	258,929.25	158,953.75		417,883.00	175,000.00		242,883.00
Conveyance to Le Grande Young of lands in Fort Douglas Military Reservation, Utah		6,000.00		6,000.00	5,001.90		998.10
Military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	5,629.50	17,480.00		23,109.50	12,379.10		10,730.40
Enlargement of Governors Island, N. Y.	381,054.50			381,054.50	63,000.00		318,054.50
Army buildings, Governors Island, N. Y.	60,000.00			60,000.00			60,000.00
Sea wall:							
Fort Moultrie, S. C.		100,000.00		100,000.00	10,000.00		90,000.00
Fort Screven, Ga.		50,000.00		50,000.00	10,000.00		40,000.00
Site for military post, Skagway, Alaska	500.00			500.00		$500.00	
Sewerage system, Fortress Monroe, Va.	2,413.44	8,696.00		11,109.44	8,647.26	2,413.44	48.74
Target range:							
Camp Douglas, Wis.		150,000.00		150,000.00			150,000.00
Presidio of Monterey, Cal.	10,000.00			10,000.00	10,000.00		
Fort McIntosh, Tex.		3,000.00		3,000.00			3,000.00
Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.		20,000.00		20,000.00	16,450.00		3,550.00
Army supply depot, Fort Mason, Cal.		750,000.00		750,000.00	16,200.00		733,800.00
Army general hospital, San Francisco, Cal.		30,000.00		30,000.00			30,000.00
Army general hospital, Washington, D. C.	199,775.75			199,775.75	47,223.68		152,552.07
Total military posts, etc.	2,689,995.44	2,235,779.75		4,925,775.19	1,334,706.33	63,289.95	3,527,778.91
Summary public works, military.							
Fortifications	9,577,838.89	11,788,697.75		21,366,536.64	6,030,501.85	146.14	15,335,888.65
Buildings and grounds, Military Academy	1,017,663.76	2,238,833.00		3,256,496.76	838,037.54	146.06	2,418,313.16
Arsenals	149,304.10	1,090,053.00		1,239,357.10	668,246.18	16,529.78	554,581.14
Military posts, etc.	2,689,995.44	2,235,779.75		4,925,775.19	1,334,706.33	63,289.95	3,527,778.91
Total public works, military	13,434,802.19	17,353,363.50		30,788,165.69	8,871,491.90	80,111.93	21,836,561.86

PUBLIC WORKS—CIVIL.							
National Parks.							
Road to Mount Rainier National Park	7,000.00	100,000.00		107,000.00	87,000.00		20,000.00
Improvement of Yellowstone National Park	2,091.05	130,000.00		132,091.05	94,304.06		37,786.99
Gettysburg National Park	941.37	72,000.00		72,941.37	61,457.00		11,484.37
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park	625.40	36,000.00		36,625.40	33,577.46		3,047.94
Shiloh National Military Park		24,000.00		24,000.00	23,381.62		618.38
Vicksburg National Military Park	38.77	100,000.00		100,038.77	94,154.57		5,884.20
Lincoln tablet, Gettysburg National Park	1,934.60			1,934.60			1,934.60
Monuments and markers at Gettysburg	60,942.00			60,942.00			60,942.00
Total National Parks	73,573.19	462,000.00		535,573.19	393,874.71		141,698.48
Buildings and grounds in and around Washington.							
Improvement and care of public grounds	138.25	15,400.00		15,538.25	14,849.61	138.25	550.39
Extraordinary repairs, Executive Mansion		35,000.00		35,000.00	35,000.00		
Improvement and care of public grounds, District of Columbia	2,209.93	168,050.00		170,259.93	168,014.36	2,205.43	40.14
Repairs, fuel, etc., Executive Mansion	2,679.12	53,000.00		55,679.12	52,183.56	1,679.12	1,816.44
Lighting, etc., Executive Mansion, etc	2,200.73	20,520.00		22,720.73	18,076.10	1,777.21	2,867.42
Lighting public grounds, District of Columbia	22.57	6,800.00		6,822.57	5,415.38	22,57	1,384.62
Telegraph to connect the Capitol with the Departments and Government Printing Office	.37	1,500.00		1,500.37	1,500.00	.37	
Repairs to water pipes	46.88			46.88		46.88	
Repairs to building where Abraham Lincoln died		200.00		200.00	109.94		90.06
Care and maintenance of the Washington Monument	1,212.32	11,520.00		12,732.32	11,519.51	1,212.32	.49
Total buildings and grounds in and around Washington	8,510.17	311,990.00		320,500.17	306,668.46	7,082.15	6,749.56
Monuments.							
Memorial to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant	42,350.00	40,000.00		82,350.00	2,250.00		80,100.00
Pedestal for statue of—							
Gen. Philip H. Sheridan	50,000.00			50,000.00	25.00		49,975.00
Gen. George B. McClellan	19,000.00			19,000.00	19,000.00		
Site and pedestal:							
Stephenson Grand Army memorial		10,000.00		10,000.00			10,000.00
For statue to Henry W. Longfellow		4,000.00		4,000.00			4,000.00
Memorial to Christopher Columbus		100,000.00		100,000.00			100,000.00
Monument to—							
Gen. Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg, Va	800.00			800.00			800.00
Gen. Baron Von Steuben	47,900.00			47,900.00	8,000.00		39,900.00
Gen. Count Pulaski	47,901.50			47,901.50	899.80		47,001.70
Commodore John Barry		50,000.00		50,000.00			50,000.00
John Paul Jones		50,000.00		50,000.00			50,000.00
Commemorate the battle of Kings Mountain, S. C		30,000.00		30,000.00	500.00		29,500.00
Commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims on Cape Cod, Mass		40,000.00		40,000.00	40,000.00		
Commemorate the battle of Princeton, N. J		30,000.00		30,000.00			30,000.00
Memory of American soldiers, battle of New Orleans, La		25,000.00		25,000.00			25,000.00

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1906.	Appropriated July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Repayments July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1907.	Balance June 30, 1907.
PUBLIC WORKS, MILITARY—Continued.							
Military posts, etc.—Continued.							
Military post—Continued.							
Fort Niagara, N. Y.	$150,000.00			$150,000.00	$13,202.00		$136,798.00
Columbus, Ohio	180,000.00			180,000.00			180,000.00
Fort Moultrie, S. C.		$26,000.00		26,000.00			26,000.00
Military Reservation—							
Fort Wright, Wash.		8,000.00		8,000.00			8,000.00
Fort Monroe, Va.		27,650.00		27,650.00	27,250.00		400.00
Government reservation, Nahant, Mass.		5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00		
Fort Crockett Reservation, Galveston, Tex.	258,929.25	158,953.75		417,883.00	175,000.00		242,883.00
Conveyance to Le Grande Young of lands in Fort Douglas Military Reservation, Utah		6,000.00		6,000.00	5,001.90		998.10
Military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	5,629.50	17,490.00		23,109.50	12,379.10		10,730.40
Enlargement of Governors Island, N. Y.	381,054.50			381,054.50	63,000.00		318,054.50
Army buildings, Governors Island, N. Y.	60,000.00			60,000.00			60,000.00
Sea wall:							
Fort Moultrie, S. C.		100,000.00		100,000.00	10,000.00		90,000.00
Fort Screven, Ga.		50,000.00		50,000.00	10,000.00		40,000.00
Site for military post, Skagway, Alaska	500.00			500.00		$500.00	
Sewerage system, Fortress Monroe, Va.	2,413.44	8,696.00		11,109.44	8,647.26	2,413.44	48.74
Target range:							
Camp Douglas, Wis.		150,000.00		150,000.00			150,000.00
Presidio of Monterey, Cal.	10,000.00			10,000.00	10,000.00		
Fort McIntosh, Tex.		3,000.00		3,000.00			3,000.00
Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.		20,000.00		20,000.00	16,450.00		3,550.00
Army supply depot, Fort Mason, Cal		750,000.00		750,000.00	16,200.00		733,800.00
Army general hospital, San Francisco, Cal.		30,000.00		30,000.00			30,000.00
Army general hospital, Washington, D. C.	199,775.75			199,775.75	47,223.68		152,552.07
Total military posts, etc.	2,689,995.44	2,235,779.75		4,925,775.19	1,334,706.33	63,289.95	3,527,778.91
Summary public works, military.							
Fortifications	9,577,838.89	11,788,697.75		21,366,536.64	6,030,501.85	146.14	15,335,888.65
Buildings and grounds, Military Academy	1,017,663.76	2,238,833.00		3,256,496.76	838,037.54	146.06	2,418,313.16
Arsenals	149,304.10	1,090,053.00		1,239,357.10	668,246.18	16,529.78	554,581.14
Military posts, etc.	2,689,995.44	2,235,779.75		4,925,775.19	1,334,706.33	63,289.95	3,527,778.91
Total public works, military	13,434,802.19	17,353,363.50		30,788,165.69	8,871,491.90	80,111.93	21,836,561.86

PUBLIC WORKS—CIVIL.							
National Parks.							
Road to Mount Rainier National Park	7,000.00	100,000.00		107,000.00	87,000.00		20,000.00
Improvement of Yellowstone National Park	2,091.05	130,000.00		132,091.05	94,304.06		37,786.99
Gettysburg National Park	941.37	72,000.00		72,941.37	61,457.00		11,484.37
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park	625.40	36,000.00		36,625.40	33,577.46		3,047.94
Shiloh National Military Park		24,000.00		24,000.00	23,381.62		618.38
Vicksburg National Military Park	38.77	100,000.00		100,038.77	94,154.57		5,884.20
Lincoln tablet, Gettysburg National Park	1,934.60			1,934.60			1,934.60
Monuments and markers at Gettysburg	60,942.00			60,942.00			60,942.00
Total National Parks	73,573.19	462,000.00		535,573.19	393,874.71		141,698.48
Buildings and grounds in and around Washington.							
Improvement and care of public grounds	138.25	15,400.00		15,538.25	14,849.61	138.25	550.39
Extraordinary repairs, Executive Mansion		35,000.00		35,000.00	35,000.00		
Improvement and care of public grounds, District of Columbia	2,209.93	168,050.00		170,259.93	168,014.36	2,205.43	40.14
Repairs, fuel, etc., Executive Mansion	2,679.12	53,000.00		55,679.12	52,183.56	1,679.12	1,816.44
Lighting, etc., Executive Mansion, etc	2,200.73	20,520.00		22,720.73	18,076.10	1,777.21	2,867.42
Lighting public grounds, District of Columbia	22.57	6,800.00		6,822.57	5,415.38	22.57	1,384.62
Telegraph to connect the Capitol with the Departments and Government Printing Office	.37	1,500.00		1,500.37	1,500.00	.37	
Repairs to water pipes	46.88			46.88		46.88	
Repairs to building where Abraham Lincoln died		200.00		200.00	109.94		90.06
Care and maintenance of the Washington Monument	1,212.32	11,520.00		12,732.32	11,519.51	1,212.32	.49
Total buildings and grounds in and around Washington	8,510.17	311,990.00		320,500.17	306,668.46	7,082.15	6,749.56
Monuments.							
Memorial to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant	42,350.00	40,000.00		82,350.00	2,250.00		80,100.00
Pedestal for statue of—							
Gen. Philip H. Sheridan	50,000.00			50,000.00	25.00		49,975.00
Gen. George B. McClellan	19,000.00			19,000.00	19,000.00		
Site and pedestal:							
Stephenson Grand Army memorial		10,000.00		10,000.00			10,000.00
For statue to Henry W. Longfellow		4,000.00		4,000.00			4,000.00
Memorial to Christopher Columbus		100,000.00		100,000.00			100,000.00
Monument to—							
Gen. Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg, Va	800.00			800.00			800.00
Gen. Baron Von Steuben	47,900.00			47,900.00	8,000.00		39,900.00
Gen. Count Pulaski	47,901.50			47,901.50	899.80		47,001.70
Commodore John Barry		50,000.00		50,000.00			50,000.00
John Paul Jones		50,000.00		50,000.00			50,000.00
Commemorate the battle of Kings Mountain, S. C		30,000.00		30,000.00	500.00		29,500.00
Commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims on Cape Cod, Mass		40,000.00		40,000.00	40,000.00		
Commemorate the battle of Princeton, N. J		30,000.00		30,000.00			30,000.00
Memory of American soldiers, battle of New Orleans, La		25,000.00		25,000.00			25,000.00

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1906.	Appropriated July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Repayments July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1907.	Balance June 30, 1907.
PUBLIC WORKS—CIVIL—Continued.							
Monuments—Continued.							
Monument at Monterey, Cal., to commemorate the taking possession of the Pacific coast		$10,000.00		$10,000.00			$10,000.00
Monument on the Tippecanoe battle ground, Indiana		12,500.00		12,500.00			12,500.00
Statue of Liberty, New York Harbor		62,800.00		62,800.00	$292.87		62,507.13
Unveiling statue of Gen. George B. McClellan		2,500.00		2,500.00	2,500.00		
Monument, Yorktown, Va		5,000.00		5,000.00	4,971.99		28.01
Total monuments	$207,951.50	471,800.00		679,751.50	78,439.66		601,311.84
Rivers and harbors.							
Breakwater from Mount Desert to Porcupine Island, Me	210.82	30,000.00		30,210.82	210.82		30,000.00
Improving harbor at—							
Cape Porpoise, Me	7,498.85	46,000.00		53,498.85	1,000.00		52,498.85
Sullivan Falls, Me			$129.36	129.36			129.36
Portland, Me	55,000.00	139,000.00		194,000.00	70,000.00		124,000.00
Rockland, Me	5,474.21			5,474.21			5,474.21
Bucksport, Me	1,300.00			1,300.00			1,300.00
Isle of Shoals, Me	1,798.40			1,798.40			1,798.40
Improving Cavers Harbor at Vinal Haven, Me	1,800.30			1,800.30			1,800.30
Improving harbor at—							
Little Harbor, N. H	8,650.93			8,650.93			8,650.93
Burlington, Vt	37,100.00	35,000.00		72,100.00	30,100.00		42,000.00
Marblehead, Mass	916.00			916.00			916.00
Gloucester, Mass	1,007.24	17,083.00		18,090.24	12,990.24		5,100.00
Salem, Mass	500.00			500.00			500.00
Boston, Mass	795,800.00	2,080,000.00		2,875,800.00	606,068.46		2,269,731.54
Manchester, Mass	314.43			314.43			314.43
Lynn, Mass	800.00	97,937.00		98,737.00	66,237.00		32,500.00
Newburyport, Mass	30,000.00			30,000.00	1,500.00		28,500.00
Vineyard Haven, Mass	4,612.65			4,612.65			4,612.65
Beverly, Mass	1,422.24	38,500.00		39,922.24			39,922.24
Improving harbors at Plymouth and Provincetown, Mass	10,240.82	5,000.00	3,330.12	18,570.94			18,570.94
Harbor of Refuge at Sandy Bay, Cape Ann, Mass	89,457.07	200,000.00		289,457.07	27,456.07		262,001.00
Improving—							
Woods Hole Channel, Mass	44,500.00	100,000.00		144,500.00	44,500.00		100,000.00
Harbor at Hingham, Mass		10,000.00		10,000.00	500.00		9,500.00
Dorchester Bay and Neponset River, Mass		125,233.00		125,233.00			125,233.00
Improving harbor at—							
New Bedford and Fairhaven, Mass		100,000.00		100,000.00	500.00		99,500.00

Nantucket, Mass		42,500.00		42,500.00	5,500.00		37,000.00
Newport, R. I		85,000.00		85,000.00	1,000.00		84,000.00
Sakonnet, R. I		10,000.00		10,000.00	500.00		9,500.00
Improving entrance to Point Judith Pond, R. I		8,000.00		8,000.00	500.00		7,500.00
Improving harbor at Great Salt Pond, Block Island, R. I	22,000.00	30,000.00		52,000.00	22,000.00		30,000.00
Harbor of refuge at Point Judith, R. I	10,005.00	200,000.00		210,005.00	115,000.00		95,005.00
Improving harbor at—							
Block Island, R. I	1,900.00	20,000.00		21,900.00			21,900.00
Bridgeport, Conn	60,000.00	185,500.00		245,500.00	125,500.00		120,000.00
New Haven, Conn	29,000.00	10,000.00		39,000.00	37,000.00		2,000.00
Branford, Conn	3,000.00	5,000.00		8,000.00	5,000.00		3,000.00
New London, Conn	13,000.00			13,000.00	11,000.00		2,000.00
Norwalk, Conn		63,500.00		63,500.00	3,500.00		60,000.00
Improving harbors at Five Mile River, Stamford, Southport, Greenwich, and Westport and Saugatuck rivers		70,000.00		70,000.00	8,000.00		62,000.00
Harbor of refuge, Duck Island Harbor, Conn			3,024.85	3,024.85			3,024.85
Improving—							
Breakwater at New Haven, Conn	250.00	100,000.00		100,250.00	10,250.00		90,000.00
Harbor at Dunkirk, N. Y	18,000.00			18,000.00	2,000.00		16,000.00
New York Harbor, N. Y	425,853.36	1,048,300.00		1,474,153.36	357,563.93		1,116,589.43
Harbor at Buffalo, N. Y	223,153.50	533,436.00		756,589.50	78,481.37		678,108.13
Black Rock Harbor, N. Y	98,000.00	1,600,000.00		1,698,000.00	20,000.00		1,678,000.00
Harbor at Plattsburg, N. Y	151.67			151.67			151.67
Wallabout Channel, N. Y	21,826.31			21,826.31			21,826.31
Improving harbor at—							
Great Sodus Bay, N. Y		50,000.00		50,000.00			50,000.00
Pultneyville, N. Y		6,000.00		6,000.00	2,000.00		4,000.00
Tarrytown, N. Y		16,000.00		16,000.00	6,000.00		10,000.00
Improving harbors at Port Jefferson, Mattituck, Huntington, Glencove, Flushing Bay, and Canarsie Bay and Sag Harbor, N.Y.	7,000.00	125,000.00		132,000.00	8,000.00		124,000.00
Improving harbor at—							
Port Chester, N. Y		6,500.00		6,500.00	500.00		6,000.00
Larchmont, N. Y		14,000.00		14,000.00			14,000.00
Echo Bay, N. Y	8,000.00	12,000.00		20,000.00	8,000.00		12,000.00
Improving harbors at Rondout and Peekskill, N. Y	7,000.00	6,000.00		13,000.00	2,000.00		11,000.00
Improving harbor at—							
Saugerties, N. Y	4,000.00	20,000.00		24,000.00	4,000.00		20,000.00
Cape Vincent, N. Y	18,000.00			18,000.00	17,200.00		800.00
Oswego, N. Y	88,500.00	100,000.00		188,500.00	69,495.45		119,004.55
Little Sodus Bay, N. Y		75,000.00		75,000.00	4,980.00		70,020.00
Charlotte, N. Y	23,500.00	88,500.00		112,000.00	31,000.00		81,000.00
Improving channel in Gowanus Bay, N. Y	130,091.60	450,000.00		580,091.60	134,977.00		445,114.60
Improving Great South Bay, N. Y	5,000.00	2,000.00		7,000.00	5,000.00		2,000.00
Improving Tonawanda Harbor and Niagara River, N. Y	29,500.00	3,000.00		32,500.00	3,000.00		29,500.00
Improving Buttermilk Channel, N. Y	1,223.99			1,223.99			1,223.99
Improving Buffalo entrance to Erie Basin and Black Rock Harbor, N. Y	3,264.44			3,264.44			3,264.44
Improving harbor at Ogdensburg, N. Y		75,000.00		75,000.00	500.00		74,500.00
Improving Lake Erie entrance to Black Rock Harbor and Erie Basin, N. Y	279,000.00	237,643.00		516,643.00	347,000.00		169,643.00
Improving Arthur Kill, N.Y. and N. J	110,000.00	135,000.00		245,000.00	45,993.40		199,006.60

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, etc.—Continued.

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PUBLIC WORKS—CIVIL—Continued.							
***Rivers and harbors*—Continued**							
Improving Raritan Bay, N. J	$18,000.00	$25,000.00		$43,000.00	$19,000.00		$24,000.00
Improving harbor at—							
Erie, Pa	90,506.00	120,000.00		210,506.00	47,000.00		163,506.00
Pittsburg, Pa	500.00	10,000.00		10,500.00	5,485.13		5,014.87
Wilmington, Del	31,000.00	75,000.00		106,000.00	25,500.00		80,500.00
Delaware Breakwater, Del	875.64			875.64			875.64
Harbor of refuge Delaware Bay, Del	1,000.00			1,000.00			1,000.00
Ice harbor at Reedy Island, Del	16,236.93			16,236.93			16,236.93
Constructing piers, Delaware Bay, near Lewes, Del	820.60			820.60			820.60
Improving harbor at Baltimore, Md		6,500.00		6,500.00	100.00		6,400.00
Improving harbors at Rock Hall, Queenstown, Claiborne and Cambridge and Chester, Choptank, etc	2,958.54	62,500.00		65,458.54	1,200.00		64,258.54
Improving Breton Bay and Patuxent River, Md	5,900.00			5,900.00	5,900.00		
Improving harbor at—							
Crisfield, Md		37,707.00		37,707.00	100.00		37,607.00
Norfolk, Va	15,000.00	319,825.00		334,825.00	8,992.68		325,832.32
Milford Haven, Va	2,000.00			2,900.00			2,000.00
Improving Hampton Roads, Va		12,500.00		12,500.00			12,500.00
Improving harbor at—							
Cape Charles City, Va	12,500.00	25,000.00		37,500.00	2,500.00		35,000.00
Beaufort, N. C		22,000.00		22,000.00	2,000.00		20,000.00
Improving waterway—							
Between New Berne and Beaufort, N. C	4.00	2,000.00		2,004.00	504.00		1,500.00
Between Beaufort Harbor and New River, N. C	1,000.00			1,000.00			1,000.00
From Pamlico Sound to Beaufort Inlet, N. C		200,000.00		200,000.00	3,000.00		197,000.00
Improving harbor at—							
Georgetown, S. C	7.50			7.50			7.50
Charleston, S. C	20,030.90	25,000.00		45,030.90	20,030.90		25,000.00
Improving Winyah Bay, S. C	115,006.80	102,750.00		217,756.80	105,006.80		112,750.00
Improving harbor at Savannah, Ga	24,899.30	510,000.00		534,899.30	176,899.30		358,000.00
Improving waterways between Charleston and Alligator Creek, S. C	39,500.00	75,290.00		114,790.00	15,000.00		99,790.00
Improving harbor at—							
Brunswick, Ga	12,000.00	146,650.00		158,650.00	5,999.85		152,650.15
Darien and Doboy Bar, Ga	2,865.96			2,865.96	2,865.96		
Improving Volusia Bar, Fla		2,000.00		2,000.00	1,900.00		100.00
Improving Cumberland Sound, Ga. and Fla	41,904.29	75,000.00		116,904.29	12,499.67		104,404.62
Improving harbor at—							
Fernandina, Fla		115,000.00		115,000.00	1,000.00		114,000.00
Key West, Fla		200,000.00		200,000.00	2,120.62		197,879.38
Pensacola, Fla	45,000.00	100,000.00		145,000.00	44,922.66		100,077.34

Improving Hillsboro Bay, Fla		348,350.00		348,350.00	244,998.00		103,352.00
Improving Tampa Bay, Fla	259,994.32			259,994.32	44,999.05		214,995.27
Improving Biscayne Bay, Fla	95,034.49	100,000.00		195,034.49			195,034.49
Improving Sarasota Bay, Fla		22,500.00		22,500.00	6,957.25		15,542.95
Improving Apalachicola Bay, Fla	3,082.50	85,000.00		88,082.50	5,082.50		83,000.00
Improving Carrabelle Bar and Harbor, Fla	93.20	60,000.00		60,093.20			60,093.20
Improving harbor at—							
Mobile, Ala	100,000.00	250,000.00		350,000.00	104,500.00		245,500.00
Biloxi, Miss		9,000.00		9,000.00			9,000.00
Gulfport, Miss	10,000.00	110,000.00		120,000.00			120,000.00
Improving Horn Island Pass	30,480.00	9,000.00		39,480.00	21,480.00		18,000.00
Improving harbor at Brazos Santiago, Tex	2,626.00		$0.03	2,626.03			2,626.03
Improving Galveston ship channel and Buffalo Bayou, Tex	132,040.34	400,000.00		532,040.34	229,990.80		302,049.54
Improving harbor at Galveston, Tex	14,552.25	750,000.00		764,552.25	263,755.13		500,797.12
Improving West Galveston Bay Channel:							
Double Bayou, Trinity River, Anahuac Channel, and Cedar Bayou, Tex	6,000.44			6,000.44	6,000.44		
Trinity River, Anahuac Channel, Cedar, Chocolate, and Bastrop bayous, Tex		50,000.00		50,000.00	14,500.00		35,500.00
Improving channel from Galveston Harbor to Texas City, Tex		60,000.00		60,000.00	1,000.00		59,000.00
Improving channel to Port Bolivar, Tex		50,000.00		50,000.00	1,000.00		49,000.00
Improving inland waterway on coast of Texas		133,829.00		133,829.00	6,499.45		127,329.55
Improving Harbor at—							
Cleveland, Ohio	593,064.59	773,000.00		1,366,064.59	426,513.57		939,551.00
Ashtabula, Ohio	286,941.76	20,000.00		306,941.76	61,063.04		245,878.80
Black River, Ohio	240,000.00	46,000.00		286,000.00	d 286,000.00		
Vermilion, Ohio		15,000.00		15,000.00	500.00		14,500.00
Lorain, Ohio		d 264,000.00		264,000.00	28,370.02		235,629.79
Conneaut, Ohio	120,250.00	20,000.00		140,250.00	120,250.00		20,000.02
Port Clinton, Ohio		3,000.00		3,000.00	500.00		2,500.02
Toledo, Ohio	168,048.59			168,048.59	78,326.59		89,722.00
Sandusky City, Ohio	9,000.00	475,000.00		484,000.00	125,242.16		358,757.84
Huron, Ohio	15,500.93	213,000.00		228,500.93	80,327.80		148,173.13
Fairport, Ohio	119,000.00	100,000.00		219,000.00	57,001.35		161,998.65
Michigan City, Ind	24,000.00	60,000.00		84,000.00	2,000.00		82,000.00
Calumet, Ill	94,480.00	20,000.00		114,480.00	4,480.09		110,000.00
Chicago, Ill	150,015.30	250,000.00		400,015.30	90,000.00		310,015.30
Waukegan, Ill	39,000.00	50,000.00		89,000.00	27,282.96		61,717.04
Cheboygan, Mich	7,500.00	15,000.00		22,500.00	515.86		21,984.14
Grand Haven, Mich	20,000.00	50,000.00		70,000.00	1,000.00		69,000.00
Ludington, Mich	45,000.00	100,000.00		145,000.00			145,000.00
Manistique, Mich	20,794.95	25,000.00		45,794.95			45,794.95
Petoskey, Mich	16,997.62	17,500.00		34,497.62	13,500.00		20,997.62
South Haven, Mich	41,998.62	40,000.00		81,998.62	9,998.62		72,000.00
Alpena, Mich	1,325.93	4,000.00		5,325.93	1,209.79		4,116.14
Holland, Mich		d 245,452.00		245,452.00	25,452.00		220,000.00
Ontonagon, Mich		5,000.00		5,000.00	4,500.00		500.00
Saugatuck and Kalamazoo River, Mich	13,000.00	75,000.00		88,000.00	11,000.00		77,000.00
Black Lake, Mich	42,000.00	110,000.00		152,000.00	d 152,000.00		

d The deduction of $344,000 represents the aggregate of transferred appropriations as follows; $107,000 from improving harbor at Black Lake, Mich., to improving harbor at Holland, Mich., $3,000 from improving harbor at Ahnapa, Wis., to improving harbor at Algoma, Wis. $234,000 from improving harbor at Black River, Ohio, to improving harbor at Lorain, Ohio. Since these items are reappropriated they are not properly chargeable as appropriations or expenditures.

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1906.	Appropriated July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Repayments July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1907.	Balance June 30, 1907.
PUBLIC WORKS—CIVIL—Continued.							
Rivers and harbors—Continued.							
Improving harbor at—Continued.							
Muskegon, Mich	$82,000.00	$75,000.00		$157,000.00	$38,000.00		$119,000.00
Manistee, Mich	15,000.00	25,000.00		40,000.00	5,000.00		35,000.00
Frankfort, Mich	21,000.00	20,000.00		41,000.00	3,000.00		38,000.00
Charlevoix, Mich	14,000.00	20,000.00		34,000.00	12,000.00		22,000.00
Marquette, Mich	1,030.00	30,000.00		31,030.00	4,000.00		27,020.00
Improving harbors at Pentwater and White Lake, Mich	11,500.00	20,000.00		31,500.00	7,493.70		24,001.30
Improving harbor at—							
Arcadia, Mich		6,000.00		6,000.00			6,000.00
Portage Lake, Mich	2,000.00	10,000.00		12,000.00			12,000.00
Harbor of refuge at Grand Marais, Mich	14,493.65	30,000.00		44,493.65	10,000.00		34,493.65
Improving—							
St. Joseph Harbor and River, Mich	14,047.20	16,000.00		30,047.20	2,547.20		27,500.00
Menominee Harbor and River, Mich. and Wis	5,999.00	5,000.00		10,999.00	5,646.26		5,352.74
Harbor at Gladstone, Mich	6,000.00			6,000.00	2.54		5,997.46
Harbor of refuge, Harbor Beach, Mich	243,384.98	150,000.00		393,384.98	175,683.22		217,701.76
Improving harbor at—							
Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis	201,057.50	1,025,000.00		1,226,057.50	95,036.95		1,131,020.55
Agate Bay, Mich	533.19	4,000.00		4,533.19	2,516.06		2,017.13
Grand Marais, Minn	1,000.00	5,000.00		6,000.00			6,000.00
Improving Warroad Harbor and River, Minn	19,918.04			19,918.04	11,122.40		8,795.64
Improving harbor at—							
Ahnapee, Wis	4,645.40			4,645.40	[d] 4,645.40		
Ashland, Wis	40,241.87	90,000.00		130,241.87	22,000.00		108,241.87
Kenosha, Wis	19,000.00	22,000.00		41,000.00	2,000.00		39,000.00
Manitowoc, Wis	109,000.00	100,000.00		209,000.00	29,000.00		180,000.00
Milwaukee, Wis	185,480.73	200,000.00		385,480.73	79,209.62		306,271.11
Oconto, Wis	3,150.23			3,150.23			3,150.23
Port Washington, Wis	3,000.00			3,000.00	1,000.00		2,000.00
Sheboygan, Wis	12,000.00	40,000.00		52,000.00	12,000.00		40,000.00
Racine, Wis	8,000.00	50,000.00		58,000.00	11,000.00		47,000.00
Two Rivers, Wis	1,000.00	90,000.00		91,000.00	6,500.00		84,500.00
Kewaunee, Wis	2,000.00	5,000.00		7,000.00	1,634.75		5,365.25
Green Bay, Wis	9,999.36	5,000.00		14,999.36	7,499.36		7,500.00
Port Wing, Wis		2,000.00		2,000.00			2,000.00
Algoma, Wis		[d] 46,000.00		46,000.00	2,000.00		44,000.00
Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal	61,053.36			61,053.36	5,000.00		56,053.36
Improving harbor at—							
San Luis Obispo, Cal	50.90	63,660.00		63,710.90	550.90		63,160.00
San Diego, Cal	9,611.72	20,000.00		29,611.72	10,100.00		19,511.72
Wilmington, Cal	74.67	263,000.00		263,074.67	87,911.25		175,163.42

San Pedro, Cal	242,051.56	382,915.00		624,966.56	165,013.39		459,953.17
San Francisco, Cal	3,470.32			3,470.32			3,470.32
Oakland, Cal	43,000.00	172,203.00		215,203.00	75,006.56		140,196.44
proving—							
Humboldt Harbor and Bay, Cal	9,389.74	83,000.00		92,389.74	247.04		92,142.70
San Pablo Bay, Cal		53,168.41		53,168.41	32,506.14		20,662.27
Yaquina Bay, Oreg	1,661.04			1,661.04			1,661.04
Entrance to Coos Bay and Harbor, Oreg	26,343.41			26,343.41	2,600.00		23,743.41
Tillamook Bay and Bar, Oreg	500.00	10,000.00		10,500.00	3,980.00		6,520.00
Improving harbor at—							
Olympia, Wash	7,196.85			7,196.85	196.85		7,000.00
Everett, Wash	7,000.00			7,000.00			7,000.00
Dredge for harbors, etc., Oregon and Washington		100,000.00		100,000.00	1,000.00		99,000.00
Improving—							
Grays Harbor and Chehalis River, Wash	24,490.49	177,000.00		201,490.49	3,990.49		197,500.00
Harbor at Tacoma, Wash	59,996.73	160,000.00		219,996.73	6,996.73		213,000.00
Harbor at New Whatcom, Wash	1,000.00			1,000.00			1,000.00
Grays Harbor, Wash	28,000.00	200,000.00		228,000.00	10,000.00		218,000.00
Harbor at Honolulu, Hawaii	500.00	400,000.00		400,500.00	163,192.00		237,308.00
Ship channel connecting the waters of the Great Lakes between Chicago, Duluth, and Buffalo	68,363.76			68,363.76	67,000.00		1,363.76
St. Michael Canal, Alaska		98,000.00		98,000.00	1,000.00		97,000.00
Improving harbor at—							
San Juan, P. R		157,500.00		157,500.00	1,500.00		156,000.00
Hilo, Hawaii		200,000.00		200,000.00	2,000.00		198,000.00
Improving Kennebunk River, Me			$134.13	134.13			134.13
Sasanoa River, Me		44,000.00		44,000.00	1,000.00		43,000.00
Saco River, Me	5,241.63			5,241.63			5,241.63
Union River, Me	2,898.64			2,898.64			2,898.64
Narraguagus River, Me	356.19			356.19			356.19
Lubec Channel, Me	10,000.00			10,000.00			10,000.00
Kennebec River, Me	47,500.00	116,000.00		163,500.00	19,000.00		144,500.00
Penobscot River, Me	8,500.00	130,000.00		138,500.00	1,000.00		137,500.00
Exeter River, N. H	745.58			745.58			745.58
Cocheco River, N. H	21,711.00			21,711.00	17,000.00		4,711.00
Narrows of Lake Champlain, N. Y. and Vt	2,500.00	2,500.00		5,000.00	15.00		4,985.00
Essex River, Mass	3,240.79	5,000.00		8,240.79	390.79		7,850.00
Mystic and Malden rivers, Mass	15,500.00	60,000.00		75,500.00	14,500.00		61,000.00
Merrimac River, Mass	37,000.00			37,000.00	24,500.00		12,500.00
Weymouth and Town rivers, Mass	22,246.41			22,246.41	21,500.00		746.41
Taunton River, Mass	5,000.00			5,000.00			5,000.00
Weymouth River, Mass		9,500.00		9,500.00	500.00		9,000.00
Providence River and Harbor, R. I		498,528.00		498,528.00	230,000.00		268,528.00
Pawcatuck River, R. I. and Conn		33,000.00		33,000.00			33,000.00
Providence River and Narragansett Bay, R. I	2,008.48			2,008.48	2,008.48		
Pawtucket River, R. I	3,000.00	135,584.00		138,584.00			138,584.00
Housatonic River, Conn	5,000.00	20,000.00		25,000.00	10,998.80		14,001.20
Connecticut River between Hartford and Holyoke	6,940.30			6,940.30			6,940.30
Connecticut River between Hartford, Conn., and Holyoke, Mass		5,000.00	161.53	5,161.53			5,161.53
Thames River, Conn	20,000.00	30,000.00		50,000.00	20,000.00		30,000.00
Connecticut River, Conn	22,000.00	40,000.00		62,000.00	17,000.00		45,000.00
Newtown Creek, N. Y	4,000.00	20,000.00		24,000.00	4,000.00		20,000.00

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1906.	Appropriated July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Repayments July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1907.	Balance June 30, 1907.
PUBLIC WORKS—CIVIL—Continued.							
***Rivers and harbors*—Continued.**							
Improving—Continued.							
Harlem River, N. Y	$55,000.00	$150,000.00		$205,000.00	$65,000.00		$140,000.00
Hudson River, N. Y	150,000.00	250,000.00		400,000.00	130,499.50		269,500.50
Bronx River and East Chester Creek, N. Y	22,500.00	29,000.00		51,500.00	500.00		51,000.00
Removing obstructions in East River and Hell Gate, N. Y	150,000.00	250,000.00		400,000.00			400,000.00
Improving—							
Browns Creek, N. Y		5,000.00		5,000.00			5,000.00
Wappinger Creek, N. Y		3,000.00		3,000.00			3,000.00
Cold Spring Inlet, N. J		311,000.00		311,000.00			311,000.00
Salem River, N. J		29,000.00		29,000.00	850.00		28,150.00
Cooper Creek, N. J	8,198.90			8,198.90	5,198.90		3,000.00
Woodbridge Creek, N. J	2,000.00	19,000.00		21,000.00	2,000.00		19,000.00
Mantua Creek, N. J	15,000.00	34,450.00		49,450.00	12,700.00		36,750.00
Alloway Creek, N. J		5,000.00		5,000.00			5,000.00
Raccoon Creek, N. J	7,000.00	15,000.00		22,000.00	300.00		21,700.00
Tuckerton Creek, N. J		12,000.00		12,000.00	200.00		11,800.00
Raccoon River, N. J	2,192.77			2,192.77			2,192.77
Manasquan River, N. J	4,900.00			4,900.00			4,900.00
Keyport Harbor, Mattawan Creek, Raritan, South and Elizabeth rivers, and Shoal Harbor and Compton Creek, and Cheesequake Creek, N. J	4,500.00	68,000.00		72,500.00	2,100.00		70,400.00
Cohansey River, N. J		55,800.00		55,800.00	850.00		54,950.00
Passaic River, N. J	130,000.00	299,000.00		429,000.00	60,975.90		368,024.10
Shrewsbury River, N. J	14,000.00	10,000.00		24,000.00	5,000.09		19,000.00
Delaware River, Pa. and N. J	98,467.05	1,945,000.00		2,043,467.05	1,004,001.75		1,039,465.30
Monongahela River, Pa	57,350.00	645,238.00		702,588.00	360,242.68		342,345.32
Allegheny River, Pa	750.00			750.00	750.00		
Dam at Herrs Island, Allegheny River, near Pittsburg, Pa	535.85	516,226.63		516,762.48	242,981.55		273,780.93
Improving—							
Appoquirimink, Murderkill, and Mispillion rivers, Del		53,000.00		53,000.00	3,000.00		50,000.00
Smyrna River, Del		2,000.00		2,000.00	1,150.00		850.00
Saint Jones River, Del		3,000.00		3,000.00	1,750.00		1,250.00
Broadkill River, Del		33,330.00		33,330.00	850.00		32,480.00
Broad Creek River, Del		1,500.00		1,500.00	100.00		1,400.00
Nanticoke River, Del. and Md		2,000.00		2,000.00	100.00		1,900.00
Patapsco River, Md	10,000.00	1,500,000.00		1,510,000.00	685,000.00		825,000.00
Elk River, Md		18,803.00		18,803.00	100.00		18,703.00
Anacostia River, D. C		127,000.00		127,000.00	13,000.00		114,000.00
Potomac River	35,000.00	258,000.00		293,000.00	38,000.00		255,000.00
Susquehanna River, near Havre de Grace, Md		20,000.00		20,000.00	100.00		19,900.00

Nomini Creek, Va		5,000.00		5,000.00	1,250.00	3,750.00
Nansemond River, Va		5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00
Appomattox River, Va	135,000.00	50,000.00		185,000.00	42,500.00	142,500.00
Blackwater River, Va		8,000.00		8,000.00		8,000.00
James River, Va	261,698.03	200,000.00		461,698.03	111,698.03	350,000.00
Urbana Creek, Va	9,500.00			9,500.00	1,000.00	8,500.00
Rappahannock River, Va	26,753.27	77,729.00		104,482.27	23,890.00	80,592.27
York, Mattaponi, and Pamunkey rivers and Occoquan, Lower Machodoc, Nandua, Aquia, and Carters creeks, Va	15,088.09	49,000.00		64,088.09	13,616.65	50,471.44
Big Sandy River, W. Va. and Ky	75,107.01	147,000.00		222,107.01	76,106.26	146,000.75
Great Kanawha River, W. Va	50,000.00			50,000.00	4,000.00	46,000.00
Monongahela River, W. Va	100,663.86			100,663.86	33,978.36	66,685.50
Little Kanawha River, W. Va	75,000.00	81,000.00		156,000.00	40,500.00	115,500.00
Waterway from Norfolk, Va., to the Sounds of North Carolina	4,000.00	5,000.00		9,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00
Waterway from Norfolk Harbor, Va., to Albemarle Sound, N. C	4,000.00	3,000.00		7,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00
Waterway between New River and Swansboro, N. C	1,176.27			1,176.27	1,176.27	
Cape Fear River, N. C	61,543.08	465,000.00		526,543.08	156,043.08	370,500.00
Shallotte River, N. C		3,000.00		3,000.00	500.00	2,500.00
Beaufort Inlet, N. C	25,000.00	5,000.00		30,000.00	25,377.31	4,622.69
Roanoke River, N. C	4,500.00	3,000.00		7,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00
Scuppernong River N. C	4,250.00	2,000.00		6,250.00	4,750.00	1,500.00
Pamlico and Tar rivers N. C	3,000.00	11,563.00		14,563.00	8,563.00	6,000.00
Neuse and Trent rivers N. C	7,500.00	30,000.00		37,500.00	9,500.00	28,000.00
North East, Black, and Cape Fear rivers, N. C	6,750.09	9,000.00		15,750.09	3,750.09	12,000.00
Meherrin River, N. C		6,000.00		6,000.00		6,000.00
Contentnia Creek N. C		2,000.00		2,000.00	500.00	1,500.00
New River and waterways to Beaufort, N. C		17,000.00		17,000.00	1,000.00	16,000.00
Lynchs River and Clarkes Creek, S. C		2,000.00		2,000.00	1,800.00	200.00
Waccamaw and Little Pedee rivers, N. C. and S. C	4,000.00	20,000.00		24,000.00	9,500.00	14,500.00
Congaree River, S. C	22,000.00			22,000.00	22,000.00	
Great Pedee River, S. C	29,500.00	50,000.00		79,500.00	11,500.00	68,000.00
Santee, Wateree, and Congaree rivers, S. C	27,000.00	150,000.00		177,000.00	27,000.00	150,000.00
Waterway between Savannah, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla	18,000.00	30,000.00		48,000.00	24,000.00	24,000.00
Savannah River, Ga	494.90	33,000.00		33,494.90	3,144.90	30,350.00
Oconee River, Ga	2,130.79			2,130.79	2,130.79	
Altamaha River, Ga	4,000.00			4,000.00	4,000.00	
Chattahoochee River, Ga. and Ala	24,933.82	150,000.00		174,933.82	29,935.71	144,998.11
Flint River, Ga	13,500.00	25,000.00		38,500.00	12,000.00	26,500.00
Ocmulgee River, Ga	6,199.92			6,199.92	6,199.92	
Altamaha, Oconee, and Ocmulgee rivers, Ga		75,000.00		75,000.00	4,000.00	71,000.00
Club and Plantation creeks, Ga		20,000.00		20,000.00		20,000.00
Coosa, Oostanaula, and Coosawattee rivers, Ga. and Ala	13,001.91			13,001.91	10,001.91	3,000.00
Coosa River, Ga. and Ala		50,000.00		50,000.00		50,000.00
Skidaway Narrows, Ga		35,000.00		35,000.00	1,000.00	34,000.00
Indian River, Fla		9,000.00		9,000.00		9,000.00
Saint Johns River, Fla	500.00	806,250.00		806,750.00	319,750.00	487,000.00
Ocklawaha River, Fla		15,000.00		15,000.00	8,000.00	7,000.00
Blackwater River, Fla	6,000.00	5,000.00		11,000.00	8,500.00	2,500.00
Apalachicola River, Fla		25,000.00		25,000.00	7,500.00	17,500.00
Choctawhatchee River, Fla. and Ala	500.00	10,000.00		10,500.00	1,500.00	9,000.00

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1906.	Appropriated July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Repayments July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1907.	Balance June 30, 1907.
PUBLIC WORKS—CIVIL—Continued.							
***Rivers and harbors*—Continued.**							
Improving—Continued.							
Escambia and Conecuh rivers, Fla. and Ala	$3,000.00	$46,000.00		$49,000.00	$11,000.00		$38,000.00
Crystal, Manatee, Anclote, Suwanee, and Withlacoochee rivers, Fla	18,066.66	161,110.00		179,176.66	21,351.14		157,825.52
Removing the water hyacinth, Fla., Tex., and La	43,120.00	25,000.00		68,120.00	23,492.00		44,628.00
Improving		12,221.00		12,221.00	6,500.00		5,721.00
Kissimee River, Fla., Orange River, Charlotte Harbor, and Caloosahatchee River, Fla		3,000.00		3,000.00	2,800.00		200.00
Holmes River, Fla		2,000.00		2,000.00			2,000.00
Black Warrior, Warrior, and Tombigbee rivers, Ala	38,077.71	1,191,466.00		1,229,543.71	457,652.56		771,891.15
Alabama River, Ala	58,000.00	200,000.00		258,000.00	33,000.00		225,000.00
Tombigbee River, Ala	17,043.29	30,000.00		47,043.29	7,001.80		40,041.49
Yazoo, Tallahatchie, Coldwater, and Big Sunflower rivers, and Tchula Lake, Miss	103,300.00	149,000.00		252,300.00	44,808.54		207,491.46
Pascagoula, Chickasahay, and Leaf rivers, Miss	6,250.00	10,000.00		16,250.00	4,250.00		12,000.00
Pascagoula River, Miss	112,500.00	200,000.00		312,500.00	112,516.19		199,983.81
Pearl River, Miss	6,000.00	33,500.00		39,500.00	7,500.00		32,000.00
Homochitto River, Miss	2,000.00	4,000.00		6,000.00			6,000.00
Wolf and Jordan rivers, Miss		30,000.00		30,000.00	1,000.00		29,000.00
Mississippi River	1,213,661.85	5,000,000.00		6,213,661.85	1,686,644.01		4,527,017.84
Mississippi River from mouth of Ohio River to Minneapolis, Minn	1,046,279.00	1,396,000.00		2,442,279.00	900,839.01		1,541,439.99
Reservoirs at headwaters of Mississippi River	154,689.57	145,000.00		299,689.57	21,733.36		277,956.21
Closing crevasse in Pass a Loutre, Mississippi River	21,029.92			21,029.92			21,029.92
Board on Examination and Survey of Mississippi River		100,000.00		100,000.00	5,000.00		95,000.00
Improving Southwest Pass, Mississippi River	446,289.45	1,500,000.00		1,946,289.45	716,478.03		1,229,811.42
Operating snag and dredge boats on upper Mississippi River		25,000.00		25,000.00	25,000.00		
Maintenance of South Pass Channel, Mississippi River		200,000.00		200,000.00	149,985.02		50,014.98
Gauging waters of the Mississippi River and its tributaries	1,993.87	9,600.00		11,593.87	7,646.89	$593.87	3,353.11
Removing obstructions in Mississippi River	34,090.96	100,000.00		134,090.96	93,373.16	18,785.96	21,931.84
Examinations and surveys at South Pass, Mississippi River		10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00		
Improving—							
Calcasieu River and Pass, La	70,500.00	25,000.00		95,500.00	70,600.00		24,900.00
Red River, La. and Ark	168,800.00	250,000.00		418,800.00	50,546.20		368,253.80
Bogue Chitto, Bogue Falia, Bayou Manchac, Amite, Chefuncte, and Teckfaw rivers, La	400.00	34,000.00		34,400.00			34,400.00
Bayou Plaquemine, La	433,828.00	200,000.00		433,828.00	105,000.00		328,828.00
Bayou Teche, La	3,000.00	130,000.00		133,000.00			133,000.00
Bayous Bartholomew, Macon, D'Arbonne, and Corney, and Boeuf and Tensas rivers, Tex	10,736.42	17,000.00		27,736.42	11,436.42		16,300.00

Waterway from Franklin to Mermentau, La		89,292.00		89,292.00	1,700.00		87,592.00
Johnsons Bayou, La		2,500.00		2,500.00			2,500.00
Bayou La Fourche, La	1,920.33			1,920.33			1,920.33
Bayou Vermilion and Mermentau River, La	3,300.00	25,000.00		28,300.00	3,200.00		25,100.00
Mouth of the Brazos River, Tex		122,500.00		122,500.00	75,000.00		47,500.00
Passo Cavallo, Tex	35,368.78			35,368.78			35,368.78
Brazos River, Tex	47,042.84	150,000.00		197,042.84	81,963.01		115,079.83
Funds contributed by the citizens of Dallas, Tex., for improvement of Trinity River, Tex	62,000.00			62,000.00	6,000.00		56,000.00
Improving—							
Trinity River, Tex	234,531.27	261,287.00		495,818.27	83,922.73		411,895.54
Sabine Pass, Tex	23,000.00	160,000.00		183,000.00	29,919.50		153,080.50
Aransas Pass and Bay, Tex		300,000.00		300,000.00	99,998.35		200,001.65
Sabine and Neches rivers, Tex	17,500.00	411,500.00		429,000.00	199,997.40		229,002.60
Cypress Bayou, Tex. and La	2,202.66	10,000.00		12,202.66	4,702.66		7,500.00
Sulphur River, Tex. and La		36,000.00		36,000.00	1,500.00		34,500.00
Cache River, Ark		2,000.00		2,000.00			2,000.00
Arkansas River, Ark	87,290.30	35,000.00		122,290.30	36,773.34		85,516.96
White River, Ark	2,236.34	30,000.00		32,236.34	5,248.52		26,987.82
Ouachita River, Ark. and La	346,050.00	292,734.00		638,784.00	62,503.25		576,280.75
St. Francis River, Ark	808.62	12,000.00		12,808.62	1,808.62		11,000.00
Black Current River, Ark. and Mo	5,900.65	18,000.00		23,900.65	10,102.19		13,798.46
Upper White River, Ark	49,355.63	73,500.00		122,855.63	61,716.71		61,138.92
Cumberland River above Nashville, Tenn	128,714.26	300,000.00		428,714.26	53,747.06		374,967.20
Cumberland River below Nashville, Tenn	21,312.10			21,312.10	4,022.77		17,289.33
Caney Fork River, Tenn		3,000.00		3,000.00	1,000.00		2,000.00
Tennessee River above Chattanooga, Tenn	15,337.30	105,000.00		120,337.30	21,937.30		98,400.00
Tennessee River below Chattanooga, Tenn., Ala., and Ky	422,091.22	747,970.00		1,170,061.22	249,319.75		920,741.47
French Broad River, Tenn	1,726.19	2,000.00		3,726.19	400.00		3,326.19
Clinch, Hiwassee and Holston rivers, Tenn	5,677.20	56,625.00		62,302.20	11,500.00		50,802.20
Obion and Forked Deer rivers, Tenn	850.00	3,000.00		3,850.00	200.00		3,650.00
Kentucky River, Ky	158,968.73	175,000.00		333,968.73	88,930.25		245,038.48
Falls of the Ohio River at Louisville, Ky	37,000.00	314,000.00		351,000.00	29,650.00		321,350.00
Ohio River	299,924.41	470,000.00		769,924.41	90,195.47		679,728.94
Ohio River below Pittsburg, Pa	1,391,055.96	3,144,742.00		4,535,797.96	1,756,362.61		2,779,435.35
Operating snag boats on the Ohio River	28,508.69	50,000.00		78,508.69	33,655.66	15,208.69	29,644.34
Improving—							
Muskingum River, Ohio	104,404.86	48,000.00		152,404.86	4,402.86		148,002.00
Waterway from Keeweenaw Bay to Lake Superior, Mich	19,000.00			19,000.00	5,000.00		14,000.00
Belle River, Mich	3,559.54			3,559.54	217.70		3,341.84
Clinton River, Mich	3,000.00	2,500.00		5,500.00	4,247.69		1,252.31
Detroit River, Mich	130,000.00	2,850,000.00		2,980,000.00	440,000.59		2,539,999.41
Grand River, Mich	54,000.00	88,000.00		142,000.00	43,000.00		99,000.00
Saginaw River, Mich	27,986.93	75,000.00	884.64	103,871.57			103,871.57
St. Marys River, Mich	694,946.58	1,550,000.00		2,244,946.58	135,920.68		2,109,025.90
Middle and West Neebish channels, St. Marys River, Mich	969.39	2,000,000.00		2,000,969.39	1,335,981.47		664,987.92
St. Clair Flats Canal, Mich	4,565.75			4,565.75	4,565.75		
Hay Lake and Neebish channels, St. Marys River, Mich	380,000.00			380,000.00	60,000.00		320,000.00
Black and Rouge rivers and Harbor at Monroe, Mich	10,375.13	18,000.00		28,375.13	16,605.93		11,769.20
Pine River, Mich	835.41			835.41	453.27		382.14
Illinois and Mississippi Canal	260,949.01	200,000.00		460,949.01	184,288.33		276,660.68

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1906.	Appropriated July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Repayments July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1907.	Balance June 30, 1907.
PUBLIC WORKS—CIVIL—Continued.							
Rivers and harbors—Continued.							
Improving—							
Sebewaing River, Mich		$2,000.00	$244.14	$2,244.14			$2,244.14
St. Croix River, Wis. and Minn	$2,600.86	4,000.00		6,600.86	$4,004.33		2,596.53
Fox River, Wis	50,500.00	35,000.00		85,500.00	20,250.00		65,250.00
Minnesota River, Minn	3,492.83	2,000.00		5,492.83			5,492.83
Red River of the North, Minn. and Dak	2,950.85	15,000.00		17,950.85	6,821.34		11,129.51
Waterway from Lockport, Ill. to St. Louis, Mo	3,812.17			3,812.17	10.00		3,802.17
Chicago River, Ill	58,159.35	300,000.00		358,159.35	15,000.00		343,159.35
Calumet River, Ill. and Ind	65,950.75	367,500.00		433,450.75	80,800.00		352,650.75
Wabash River, Ind. and Ill	.26			.26			.26
Illinois River, Ill	25,720.37	100,000.00		125,720.37	14,201.48		111,518.89
Gasconade River, Mo	6,000.00	10,000.00		16,000.00	7,871.18		8,128.82
Osage River, Mo. and Kans	23,953.30	78,000.00		101,953.30	20,150.93		81,802.37
Funds contributed by citizens of St. Joseph, Mo., for improvement of Missouri River			4,231.19	4,231.19			4,231.19
Improving—							
Missouri River		400,000.00		400,000.00	44,000.00		356,000.00
Missouri River from mouth to Sioux City, Iowa	32,567.94			32,567.94	13,442.28		19,125.52
Missouri River from Stubbs Ferry, Mont., to Sioux City, Iowa	13,712.35			13,712.35	8,167.83		5,544.52
Sacramento River, Cal	26,684.74			26,684.74	8,143.93		18,540.81
Sacramento and Feather rivers, Cal	167,036.91	50,000.00		217,036.91	36,379.22		180,657.69
San Joaquin River, Cal	14,000.00	30,000.00		44,000.00	14,000.00		30,000.00
Petaluma Creek and Napa River, Cal	3,000.00	23,239.00		26,239.00	1,000.00		25,239.00
Mokelumne River, Cal		2,500.00	1,197.12	3,697.12			3,697.12
Redwood Creek, Cal			357.34	357.34			357.34
Stockton and Mormon channels, Cal	224,316.00			224,316.00			224,316.00
Coos River, Oreg		3,000.00		3,000.00	500.00		2,500.00
Columbia and Lower Willamette rivers below Portland, Oreg.	27,240.00	425,000.00		452,240.00	72,668.49		379,571.51
Mouth of Columbia River, Oreg. and Wash	297,849.41	1,050,244.00		1,348,093.41	773,636.23		574,457.18
Columbia River at Cascades, Oreg	1,982.10			1,982.10	270.22		1,711.88
Columbia River at Three Mile Rapids, Oreg. and Wash	149,464.91	350,000.00		499,464.91	49,996.02		449,468.89
Gauging waters of Columbia River	1,700.00			1,700.00	200.00		1,500.00
Improving—							
Upper Columbia and Snake rivers, Oreg. and Wash	10,000.00	130,000.00		140,000.00	18,000.00		122,000.00
Coquille River, Oreg	4,000.00	60,000.00		64,000.00	4,400.00		59,600.00
Siuslaw River, Oreg	24,838.00			24,838.00			24,838.00
Willamette and Yamhill rivers, Oreg. and Wash	16,000.00	60,000.00		76,000.00	23,000.00		53,000.00
Clatskanie River, Oreg	756.06			756.06			756.06
Waterway connecting Puget Sound with Lakes Union and Washington	54,000.00	10,000.00		64,000.00	59,000.00		5,000.00
Columbia River, Wash	8,834.01	13,000.00		21,834.01	12,500.00		9,334.01

Cowlitz and Lewis rivers, Wash	4,500.00	15,000.00		19,500.00	5,400.00		14,100.00
Okanogan and Pend Oreille rivers, Wash	4,994.58	20,000.00		24,994.58	4,994.58		20,000.00
Willapa River Harbor, Wash	481.91	25,000.00		25,481.91	2,489.09		22,992.82
Puget Sound, Wash	1,500.00	75,000.00		76,500.00	7,341.05		69,158.95
Swinomish Slough, Wash		75,000.00		75,000.00	12,500.00		62,500.00
Grays River, Wash		2,500.00		2,500.00			2,500.00
Columbia River between Wenatchee and Bridgeport, Wash		42,000.00		42,000.00	1,000.00		41,000.00
Emergencies in river and harbor works	243,139.85	300,000.00		543,139.85	87,630.72	$11,524.87	443,984.26
Examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors	200,066.32	350,000.00		550,066.32	66,756.65		483,309.67
Removing sunken vessels or craft obstructing or endangering navigation		50,937.91		50,937.91	50,937.91		
Operating and care of canals and other works of navigation		1,461,238.85		1,461,238.85	1,461,238.85		
Total rivers and harbors	20,372,001.15	62,715,639.80	13,694.45	83,101,335.40	23,653,055.30	46,113.39	59,402,166.71
Less appropriations transferred [d]		344,000.00			344,000.00		
	20,372,001.15	62,371,639.80	13,694.45	82,757,335.40	23,309,055.30	46,113.39	59,402,166.71
Repayments in excess of payments					13,694.45		
Actual expenditures					23,295,360.85		
Summary public works—civil.							
National parks	73,573.19	462,000.00		535,573.19	393,874.71		141,698.48
Buildings and grounds in and around Washington	8,510.17	311,990.00		320,500.17	306,668.46	7,082.15	6,749.56
Monuments	207,951.50	471,800.00		679,751.50	78,439.66		601,311.84
Rivers and harbors	20,372,001.15	62,371,639.80		82,743,640.95	23,295,360.85	46,113.39	59,402,166.71
Total public works—civil	20,662,036.01	63,617,429.80		84,279,465.81	24,074,343.68	53,195.54	60,151,926.59
Summary public works.							
Public works:							
Military	13,434,802.19	17,353,363.50		30,788,165.69	8,871,491.80	80,111.93	21,836,561.86
Civil	20,662,036.01	63,617,429.80		84,279,465.81	24,074,343.68	53,195.54	60,151,926.59
Total public works	34,096,838.20	80,970,793.30		115,067,631.50	32,945,835.58	133,307.47	81,988,488.45
MISCELLANEOUS.							
National cemeteries.							
National cemeteries	23,929.55	120,000.00		143,929.55	130,055.93	61.32	13,812.30
National cemetery:							
Prairie du Chien, Wis			61.87	61.87		61.87	
Knoxville, Tenn		6,000.00		6,000.00	5,688.62		311.38
Near Richmond, Va	4,000.00			4,000.00	3,644.85		355.15
Gettysburg, Pa		6,000.00		6,000.00	5,999.25		.75

[d] The deduction of $344,000 represents the aggregate of transferred appropriations as follows: $107,000 from improving harbor at Black Lake, Mich., to improving harbor at Holland, Mich. $3,000 from improving harbor at Ahnapa, Wis., to improving harbor at Algoma, Wis. $234,000 from improving harbor at Black River, Ohio, to improving harbor at Lorain, Ohio. Since these items are reappropriated they are not properly chargeable as appropriations or expenditures.

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1906.	Appropriated July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Repayments July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1907.	Balance June 30, 1907.
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.							
National cemeteries—Continued.							
Post cemetery:							
Old Fort Mackinac, Mich		$1,000.00		$1,000.00	$930.00		$70.00
Old Camp Floyd, Utah		2,000.00		2,000.00			2,000.00
San Juan, P. R		300.00		300.00	300.00		
Madison Barracks, N. Y		699.00		699.00	500.00		199.00
Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries	$108.48	62,060.00		62,168.48	61,761.51	$40.15	366.82
Headstones for graves of soldiers	264.61	50,096.49		50,361.10	48,262.11	43.04	2,055.95
Burial of indigent soldiers	1,033.75	3,000.00		4,033.75	2,650.50		1,383.25
Repairing roads to national cemeteries	12,570.21	12,000.00		24,570.21	12,231.03	7,045.71	5,293.47
Road to national cemetery:							
Balls Bluff, Va		5,000.00		5,000.00	33.50		4,966.50
Dover, Tenn		2,300.00		2,300.00	1,547.80		752.20
Salisbury, N. C		15,000.00		15,000.00	40.00		14,960.00
Illinois	2,412.76			2,412.76		2,412.76	
National boulevard to national cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va		10,000.00		10,000.00	14.00		9,986.00
Marking civilian graves in post cemeteries	3.00	2,000.00		2,003.00	1,986.63	16.37	
Marking graves of Confederate soldiers and sailors who died in northern prisons	198,982.27			198,982.27	8,664.52		190,317.75
Confederate cemetery, Camp Chase, Ohio	233.05			233.05		233.05	
Confederate mound, Oakwood Cemetery, Chicago	21.55	250.00		271.55	250.00	21.55	
Repairs to soldiers' monument, national cemetery, Knoxville	5,000.00			5,000.00	4,890.00		110.00
Arlington National Cemetery, Va	7,541.24	22,000.00		29,541.24	15,750.88		13,790.36
Monuments or tablets in Cuba and China	2,639.69	4,000.00		6,639.69	1,492.06		5,147.63
Antietam battlefield reservation		7,500.00		7,500.00	7,463.77		36.23
Bringing home remains of officers and soldiers who die abroad	71,779.01	22,025.16		93,804.17	14,072.48	10,646.75	69,084.94
Bringing home remains of civil employees of the Army who die abroad and soldiers who die on transports	100,754.51	2,616.85		103,371.36	745.16	4,009.55	98,616.65
Marking graves of soldiers and sailors on Isle St. Michel		20,000.00		20,000.00	8,093.70		11,906.30
Total national cemeteries	431,273.68	375,847.50	$61.87	807,183.05	337,068.30	24,592.12	445,522.63
Repayments in excess of payments					61.87		
Actual expenditures					337,006.43		
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.							
Survey of northern and northwestern lakes	40,811.23	150,000.00		190,811.23	135,629.61		55,181.62
Survey for military trail between Yukon River and Coldfoot, Alaska	6.48			6.48		6.48	
Wagon roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska fund	52,082.75	115,259.30		167,342.05	148,584.00		18,758.05

Construction and maintenance of military post roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska		400,000.00		400,000.00	150,000.00		250,000.00
Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system		369,000.00		369,000.00	209,000.00		160,000.00
Expenses California Débris Commission	280.62	20,000.00		20,280.62	19,238.71	149.86	892.05
Artificial limbs	32,669.08	145,050.70		177,719.78	147,015.64	7,995.07	22,709.07
Appliances for disabled soldiers	1,357.60	2,000.00		3,357.60	1,466.94	757.60	1,133.06
Trusses for disabled soldiers		4,000.00		4,000.00	4,000.00		
Maps, War Department	2,818.00	3,000.00		5,818.00	2,119.02		3,698.98
Transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries	112.65			112.65		14.80	97.85
Payment to the governor of North Carolina for Moores Creek Monumental Association		5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00		
Army Medical Museum and Library Building	3,200.00		71.00	3,271.00			3,271.00
Prevention of deposits, harbor of New York	187.06	80,260.00		80,447.06	80,042.80	187.06	217.20
Commission on waterway connecting Chesapeake and Delaware bays		10,000.00		10,000.00	9,400.00		000.00
Permanent International Commission of Congresses of Navigation	1,871.49	3,000.00		4,871.49	1,900.00	1,871.49	1,100.00
Preservation of Niagara Falls		50,000.00		50,000.00	8,900.00		41,100.00
International Waterways Commission		20,000.00		20,000.00	19,234.79		765.21
Piers, Hampton Roads, Jamestown Exposition		465,000.00		465,000.00	455,000.00		10,000.00
Permanent landing pier, Jamestown Island, Va		15,000.00		15,000.00	1,000.00		14,000.00
Destruction of ice gorge in the Missouri River		5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00		
Report of army board on origin and spread of typhoid fever	546.56			546.56		546.56	
Miscellaneous advertisements, War Department	.01	69.78		69.79	69.78		.01
Medals for volunteers, war with Spain		5,000.00		5,000.00	445.37		4,554.63
Medals of honor for distinguished services	1,000.00			1,000.00			1,000.00
Entertainment of foreign military representatives, Jamestown Exposition		25,000.00		25,000.00	20,417.75		4,582.25
Expenses of United States and foreign troops, Jamestown Exposition		10,000.00		10,000.00	2,000.00		8,000.00
Expenses, National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice		2,162.00		2,162.00	2,112.00	50.00	
National trophy and medals for rifle contests	1,027.23	5,000.00		6,027.23	4,117.40	8.00	1,901.83
Soldiers' Home, interest account	31,487.48	127,882.87		159,370.35	159,370.35		
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers	647,271.54	4,826,460.82		5,473,732.36	4,114,534.31	284,243.19	1,074,954.86
State or Territorial Homes for disabled soldiers and sailors	268,750.00	1,363,616.73		1,632,366.73	1,512,366.73		120,000.00
Replacing military stores destroyed at San Francisco, Cal		1,304,886.50		1,304,886.50	960,159.77		344,726.73
Replacing signal stores destroyed at Seattle, Wash		15,000.00		15,000.00	15,000.00		
Reclamation of quarantine island, Honolulu, Hawaii			2.67	2.67			2.67
Total miscellaneous objects	1,085,479.78	9,546,648.70	73.67	10,632,202.15	8,193,124.97	295,830.11	2,143,247.07
Repayments in excess of payments					73.67		
Actual expenditures					8,193,051.30		
War claims and relief acts.							
Arrears of pay, bounty, etc	108,083.70	200,000.00		308,083.70	208,037.71	68,396.43	31,649.56
Pay, etc., of the Army, war with Spain	33,284.52	250,000.00		283,284.52	273,209.22	13.59	10,061.71
Pay of two and three year volunteers			677.95	677.95		677.95	
Pay of volunteers, Mexican war		12.13		12.13	12.13		
Pay, transportation services and supplies of Oregon and Washington volunteers, 1855-56		264.79		264.79	264.79		

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1906.	Appropriated July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Repayments July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1907.	Balance June 30, 1907.
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS—Continued.							
War claims and relief acts—Continued.							
Extra pay to volunteers, war with Spain	$30.80	$73,467.74		$73,498.54	$73,498.54		
Extra pay to Regular Army, war with Spain	10,344.30			10,344.30	3,923.44		$6,420.86
Extra pay to officers and men who served in the Mexican war		21.00		21.00	21.00		
Payment to State of Texas for Mexican and Indian depredations		375,418.94		375,418.94	375,418.94		
Payment to Custer County, Mont., for bridge across Tongue River	4,350.00			4,350.00	4,350.00		
Payment to the New York Marine Repair Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.		850.13		850.13	850.13		
Payment for damages to private property by gun firing	56.72			56.72			56.72
Claims of officers and men of the Army for destruction of private property		31,513.48		31,513.48	31,513.48		
Claims for damages to and loss of private property		35,271.10		35,271.10	24,877.15		10,393.95
Claims for quartermaster's stores and commissary supplies	1,154.74			1,154.74			1,154.74
Claims of loyal citizens for supplies furnished during the rebellion	273.00			273.00			273.00
Claims for property taken from Confederate officers and soldiers after surrender	42,589.30	40,000.00		82,589.30	15,175.75		67,413.55
Claims for property taken for military purposes within the United States, war with Spain	950.50			950.50	10.00		940.50
Claims for damages to property in Virginia, war with Spain	378.00			378.00			378.00
Claims reported by the Court of Claims under the Bowman and Tucker acts	5,381.84			5,381.84	1,647.50		3,734.34
Reimbursement to—							
State of Minnesota for expenses in suppressing Indian hostilities in 1862		67,792.23		67,792.23	67,792.23		
States and Territories for expenses in raising troops for war with Spain		260,815.85		260,815.85	260,815.85		
Contract surgeons	943.55			943.55			943.55
Oscar Fulgam		434.55		434.55	434.55		
Fred Dickson		155.65		155.65	155.65		
Reimbursing State and citizens of California for expenses in suppressing Modoc Indian hostilities	224.25			224.25			224.25
Refund to Lieut. R. W. Collins, U. S. Army		67.39		67.39	67.39		
Refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers	881,435.44	65,624.24		947,059.68	65,624.24		881,435.44
Return of proceeds of Government property		1.50		1.50	1.50		
Damages by explosion of ammunition chest, Battery F, Second U. S. Artillery	107.55			107.55			107.55
Services and supplies of Montana Volunteers in Nez Perce Indian war	657.00			657.00			657.00
Traveling expenses of California and Nevada volunteers	256.51			256.51			256.51
Suppressing hostilities of the Piute Indians in Nevada in 1860	6,493.00			6,493.00	1,970.00		4,523.00

Horses and other property lost in the military service	24,705.14			24,705.14			24,705.14
Awards for quartermaster stores and commissary supplies taken by Army in Tennessee	130.00			130.00			130.00
Capture of Jefferson Davis	1,503.38			1,503.38	293.00		1,210.38
Transportation of destitute citizens from Alaska	10,252.60			10,252.60			10,252.60
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in the rebel States and to soldiers on furlough	2,155.11			2,155.11			2,155.11
Examination of claims of States and Territories under act June 27, 1882	5,689.75			5,689.75			5,689.75
Judgments—							
Court of Claims, war	3,531.17	[e] 342,084.77		345,615.94	[e] 311,918.79	$307.75	33,389.40
United States courts		4,740.41		4,740.41	4,740.41		
Relief of—							
Citizens of the French West Indies	68,606.86			68,606.86			68,606.86
People in mining regions of Alaska	6,186.64			6,186.64			6,186.64
Sufferers from earthquake and conflagration on Pacific coast	1,536,522.44			1,536,522.44	1,027,646.20		508,876.24
Persons for damages by fire at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill		1,269.45		1,269.45	1,254.10		15.35
John Finn	543.11			543.11			543.11
Hiram Johnson and others	361.15			361.15			361.15
Margaret Neutze		100.00		100.00			100.00
F. Kraut		325.00		325.00			325.00
Columbia Hospital and Dr. A. E. Boozer, Columbia, S. C		125.00		125.00			125.00
Edwin P. Hayward, executor of C. F Hayward and administrator of C. G. Hayward		1,653.00		1,653.00			1,653.00
Widow and minor son of Capt. Chas. W. Dakin		5,000.00		5,000.00			5,000.00
Widow and minor children of Thos. J. Hennessy		5,000.00		5,000.00			5,000.00
C. R. Williams	200.00			200.00	200.00		
M. A. McCafferty	65.00			65.00	65.00		
Agnus W. Hills and Sarah J. Hills	7,561.80			7,561.80	7,561.80		
The Milburn Wagon Co		1,150.00		1,150.00	1,150.00		
Philip Looney		553.00		553.00	553.00		
Barclay H. Warburton		1,079.00		1,079.00	1,079.00		
Ephriam Greenawalt		300.00		300.00	300.00		
J. H. Henry		684.15		684.15	684.15		
Estate of Capt. Chas. E. Russell		721.86		721.86	721.86		
Pollard & Wallace		6,000.00		6,000.00	6,000.00		
Eunice Tripler, widow of Chas. S. Tripler		3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00		
James P. Barney		247.63		247.63	247.63		
Delia B. Stuart, widow of John Stuart		150.00		150.00	150.00		
John W. Williams		200.00		200.00	200.00		
Etienne De P. Bujac		1,020.00		1,020.00	1,020.00		
Seymour Howell, major U. S. Army		2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00		
John Lewis Young		150.00		150.00	150.00		
John A. Meroney		150.00		150.00	150.00		
Thos. W. Higgins		350.00		350.00	350.00		
Sarah A. Clapp, formerly Sarah A. Chadwick		878.57		878.57	878.57		
James N. Robinson and Sallie B. McComb		3,250.00		3,250.00	3,250.00		
Franklin Patterson		1,148.00		1,148.00	1,148.00		
John and David West		88.50		88.50	88.50		

[e] The amount deducted represents a transfer from "Judgments Court of Claims War" to "Judgments Court of Claims Navy." It is therefore neither a proper charge as an appropriation nor expenditure. Hence deduction.

Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balances July 1, 1906.	Appropriated July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Repayments July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1907.	Balance June 30, 1907.
MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS—Continued.							
War claims and relief acts—Continued.							
Relief of—Continued.							
The Mil Sui Bassau Kaisha		$1,548.27		$1,548.27	$1,548.27		
Heirs of John Smith		1,998.50		1,998.50	1,998.50		
Total war claims and relief acts	$2,765,008.87	1,788,675.83	$677.95	4,554,362.65	2,790,017.97	$69,395.72	$1,694,948.96
Less appropriation transferred [c]		132.78			132.78		
	2,765,008.87	1,788,543.05	677.95	4,554,229.87	2,789,885.19	69,395.72	1,694,948.96
Repayments in excess of payments					677.95		
Actual expenditures					2,789,207.24		
Summary miscellaneous.							
National cemeteries	431,273.68	375,847.50		807,121.18	337,006.43	24,592.12	445,522.63
Miscellaneous objects	1,085,479.78	9,546,648.70		10,632,128.48	8,193,051.30	295,830.11	2,143,247.07
War claims and relief acts	2,765,008.87	1,788,543.05		4,553,551.92	2,789,207.24	69,395.72	1,694,948.96
Total miscellaneous	4,281,762.33	11,711,039.25		15,992,801.58	11,319,264.97	389,817.95	4,283,718.66

RECAPITULATION.

Civil establishment	$93,667.49	$1,992,607.03		$2,086,274.52	$1,936,975.78	$52,080.94	$97,217.80
Military establishment	16,985,089.00	81,016,069.11		98,001,158.11	78,217,659.68	3,309,429.21	16,474,069.22
Public works	34,096,838.20	80,970,793.30		115,067,631.50	32,945,835.58	133,307.47	81,988,488.45
Miscellaneous	4,281,762.33	11,711,039.25		15,992,801.58	11,319,264.97	389,817.95	4,283,718.66
Total	55,457,357.02	175,690,508.69		231,147,865.71	124,419,736.01	3,884,635.57	102,843,494.13
Less soldiers' deposits [c]					540,195.27		
Actual expenditures					123,879,540.74		

[c] This deduction represents the sum repaid on account of soldiers' deposits and therefore is not an expenditure chargeable to military establishment.

[c] The amount deducted represents a transfer from "Judgments Court of Claims War" to "Judgments Court of Claims Navy." It is therefore neither a proper charge as an appropriation nor expenditure. Hence deduction.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
Washington, August 31, 1907.

SIR: The last annual report from this office was submitted November 20, 1906, by Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Acting Chief of Staff. General Barry continued to act as Chief of Staff until January 4, 1907, when he was relieved by the undersigned, who had been detached to command temporarily (from October 6 to December 31, 1906) the army of Cuban pacification. General Barry continued on duty as assistant to the Chief of Staff and president of the Army War College until February, 1907, when he was relieved from duty with the General Staff Corps and ordered to Havana to command the army of Cuban pacification. Brig. Gen. William P. Duvall was then detailed for duty with the General Staff Corps and assigned as assistant to the Chief of Staff, reporting on February 26, 1907.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE ARMY.

Since the date of the last annual report the Regular Army has been employed in routine garrison and field work and has pursued a progressive course of instruction in preparation for any emergency that might arise. It has felt more than ordinarily the strain of the numerous demands made upon it by reason of over-sea service. Local disturbances continued in the Philippines Division, on the islands of Samar and Leyte, which were too widespread and difficult for the constabulary to cope with alone, so detachments of the Regular Army were used to assist in restoring order. The activities of the Pulajanes who were responsible for the unrest in those islands have largely ceased, and on June 24 last the commanding general, Philippines Division, reported that the disturbed conditions there seemed to be over. In all other portions of the archipelago quiet and good order have existed.

FORCE IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

During the last year the Regular Army in the Philippines Division has been reduced to the normal, namely, 4 regiments of cavalry, 9 regiments of infantry, 5 batteries of Field Artillery, and detachments of the Engineer and Signal Corps. The policy of the War Department in limiting to two years the tour of troops in that division brought about a number of exchanges of regiments between the United States and the islands, which will continue throughout the next year. Because of the drafts made upon the Regular Army for service in Cuba the return of some regiments to the Philippines will

follow a comparatively short tour in the United States. Four regiments of infantry must be sent to the Philippines early in the next calendar year after less than three years (in one case but little over two years) in the United States. This is not long enough to recover from the enervating effects of tropical service.

CUBA.

The composition of the army of Cuban pacification has not been changed, and consists of 4 squadrons of cavalry, 10 battalions of infantry, 3 batteries of field artillery, 1 battalion of engineers, and a company each of the hospital and the signal corps. Three additional companies of engineers were sent to Cuba late in the winter, but engineer troops there were reduced to the normal in June last by the return of these companies to the United States. The island of Cuba having been free from disturbances, there has been no marked military activity. The commands have been quietly performing routine garrison duty and their behavior has been exemplary. The following, published by the commanding general in an order suspending all duty on Independence Day, is quoted:

> It is the duty, as it is the pleasure, of the commanding general to take this fitting occasion to express his high appreciation of the excellent conduct of this army during its service in this island under conditions unusual and unique in the world's history, and which call for the exercise in the highest degree of self-restraint, good judgment, sound discretion, and an intelligent appreciation of the purposes of the Government.

An important matter taken up by the troops in Cuba is the revision of the map of the island. This map was originally compiled in 1900–1903, from the best sources then available, under the direction of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, who undertook to correct, by reconnaissance of troops, the inaccuracies of the only data available. This work had not progressed very far when American troops left the island. Upon returning thereto with the army of Cuban pacification in October, 1906, it was determined to bring the map up to date, correct its remaining inaccuracies, and make a comprehensive and complete military map of the island. The first compilation was not a military map. Progress in this work has been satisfactory. The work was undertaken by officers and men selected from the entire army, and the engineer portion of the command is still occupied in collecting data and entering it upon the several charts.

ALASKA.

Something more than a year ago it was decided that a garrison of a full regiment of infantry in Alaska was too large and that two battalions would be enough. A further consideration of the matter caused a revision of this plan and it was decided to return to the former policy of maintaining an entire regiment of infantry in that Territory. Orders were therefore issued sending the battalion of the Tenth Infantry from Hawaii to join the rest of that regiment in Alaska. The garrison for Hawaii, for which a new battalion infantry post has recently been completed, is now furnished from a regiment stationed in the Department of California.

UTE INDIANS.

At date of the last annual report a band of dissatisfied Ute Indians who had left their reservation in Utah had been conducted to Fort Meade, S. Dak., where they were held awaiting orders as to final disposition. A general council of the Cheyenne River Indians at the Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak., on April 15, 1907, considered the question of leasing to these Ute Indians a part of their reservation lands. Such lease was favorably acted upon, and at the request of the Secretary of the Interior the date for the removal of the Ute Indians from Fort Meade to the Cheyenne Reservation was left to the decision of the commanding officer of Fort Meade and the special agent of the Cheyenne River Indians.

The removal of the Indians was gradually accomplished, and on June 11, 1907, the last of them had left Fort Meade for the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation.

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS AND PORTO RICO REGIMENT.

The strength, organization, and duties of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry and of the Philippine Scouts have remained practically unchanged during the past year.

The Porto Rico Regiment has performed routine garrison service in Porto Rico.

All the Philippine Scouts are on duty in the Philippines Division. This auxiliary force has rendered valuable assistance in connection with regular troops and the Philippine constabulary. Their services have been particularly efficient in the islands of Samar and Leyte, where until recently considerable field service and military activity have prevailed.

DIVISIONS AND DEPARTMENTS.

The system of military administration by subdivision of the territory of the United States into geographical divisions and departments was inaugurated at the close of the civil war. The United States was divided into 5 territorial divisions and 19 departments. All the divisions and departments were commanded by major generals except one department, which was commanded by a brigadier-general. As the Army was reduced in size and the number of general officers cut down by successive acts of Congress these divisions and departments were diminished in number and their territorial limits changed. Many divisions and departments on the original list were created by the necessities of post-bellum conditions. Every State in the South was a separate department and three of the divisions were in that territory.

As that problem became a thing of the past, departments and divisions were created to meet the exigencies of the Indian situation in the far West. The combination of divisions and departments lasted until July 2, 1891, when the Secretary of War published an order from the President directing "that the military geographical divisions be discontinued" and assigning the general officers of the Army to the command of the eight departments. The department system then continued in force with various modifications

in the number and geographical extent of the departments until January 15, 1904, when, by direction of the President, a return was made to the division and department system. In the order announcing this change a distinction was made between the functions of division and department commanders. The order stated that the duties of the division commander pertained to the higher functions of command; he was to originate, direct, and approve military operations within his several departments, and was to exercise supervision over all essentially military matters not reserved to other authority, particularly the inspection of troops, supervision over the inspections of the organized militia, the inspections of schools and colleges; he was to give thorough study to the frontier and submit plans for mobilization and concentration of troops in his command with reference to some definitely stated object. There were numerous minor matters assigned to division commanders. The department commander was primarily charged with the sanitation of posts and camps and with the discipline, supply, shelter, and instruction of troops of his command and to exercise general supervision over all matters of detail connected with or pertaining to routine military administration.

In the last annual report reference was made to this matter, as follows:

> The establishment of divisions in the United States embracing two or more departments, after an experience of more than two years, is not satisfactory, and administration would be simplified by their abolition. The present arrangement tends to duplication and circumlocution of work. The Philippines Division should be retained. The distance from Washington and the different departments there, embracing separate islands, requires a common head at Manila, and the commanding general should have, as he has now, authority to decide many questions which, for troops in the United States, are referred to the War Department.

During the year careful study was given the subject and it was concluded that the subdivision of the United States into geographical divisions, in time of peace, did not serve to solve satisfactorily the problem of prompt and efficient administration; also that the dividing of duties between division and department commanders led to some confusion. In the division made, division commanders were left little to do, and were deprived of the valuable experience to be obtained from the supervision of many classes of important administrative work. After a thorough investigation and consideration of all the recommendations on the subject, the Secretary of War decided to abolish geographical divisions in the United States proper, and they were accordingly discontinued on June 30, 1907. The then existing military departments were continued with headquarters and territorial limits unchanged, except that the State of Missouri was transferred from the Department of Texas to the Department of Missouri.

The Philippines Division was, however, retained, as the Philippine Islands are far distant, and in the case of war would be practically cut off from the United States. The different departments there embrace separate islands the military administration of which is necessarily centralized under a common head at Manila, and this necessity places the Philippine Division in a different catagory from the territory of the United States proper. At present the latter is divided into 9

military departments, Alaska being included in the Department of the Columbia. The Philippines Division remains as organized heretofore. A distinct command is temporarily stationed in Cuba.

SUMMER ENCAMPMENTS.

The encampments last year for the field training of troops of the Regular Army, to and from which camps the troops marched equipped and outfitted as for war, were highly beneficial. Portions of the organized militia of many States proceeded to these camps and participated in the exercises and maneuvers. It was the intention of the War Department to continue the same practical method of instructing regular troops and organized militia during the year covered by this report, but early last spring it was found it would not be practicable to carry out the plan this year. Accordingly the governors of the States were notified that it had been found necessary to omit this year the contemplated annual brigade and division encampments for the instruction of the mobile forces (infantry, cavalry, and field artillery) of the Regular Army for the following reasons, namely: Many garrisons had been greatly depleted by reason of the absence of about 6,000 troops in Cuba and it would be necessary for a number of troops to be present at the Jamestown Exposition; a large part of the mobile army in the United States had to be sent to the Philippine Islands to relieve organizations stationed there and the time necessary to prepare them for the move and to return corresponding organizations to stations in this country would occupy all of the summer season. These drains left too few troops for mobilization. Governors were notified, however, that upon request suitable officers and small bodies of regular troops would be detailed to cooperate with and assist organized militia during summer encampments.

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION FOR COAST ARTILLERY.

In lieu of the brigade and division encampments for the instruction of the mobile forces, camps of instruction for the Coast Artillery of the Army were established during the past season, and the organized militia of the various States contiguous to the coast were invited to take part in problems involving the defense of our seacoast. This included the employment of companies to act as coast artillery at the batteries and infantry to protect the fortifications from attack in the rear. Invitations were issued to the governors of the interested seacoast States, specifying in detail the forces desired to carry out the proposed exercises.

In response to these invitations all of the coast States signified their interest in the plan, and all except Delaware, Virginia, and North Carolina participated with the regular Coast Artillery in a series of joint army and militia coast-defense exercises. These exercises were held in the several artillery districts during June, July, and August, and were marked by enthusiastic work by those militiamen assigned to the service of the coast guns and mortars as coast artillery reserves, as well as by those who were assigned as infantry to the duty of coast artillery supports for the defense of the land ap-

proaches of the coast batteries from the attacks of small landing parties. The interest shown by the militia gives reason to hope that a certain portion of the troops of the coast States may consent to being assigned permanently to coast-defense duty. It is thought to be particularly appropriate that coast-defense duties should be performed by the neighboring militia as far as possible, since it enables them to do important military service in the immediate vicinity and defense of their homes, releasing regular infantry and other militia for service with the mobile army.

PRACTICAL TRAINING.

As mentioned in the last annual report, the necessity of keeping the Army in such condition as to make it available for active service at shortest notice led to the promulgation of general orders prescribing a systematic and uniform course of practical instruction for the various arms of the service. The course comprises two phases—garrison and field training. The former includes such exercises as can be carried on within the limits of the post, while the latter embraces practice marches, camps, and exercises intended to instruct and prepare officers and men for the actual duties and necessities of war.

These instructions were promulgated in General Orders, No. 44, War Department, dated March 1, 1906, and a thorough trial has been given them during the past eighteen months. Ever since they were first made operative comments and criticisms more or less unfavorable to certain features have reached the War Department. As a consequence, in February last a circular letter was sent to departmeut commanders making suggestions and calling for reports as to the practical working of the order and for recommendations as to any advisable modifications of the same. The reports received indicated that all the benefits hoped for had not been realized and that some modifications were necessary.

On the strength of these reports a revision of the order has been made allowing greater latitude and initiative to department and post commanders, the character of the various exercises not being prescribed in detail. In this revision the main idea underlying the original order has not been lost sight of nor modified, for it is contemplated in the new order that troops will be quite as thoroughly instructed in field training as was intended by the former order. Though leaving to subordinate commanders more initiative and latitude, they will be held to strict responsibility for the constant preparedness of their commands for active field service.

DETACHED SERVICE OF OFFICERS.

For the past three years the annual reports from this office have dwelt at more or less length upon the impairment of the efficiency of the line of the Army by the absence on detached service of so many officers. From a table furnished by The Adjutant-General of the Army it is shown that on June 30 there were 682 officers on detached service. They are engaged upon either strictly military service, or what may be termed collateral military service, both highly necessary to the Government's military interests. The work they are performing is so important that it is impracticable to reduce the number de-

tached; in fact, public necessity inclines toward increasing rather than diminishing the number. For these reasons the conclusion is inevitable that the number of officers is not great enough to meet necessary demands, and, as has been suggested in the past, some relief should be afforded by providing for the filling of vacancies caused by details on detached service.

ARTILLERY.

For some years the necessity for an increase and reorganization of the artillery arm had been recognized and several bills to this end had been sent to Congress for consideration. A realization of the needs of the artillery led, during the past winter, to the passage by Congress of an act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the artillery of the Army, which was approved by the President January 25, 1907. The salient features of this act are:

1. The permanent separation of the coast and the field artillery.
2. The creation of certain new grades and providing higher pay for specially trained enlisted men of coast and field artillery.
3. Providing 6 additional batteries of Field Artillery and a regimental organization for the Field Artillery arm.
4. Providing a variable company unit for the Coast Artillery company, depending on the requirements in serving varying batteries, of guns or mortars or other class of Coast Artillery material.
5. Providing an increase of 44 companies of Coast Artillery intended for the submarine defense in coast defense work.

The act specifically defined the duties of coast and field artillery, as follows:

SEC. 3. That the Coast Artillery is the artillery charged with the care and use of the fixed and movable elements of land and coast fortifications, including the submarine mine and torpedo defenses.

SEC. 4. That the Field Artillery is the artillery which accompanies an army in the field, and includes light artillery, horse artillery, siege artillery, and mountain artillery.

The permanent separation of the two branches of the artillery is of undoubted wisdom. The Field Artillery is an element of the mobile army and closely related to the other elements thereof, while the Coast Artillery has to do with the fixed defenses of our coasts and its functions are in no way related to that of the mobile army.

SEPARATION OF COAST AND FIELD ARTILLERY.

To carry out the provisions of the act, both as to increase and separation, involved the examination of 26 captains for promotion to the grade of major, 109 first lieutenants for promotion to the grade of captain, and 164 second lieutenants for promotion to the grade of first lieutenant.

After these examinations had been completed all officers of both coast and field artillery were arranged on one list and the promotions consequent on the act were made in accordance with the standing of officers on this list, as prescribed in sections 9 and 10 of the act.

After these promotions had been made 43 original vacancies remained in the grade of first lieutenant. It was recommended that these vacancies be filled from lieutenants of cavalry, infantry, and

engineers, the appointments to be made as a result of competitive examination open to all lieutenants of cavalry, infantry, and engineers, the appointees to take rank as first lieutenants of artillery according to their relative standing in the competitive examination. These recommendations were approved by the Secretary of War and ordered by the President. Officers applying to take these examinations were permitted to express their preference for service in the coast or field artillery. Those preferring Coast Artillery were examined at Fort Monroe, Va., those who desired the Field Artillery at Fort Riley, Kans. Officers serving in the Philippines were examined in Manila. The examination questions were prepared by the Fort Monroe examining board for those competing for appointment in the Coast Artillery, and by the Fort Riley board for those competing for the Field Artillery. All examinating papers of those desiring the Coast Artillery were marked and reported on by the Fort Monroe board and the other papers by the Fort Riley board.

Twenty-six lieutenants competed for appointment to the Coast Artillery, of whom 25 were successful and were duly appointed first lieutenants in that arm. This left 4 original vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps. These places have been filled by promotion from the grade of second lieutenant. Twenty-five lieutenants competed for appointment in the Field Artillery, of whom 14 were appointed first lieutenants in that arm, that being the number of vacancies accredited it.

Section 9 of the act provided that, after the promotions of the officers in the corps were made to fill the vancancies caused or created by the act, the officers " shall, in each grade, be assigned by the President to the Coast Artillery or to the Field Artillery, according to special aptitude and qualifications and agreeably to individual preference so far as may be practical and for the good of the service, such assignments to be permanent."

In accordance with this provision a careful analysis was made of the whole lineal list of officers and lists of those recommended for assignments to coast and to field artillery, respectively, were submitted. These lists received approval and the assignments to coast and field artillery were accordingly ordered by the President. Thus the permanent separation was accomplished.

COAST ARTILLERY.

As heretofore mentioned, the bill provides for an increase in the strength of the Coast Artillery by 44 companies which were primarily intended for submarine defense. An important provision of the bill provides that the strength of a company of Coast Artillery may vary within certain limits, depending upon the requirements of the service to which it may be assigned. The act also establishes certain new enlisted grades, necessary to the successful operation of high-power guns. It also provides adequate rates of pay to secure men of technical knowledge and training to fill positions of responsibility and trust. A number of appointments have already been made.

Of these 44 companies the organization of 30 has been ordered already and the remaining 14 will be organized later on. Temporary stations have been announced for the companies in process of organization and such facilities as exist must be utilized to their fullest

extent in housing and caring for the increased force until barracks and quarters can be built as funds are made available for the purpose. The Chief of Artillery is strongly of the opinion that Coast Artillery troops should be concentrated in each artillery district at one or more posts. At these main posts the armament would be fully manned. The armament of the ungarrisoned posts would be cared for by small detachments of caretakers. In other words, the officers and men whose duty it is to care for and operate the guns intended to defend any one harbor or channel should not be distributed among all the batteries in an artillery district. By having batteries at the larger posts fully manned, the field officers are enabled to have more drill and practice in commanding the higher units of Coast Artillery.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

The act provided for an increase of the Field Artillery by 6 batteries, thus making a total of 36 batteries of Field Artillery. They were to be organized into 6 regiments of 6 batteries each, further organized into 2 battalions of 3 batteries each. A careful consideration of the needs of our service resulted in the recommendation that the Field Artillery be organized into 3 regiments of light artillery, 2 regiments of mountain artillery, and 1 regiment of horse artillery. This recommendation received approval and was ordered by the President. This distribution of the varieties of Field Artillery was determined by the necessities of insular service coupled with a desire to give the different varieties regimental organizations so that each could be properly developed.

The Field Artillery can therefore be said to have for the first time a modern and efficient organization. The equipment for light and horse artillery is excellent and satisfactory, that of the mountain artillery is efficient, but not as yet entirely up to date, though such equipment is in process of development and manufacture. The absence of sufficient heavy field artillery (commonly called siege artillery) is regretted, but material and equipment of this type have been designed and are under manufacture by the Ordnance Department.

PAY OF THE ARMY.

In the last annual report reference was made to this subject, pointing out briefly reasons for an increase in pay for both officers and enlisted men. Conditions in the service for the past year have accentuated these needs, especially as regards enlisted men. While the inadequacy of pay may not account wholly for our diminished Army, it certainly is a large and probably predominating factor. The bills presented at the last session of Congress for increase in pay were movements in the right direction, but it has been felt that some measure more suited to actual conditions would be preferable.

ARMY WAR COLLEGE.

The Army War College continued in operation during the year and was able to carry out the course as planned for the year, although somewhat depleted as to the permanent personnel on account of the

assignment of certain officers originally detailed for duty at the college to the army of Cuban pacification.

The method of conducting the work of the college has been the same as heretofore, with some increase of scope in the direction of applied tactics and some minor changes dictated by experience. The system admits of ready expansion, with the more ample facilities of the new building now available.

During the past four years the Army War College has conducted its work in a rented building where the limited space available was a disadvantage. The handsome building which was authorized by acts of Congress approved June 30, 1902, and April 23, 1904, reached such a state of completion early in June as to permit of transferring the college from the temporary quarters heretofore occupied to its permanent home, where it is now installed. The more commodious quarters thus afforded will permit of the gradual development of the course and enlargement of the temporary personnel of the War College, so that the benefits to be derived from a course of study there will be further extended.

In 1904 nine officers were detailed as the temporary personnel; in 1905, seven; in 1906, eleven, and for the ensuing year, eleven. The course has been extended to one year, from November 1 to October 31.

The policy of having naval officers take the course at the Army War College and army officers the course at the Naval War College has been continued, and apparently to the entire satisfaction of both services.

INCREASE OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

It is my duty to invite your attention again to the inadequacy in numbers and organization of the Medical Department. This matter has been several times presented to Congress, and was even made the subject of a Presidential message. A measure to remedy the defects was considered by the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Congresses. It passed the Senate in the latter, and received favorable report by the military committees of the House of Representatives in both.

In the reorganization of the Army in 1901 the Medical Department was officered for about 42,000 men, while the Army at large was officered for about 100,000 men. The increase given in the different grades was 2 colonels, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 10 majors, and 115 assistant surgeons. This organization not only did not give a sufficient number of officers to do the work required of the Medical Department in time of peace, as evidenced by the employment to-day of 179 contract surgeons, but by reason of the very large proportionate increase in the lower grades it has made the department so unattractive that it has been impossible to fill existing vacancies with desirable men. An increase in the Medical Department was one of the important recommendations of the Dodge Commission.

The bill which has been advocated simply provides that medical officers shall be placed upon about the same footing they had before the Spanish-American war. Under the present organization it would be impossible to prevent a breakdown of the Medical Department in case of war, involving an increase of the Regular Army and the mobilization of large volunteer forces; nor would it be possible to spare the necessary regular medical officers to inaugurate among these volunteer

forces the modern sanitary measures so vital to the health and efficiency of troops. The reorganization of the department is not a matter that can be postponed until war is imminent, for the selection of suitable men and their efficient military training is a gradual process, which will take years of conscientious work.

It is recommended that these facts be again presented to Congress in order that this anomalous and precarious status of the Medical Department, which has become more acute since the occupation of Cuba, may be corrected by suitable legislation.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

The health of the Army during the year has been good. The admission rate to sick report, as reported by the Surgeon-General, was 1,276.88 as compared with 1,295.97 for 1906; 1,354.89 for 1905, and 1,507.43 for 1904; and 1,833.11 for the septennial period 1898–1904.

There have been no serious epidemics during the year, though there was an increase in the number of admissions for typhoid fever during 1906 as compared with 1905. The summer camps of instruction of 1906 are held responsible for the increased admission rate, as over 40 per cent of all admissions came from that source. Typhoid fever appeared in every camp, though there was but one case from the camp at Austin, Tex. The sanitary conditions in the camps were unusually good and the chief surgeons concerned generally report that the infection occurred during the marches to the camps, as a result of drinking impure water.

Twenty-one enlisted men were killed in action, and 78 wounded, of whom 5 died as a result of their wounds and 1 committed suicide. Of the killed 16 were by gunshot and 5 by bolo. The 3 officers wounded were returned to duty. One officer lost the vision of his left eye through being wounded by a piece of rock while in action.

Alaska, as usual, had the lowest admission and constantly noneffective rates, and, next to Cuba, the lowest discharge and total loss rates for the year. The discharge, death, total loss and—next to Alaska—the constant noneffective rates were lower in Cuba than for American troops anywhere else. The United States proper has the highest discharge rate, but, next to Cuba, the lowest death rate, and the lowest death rate for disease which has been heretofore recorded. The Philippine Islands has, as usual, the highest admission, death, and constantly noneffective rates, and all the rates were a little higher than for 1905. The rates for Hawaii were not as good as last year.

SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

Rifle shooting and small arms target practice have received careful attention during the past year. As has been the case for many years, this branch of military training is followed with great interest, an interest made all the greater by the inducement of increased pay for individual expertness in rifle firing.

The organized militia of many States have taken up this matter with enthusiasm. With the aid extended by Congress, through the annual appropriation for the militia, of which a liberal proportion is allotted for target ranges and target practice in the several States, an

increased interest has grown up which can but result in marke benefit.

The target practice season culminates with the national rifle com petition by teams from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the or ganized militia of the several States and Territories. For the cur rent year this competition will be held on the Ohio State range a Camp Perry, where 47 teams will take part. This shows an increase and widespread interest, which is gratifying to note. One matte directly connected with the subject of small arms practice is of muc importance and should not be overlooked, namely, that the Unite States does not own a single first-class target range. By " first-class is meant a range of suitable capacity, and with the means for con ducting a national competition. As a result, we must depend upo certain States having first-class ranges for places to hold the nationa competition. This is manifestly an unfortunate condition of thing Thus far the States have been very accommodating in loaning thei ranges to the United States, but it is not difficult to picture probabl conditions under which it would be impossible for the United State to obtain the use of such State ranges.

This matter has been carefully considered by a board of officer from the Army, Navy, and militia, and their opinion is that th United States should build, equip, and maintain at least four first class ranges, open to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard and civilian rifle clubs.

It is suggested that boards of officers be detailed to look up suitabl locations for these ranges, to submit estimates as to cost for acquirin or leasing the same, and for constructing and maintaining a first class target range on each, and it is recommended that these estimate be submitted to Congress by the War Department.

SIGNAL CORPS.

The Signal Corps has ably and efficiently performed its duty wher ever called upon for service, whether in Alaska, the Philippine Cuba, or at home stations. Military cable and telegraph lines an wireless stations have been maintained, and portable wireless sets fo the mobile army have been satisfactorily used. Progress has bee made in the aeronautical equipment for the Army. The equipmen for fire control and direction both for the coast and field artiller and for keeping up military lines of information and control with a arms of the service in campaign, has reached a high state of develop ment.

The Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system i under the direct control and operation of the Signal Corps. It con sists of 2,524 miles submarine cable, 1,403 miles land lines, and 10 miles wireless. It serves to place this district in telegraphic com munication, has been maintained in the presence of many physica obstacles and, so far as known, is satisfactory to the people of Alask

In the Philippine Islands the Signal Corps operates 1,572 miles o land lines and 1,217 miles of cable line.

In Cuba the headquarters of the army of Cuban pacification ar connected by telephone lines with the more important points in th vicinity.

In his annual report the Chief Signal Officer pertinently remarks:

Modern conditions have completely changed the military methods of operating armies and handling troops in the field. With the great range and efficiency of modern arms, and the widely extended terrain now employed, it is essential to success that there shall be ample and reliable lines of information connecting the different armies, and the different units of a single army, in order to insure constant and accurate control of the forces involved.

It is now fully recognized by leaders of military thought that the strength of an army is not alone measured by the number of men it contains, but by the number of rifles, guns, and sabers it can put into cooperatively effective action at any one time.

Although the late Russian-Japanese conflict furnished an example of the use of this "military weapon" in advance of anything previously attempted, yet it is believed that the development of the power of accurate control upon the field of battle through perfect lines of information makes it possible for the commander who first utilizes it to the limit for tactical purposes to gain as decisive victories in the future as any that have ever been gained in the past.

Electricity is the swift and accurate messenger which now conducts the commercial business of the world, and which is even more important in war, where the element of time is always a controlling factor.

If troops are to succeed in war, they must have field lines of information which are so reliable and certain in action as to inspire and insure the complete confidence of the mobile army which has to depend upon them. The equipment must also be so mobile as to provide instant communication by the side of the commander wherever he may be required to go in the exercise of his duties.

Recent field experiments with troops have conclusively proved that for every specially trained signal corps soldier provided, not only is the field information service many times increased in efficiency, but for every such soldier taken from the total strength of an army at least two men are returned to the firing line who would otherwise be removed therefrom to perform the inefficient and often impossible work of the mounted orderly of the past. Since this messenger service must be provided, either through mounted orderlies or trained signal troops, it is manifest that the provision of a minimum per cent of the total strength for this purpose results in increasing the number of men for the firing line, instead of taking from that line. In short, it is believed that all well-informed military authorities are now in accord in advocating the development of this branch of the service to the limit of its possible usefulness.

These troops must be trained with the troops of the line, for which they primarily exist, and the establishment of larger maneuver posts in the United States creates an immediate demand for such organized bodies of signal troops. That this demand has been already recognized is evidenced by the recent official requests for battalions of signal troops to be provided for at three of the larger maneuver posts.

In all of the foregoing views I fully concur.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

During the past year the personnel of the General Staff Corps has changed considerably. On August 15 all those officers of the initial detail still remaining on duty with it were relieved at the expiration of four years' service. The majority of its members are assigned to the War Department General Staff, the remainder on duty with troops. Heretofore officers of the General Staff Corps were detailed at headquarters of military divisions, but when the divisions were abolished the number of officers of the corps on duty with troops was increased so as to provide one for duty as chief of staff at each department headquarters except in the Division of the Philippines, where a special number are assigned at division headquarters. It is the policy to assign officers of higher grade as far as practicable for duty at department headquarters.

The following is a résumé of work of the three divisions of the General Staff:

The first division has been engaged almost entirely in the formulating of reports upon the multitudinous administrative matters constantly arising in the line and in the staff departments of the Army. Suggested amendments of Army Regulations, Drill Regulations, Small-Arms Firing Regulations or of the authorized manuals, here receive careful scrutiny, the views thereon of interested bureau chiefs are obtained, and in case of conflicting views efforts are made to arrive at a solution satisfactory to all concerned. Reports are prepared presenting the subject in concise form to assist the Chief of Staff in arriving at conclusions. Reports of bureau chiefs and department commanders are analyzed, and their recommendations for the betterment of the service are extracted and reported upon for the information of the Chief of Staff in making recommendations to the Secretary of War. Suggestions having for their object increased efficiency of the service are constantly received from within the service, and from outside sources, and these receive careful consideration in order that whatever there is of value in them may be utilized. Examination papers of candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army and of officers found disqualified for promotion are carefully reviewed and reported upon before final action is taken thereon; estimates and allotments for target ranges are revised; consideration is given recommendations for military rewards. Numerous questions relating to uniform and equipments or changes therein; to additions to military reservations, to changes in prescribed blank forms, to issue of campaign badges, to purchase of maneuver sites, to changes of station of troops, to details and assignments of officers, to extra pay for expertness in rifle firing, to participation of regular troops in State camps of the organized militia, to proper organization of the National Guard of States to comply with the provisions of the statutes, etc., have been reported on. In short the duties of the division has been mainly to act as "agents in informing and coordinating the action of all different officers who are subject * * * to the supervision of the Chief of Staff." The chiefs of all the bureaus of the War Department have heartily cooperated to this end.

The second division has been engaged in the collection, classification, and preparation of military information for ready reference in case of need, and in the dissemination of nonconfidential, professional data, in the form of publications, monographs, reports, memoranda, etc., to the bureaus and officers of the War Department, to the Army, to the National Guard, to military schools and colleges, and to individuals.

This division is also charged with the preparation of instructions for the guidance of officers of the Army serving or traveling abroad or acting as military attachés, and the arrangement and digest of information contained in their reports.

The third division, in addition to its duties as the permanent personnel of the Army War College, supervised under existing regulations the educational system of the Army and the military courses of training at civil institutions of learning at which officers of the Army were detailed as professors of military science and tactics. A

number of minor changes found necessary in the system of military education were made, which has resulted in an improvement.

The inspection of civil colleges and other institutions of learning at which officers of the Army are detailed, made by a board of general staff officers, shows marked improvement during the year and gives reason for the expectation that still further improvements will result from a continuance of the system of inspection.

The study of subjects relating to submarine and seacoast defense was continued, and a number of important questions settled to the mutual satisfaction of the Army and Navy.

Last year attention was invited to the fact that it was necessary for military attachés to be possessed of private means in order to meet the necessary expenses incident to the position. This condition is recognized in other nations by giving their military attachés additional rank, pay, and allowances. With such end in view, it is recommended that Congress be asked to authorize that military attachés at embassies and legations abroad have ex officio the rank, pay, and allowances of lieutenant-colonel and major, respectively.

CANTEEN FEATURE OF THE POST EXCHANGE.

This subject has been referred to in many annual reports since the passage of the law abolishing the sale of light wine and beer in post exchanges, often referred to as the anticanteen amendment.

Regular and special reports made from time to time establish the fact that the Army, from the lowest rank up, is practically unanimous in its desire to have the canteen reestablished.

Even many officers who, on principle, are opposed to the use of intoxicating liquors, realize that such use can not be prevented and that the sale of beer at post exchanges would be the lesser evil.

A careful study of the matter has recently been made, and a full record prepared with a view of placing before you, in concise form, reasons why this law should be repealed, and the facts in support of these reasons.

In considering the subject, three periods of time are discussed—the period from 1881 to 1890, from 1891 to 1900, and from 1901 to date. The first period covers the time prior to the establishment of post exchanges, when post traders were authorized. The second the time during which the canteen was in existence. The third the period since its abolition. When the canteen was in operation there were fewer desertions, fewer fines and forfeitures imposed by sentence of courts-martial, less alcoholism, and less venereal disease than prior to its establishment. Since the abolition of the canteen venereal diseases have increased, alcoholism has been slightly on the increase, fines and forfeitures imposed by sentence of court-martial have materially increased, and desertions have increased somewhat. I am satisfied that a careful consideration of the whole subject, as set forth in the special report, together with the views of department commanders, will be convincing evidence that the abolition of the canteen has resulted in injury to the service. The morals and discipline of the Army have suffered in consequence, though of course no one should be so narrow as to ascribe to the abolition of the canteen feature all evil effects observable.

RESERVE SUPPLY OF FIELD ARTILLERY MATERIAL.

The Chief of Ordnance has invited attention to the situation in respect of material of field artillery and reports that a reserve supply of it is in a more backward state than that of any other element of the fighting equipment for an army. This is a condition much to be regretted, and in order to correct it he has increased the estimate for a reserve supply for the coming fiscal year over that for those immediately preceding. Therefore, in order that a reasonably adequate reserve of this most important material may be provided, it is recommended that you not only approve the increased estimate of the Chief of Ordnance, but if necessary urge upon Congress the advisability of supplying the additional funds required for this purpose.

METHOD OF SUPPLYING PUBLIC ANIMALS.

In the annual report of the Acting Inspector-General the establishment is recommended of "a horse depot of the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Reno, Okla., with lesser depots later at Fort Benjamin Harrison and Fort Walla Walla—all on the lines advocated by the Quartermaster-General," and the lines advocated by the Quartermaster-General are set forth in his annual report as follows:

PURCHASE OF HORSES AND MULES.

It has long been my opinion that there was need for reformation of the methods now and for a long time heretofore followed in the purchase of remounts and draft horses and mules for the Army. Based upon study and considerable practical experience in this line, certain definite conclusions have been reached which are submitted in very brief outline. Consideration of the plan is requested in the belief that it is a pronounced improvement upon the present system.

Under existing laws and regulations public animals are purchased by contract after advertisement for bids by the Quartermaster's Department and inspected under direction of the Secretary of War; or, when practicable, are purchased in open market at military posts and stations when needed at not to exceed a maximum price fixed by the Secretary of War. The latter provision, which is a recent one, was intended by Congress to encourage local horse raisers and farmers to deal direct with the Government and offer an incentive to the breeding of horses suitable for army uses.

Experience during the last two years indicates that the purposes of Congress in authorizing open-market purchases at posts have not been developed to an appreciable extent, although such purchases as have been effected were generally of satisfactory animals.

It is believed that the results contemplated in providing for open-market purchases at posts can best be obtained and the greatest advantages thereof secured to both horse raisers and the Army by the establishment of a remount service, to be a separate division of the Quartermaster-General's office, designated "remount division," and under the charge of an officer of the Quartermaster's Department, specially selected by the Secretary of War, on the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General of the Army, who would supervise all purchases of animals.

There should be a main office (headquarters) located in the Quartermaster-General's Office, and three or more remount depots, to be properly organized, located, and equipped, and the same number of remount districts; all to be under supervision and control of the officer in charge of the remount division and subject to his inspection. To each of the three or more remount depots would be assigned a remount district, and each depot and its tributary district would be in charge of an officer of the Quartermaster's Department, preferably detailed from the cavalry or Field Artillery, and especially adapted for this

duty; each depot would be provided with such employees and equipment as needed to perform its functions.

There would be no difficulty in securing officers competent to handle this work from among those who have received or are now receiving instructions at the School of Equitation at Fort Riley, where the course is thorough and practical, and calculated to equip its graduates for such duties.

The location of the depots and details as to personnel and equipment and boundaries of districts could be easily worked out and perfected were the system adopted.

Under the supervision of the officer in charge of the remount division, the officer in charge of each remount depot would have charge of all matters pertaining to the management thereof, and be accountable and responsible for all animals, supplies, property, and funds necessary to the successful operation of the depot.

He would personally superintend the care and handling of the horses under his charge and see to it that the horses were well fed and cared for, gently and kindly handled at all times, and properly exercised and broken.

When directed by proper authority, he would purchase young horses, to conform with specifications, within the district assigned to his remount depot, to which they would be shipped.

He would be required to acquaint himself with and keep a record of the number and class of horses, how bred (if possible), by whom owned, where located, and generally complete data of the horse and mule production of his district, and be prepared to direct a purchasing officer, or to go himself, to the place most suitable for the establishment of subdepots in case of an emergency, and where the best horses can be found.

Districts.—The object or purpose of the districts is to give each remount depot a particular section of the United States from which to receive its supply of young horses. It should include the stations of the mounted troops to be supplied from said depot, and definitely fix a zone or territory with the horse production of which the officer in charge of the remount depot should fully acquaint himself and make of record.

AVERAGE LIFE OF ANIMALS.

The average life or period of duration of cavalry and artillery horses has heretofore been 6.4 years, and that of the mule 10.6 years.

In view of the fact that the young horses to be sent to the remount depots will be carefully selected and be purchased for remount purposes before they are worked down, injured, or spoiled by improper breaking, and since the number of remounts to be supplied annually is to be limited, which in time will result in the mount of each organization being composed of horses of ages from 4½ years up, the number of each age being approximately that supplied each year, it is submitted that the average life or period of duration of remounts for cavalry and artillery will be materially increased by this system of purchase and supply, and is therefore taken at 10 years, barring epidemics, etc.

For similar reasons, the average life of a mule is taken at 12½ years.

COST.

In considering the comparative cost of remounts supplied under the proposed system, with the cost under the present system, it should not be overlooked that, under the present system in time of peace, the number of remounts supplied would be reduced by one-third and that there would be a proportionate reduction in the cost of transporting horses to posts, which includes freight, attendants' wages, and return transportation, rent of stalled cars, etc. Therefore it is apparent that if the cost of the young remounts on leaving the depots is equal to or slightly greater than that of the aged horses under the present system, the net cost to the United States under the proposed system for a definite period of years would be at least one-third less.

By supplying young mules from 3 to 4 years old, which can be purchased in connection with the young remounts at practically no increased expense, the life or period of duration will be increased in about the same proportion as that of the remounts; the Government will have the advantage of the growth and consequent increase in value, which for young mules is very considerable; they can be cared for with practically the same labor required to care for the remounts, and shipped with them, thus saving considerable for freight and attendants; and, on the whole, it is submitted that the present cost of remounts

and draft and pack animals for the Army during a definite period would be reduced from 30 to 40 per cent.

TO MEET EMERGENCIES.

While the system of purchase and supply of animals outlined refers to time of peace, it provides for the assignment to duty in the remount service of at least four officers on duty in the Quartermaster's Department and for a complete record of the numbers, location, and owners of animals suitable for the service throughout the United States. It is therefore submitted that within one or two years after the establishment of the remount depots there will be a sufficient number of officers familiar with the duties of the remount service, and the information compiled by each remount depot will be so far completed that the Quartermaster's Department can, on short notice, establish subdepots in the best horse producing sections of the districts for the supply of animals from 5 to 9 years of age by open market purchase or otherwise, and be prepared to meet any emergency, such as war, requiring a large increase in the number of horses and mules for the Army.

ADVANTAGES.

Among the many advantages of this system of supplying horses to the cavalry and artillery may be mentioned the following:

The Army will be supplied with young, fresh, sound, and well-broken horses, in every way suitable for the service, and that have not been spoiled or injured while breaking, as is often the case under the present system.

These young horses will be fed grain and receive the best of care a year earlier and therefore be much stronger and better animals when sent to the troops and batteries at from 4 to 5 years of age than if wintered by farmers or on the ranges and purchased a year later, as at present.

It creates a market for young horses from 3 to 4 years old, and the Quartermaster's Department would have few, if any, competitors. The first cost should therefore be less and the Department as a buyer would be in close touch with the horse raisers and breeders.

The average life or period of duration of the horse will be longer, so that about one-third less number of remounts will be required yearly, with a corresponding reduction in expenditure.

The cost will be one-third less, as the Department will be able to select desirable young horses from all over the United States, whereas at present western horses, though in many cases well bred, are not desirable, as they are not broken, gentled, or handled until a week or two before they are offered for sale as cavalry or artillery horses, and when purchased many of them are never serviceable. This system will afford time and means to properly handle and break these young horses and to accustom them to man from an earlier age.

An opportunity will be afforded for a close and careful observance of all horses for several months before issued, and such as are found undesirable or not suited for the service can be disposed of from the depot. The Government would therefore save the freight to posts on such horses and, since they are young, they should sell at the depot for nearly their first cost.

Horses will be uniform as to conformation, action, etc., and the special type desired will be standardized and understood by breeders and farmers.

Horses can be shipped in first-class condition in every respect and in cars that are sanitary; there should, therefore, be practically no sickness on arrival at posts.

Requisitions can be filled promptly without waiting for advertising and purchase, as at present, and horses of desired color can be sent to a particular troop or battery at no additional expense.

Finally, after a period of from four to ten years, required for development of the system and the supply of a large part, if not a complete renewal of remount from these depots, it is submitted that the United States Army will have he best mounts of any army in the world.

TEST OF PROPOSED SYSTEM.

The advantages of this system are believed possible of demonstration by practical test. While none of the abandoned military posts or those to be abandoned are in the best horse raising regions, it is thought it would be of great benefit to the service if the Department could have the use of some of

them, like Fort Reno, as accessible as possible to good horse raising country, where there are already buildings, etc., sufficient for the purpose, which could be utilized without extra expense, there to give this system trial with a few hundred young horses and mules.

It is believed that such a test would soon establish beyond question the superiority of this method, and justify its extension to cover the entire supply of remounts and draft and pack animals.

The whole matter of remounts and supplying public animals, both horses and mules, has been the subject of careful study for the past two years. The subject is one of much importance and affects large interests throughout the country. I hope during the coming year to be able to present for your consideration a definite conclusion and recommendation regarding the entire subject.

A RESERVE FOR MOBILE ARMY.

The act of February 2, 1901, authorizes the President to increase the Porto Rican regiment of infantry and the Philippine Scouts. The peace strength, as fixed by the order of June 12, 1907, is 68,976, of which 23,768 are assigned to the coast artillery and staff departments, constituting the nonmobile force, and 45,208 to the engineers, cavalry, field artillery and infantry of the mobile force.

After careful study by the General Staff, the Secretary of War recommended at the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, a bill (S. 3922; H. R. 13375), which provided for a force not to exceed 50,000 men, who had served not less than one complete enlistment in the Regular Army, and were citizens of the United States, not over 40 years of age, of good character, and in sound health, to be enlisted to serve for a period of five years, unless sooner discharged, to be rated in pay according to former service as noncommissioned officers or qualification in marksmanship; the rates of pay being $32, $28, and $24 per annum; these men to be enlisted and carried on the rolls of The Adjutant-General's Office; to be allowed to live where they please in the United States, but to be subject to call by the President for ten days, each year, for instruction purposes, and upon the outbreak of a foreign war to be called into active service and assigned to existing regular organizations for the purpose of filling them to war strength. At present there is absolutely no way for the President to obtain trained men necessary to increase the Regular Army to the 100,000 men authorized by the act of February 2, 1901. The object of this reserve measure was simply to provide such means, and it was estimated that its total cost would not exceed $2,000,000 per annum. The necessity for a reserve of trained men is obvious, and it was amply demonstrated at the outbreak of the Spanish war, when it was found to be impossible to secure men for the Regular Army who had had previous training. It then necessitated sending skeletonized regiments to battle, and the new companies, which were filled with raw recruits, were not in a fit condition for active service until months later.

While it seems to be our accepted national conviction that we do not need a regular or a standing army much in excess of that now authorized, and that our first reliance for offense and defense will properly be our Navy, economic reasons, as well as a necessary provision for national defense, should compel us to make such establishment the most effective for its size in the world and capable of the greatest sudden expansion compatible with the retention of its ef-

fectiveness. This being the case, the greater is the necessity for an organized reserve force from which all units of the Regular Army can at once be mobilized on the shortest possible notice, with a full quota of effectives, the noneffectives, recruits, sick, etc., being transferred to proper depots for training, recuperation, or discharge.

Certain modifications are deemed advisable in the measure formerly presented. The aim desired is to see the best means made available, so that our country may find, in the hour of emergency, that immediate response from its trained military force which will afford strength and security to all interests and have the satisfactory knowledge of its ability to cope with whatever danger presents itself. There can be no measure so vital in maintaining efficiency and in making proper provision for emergency.

The United States alone, of all great nations, reduces in peace times its regular cavalry and infantry forces to about one-half the field service or war strength by practically skeletonizing all units—regiments, battalions, and companies—and makes no provision for the supply of effectives immediately necessary when such units are suddenly called into active operation. The best reserve system for our Regular Army will therefore be one by which these units can all be mobilized with the least practicable delay in emergencies.

It has been the practice of the Government to keep no further track of a soldier upon the expiration of his enlistment. Every year a very considerable number of men thoroughly trained in the duties of certain arms of the service are discharged. If sufficient inducement were offered, many of these men would gladly reenlist for service in reserve units, where it might be possible to retain membership in an organization with former comrades and where they might also qualify for a retired pay during old age. Being given full liberty to live where they please in the United States and engage in any civil employment, it is probable that the actual monthly compensation required need not be more than from $2 to $3 a month regular pay, without allowances of any kind except when mobilized for field service or training, the pay and allowances then to be the same as for the active list.

Reserve supplies and equipment necessary for complete mobilization of reserves should be kept at depots when not in use and the men mobilized at stated periods, say at least once in two years. The enlistment for the reserve should be for three years, as for the active list. Service in the reserve should count for retirement and retirement authorized after thirty years' combined service on the active and reserve lists, the retired pay to be computed on the basis of three years on the reserve list to equal one on the active list. Thus a private on the reserve list who had served thirty years, of which three years were on the active list and twenty-seven on the reserve list, would on retirement receive two-fifths of what he would have received had his entire service been on the active list. Complete regulations for reserves and their administration would be merely matters of detail.

Such a reserve can in no way conflict with the proper interests or employment of the organized militia. It is needed simply to have available a trained force by which the Regular Army may at once be brought to the strength already authorized by law, practically doubling its efficiency and increasing the annual expenditure for the

military establishment by approximately not over 3 per cent of the present authorized cost.

GENERAL SERVICE CORPS.

Next to providing a suitable mobilization reserve, it is doubtful if any measure will be more far-reaching in improving the efficiency of the line of the Army than the organization of an enlisted service corps for the supply departments.

After careful consideration and study by the General Staff the Secretary of War recommended such a measure at the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress. (S. 3926; H. R. 13384.) This bill provided for an enlisted force, not exceeding 7,000 men, to be attached, 6,000 to the Quartermaster and 1,000 to the Subsistence Department of the Army, to be charged with work now performed by a large force of civilian employees and enlisted men of the line detailed on extra and special duty. This measure provided for sergeants, corporals, bakers, assistant bakers, and first and second class privates, the monthly pay of each grade to be the same as in the Engineer Corps of the Army—the bakers to have the pay of sergeants and the assistant bakers that of corporals. The expense of the proposed measure was estimated at $400,000 per year after deducting the amount now paid the extra-duty men, civilian teamsters, and laborers.

There is now, and will continue until some provision is made for such a corps, a large number of soldiers, generally many of the best, detached from their companies as wagon masters, engineers, firemen, overseers, teamsters, packers, carpenters, blacksmiths, laborers, and clerks, etc., breaking up proper company training by depleting the organization, besides encouraging the soldier, through increased pay, to seek other duty than that for which he is primarily maintained. Thus a private on extra duty is given more pay than his first sergeant, though the latter may be a faithful veteran of long service, while the former may have only a few months' service to his credit.

An enlisted service corps to perform this class of work would be far more efficient and easily disciplined. In the end it will undoubtedly result in a material saving of funds to the Government, by giving supply departments a permanent corps of trained men in place of a lot of detailed men continually changing from time to time. It will also secure greater contentment in the line of the Army and reduce desertion.

It is therefore recommended that Congress be again urged to give this measure favorable consideration.

INCREASE AND REORGANIZATION OF THE MOBILE ARMY.

The first question which presents itself in this connection is: In what proportion should the several arms, cavalry, field artillery, infantry, engineers, and signal corps be organized as constituent parts of the Regular Army? Infantry, the strong arm of all great military establishments, is the foundation upon which the real effectiveness of the establishment largely rests, and while it is the most independent and self-contained it is easier to raise, equip, and instruct than the others. Though this be true, it takes much time and careful

training to make really efficient infantry soldiers of raw recruits—to teach them proper initiative and self-reliance, how to shoot, how to properly care for themselves in camp, in bivouac, and on the march, besides affording them opportunity for absorbing knowledge of the multifarious details that come instinctively to the trained soldier, of whatever arm. Therefore, owing to our national policy of depending largely upon volunteer forces, which must be organized after the emergency presents itself, we will in the first stages of any important war be inevitably confronted with a grave deficiency in trained infantry.

In regard to cavalry—in addition to duties relating to reconnaissance, scouting, screening, and raiding, generally recognized as exclusive functions of cavalry—changed conditions of modern warfare will employ in it certain vital necessities of the battlefield, namely, the rapid reenforcement of important points, for either offense or defense, as well as for seizing and holding strong positions, either in advance or retreat. While in battles of the Napoleonic era, and even of our own civil war, the battle front usually covered not to exceed 5 miles, in Manchuria the Russians and Japanese occupied fronts at Liao Yang, Shaho, and Mukden of from 30 to 100 miles, and were engaged in continuous combats along this line for periods of from ten to eighteen days, the headquarters of the commanders being at times some 10 miles in rear of their line of battle. Under such conditions of combat tactical changes of troops, actually in the line of battle, seldom can be made from one part of the line to the other, though great opportunities will undoubtedly be afforded for the use of a strong reserve of thoroughly trained cavalry of our American type. Cavalry to be effective in all its capacities must, in addition to its mounted training, be the equal, when dismounted, of infantry—man for man, and rifle for rifle.

Our American volunteer is fully capable of high training and qualification with time, but can not be improvised in a day, and to properly qualify him the fighting units of which he is a part should be organized in peace on the same lines in which they will be used in war. A reserve of men and remounts should therefore be provided for war contingencies.

Owing to the recognized difficulty of organizing, equipping, and training cavalry hastily, every European nation, in so far as its financial ability admits, maintains in peace its full war quota of this branch of the service.

Field artillery has, under its modern development, likewise testified more than ever to the importance of the initial and sustained action of this arm in any battle of consequence, and is also exceptionally difficult to raise, equip, and instruct hastily.

We may assume that the three arms are in their special spheres of action equally important, and thorough efficiency in each is vital for success in war. However, until we can maintain all on the basis necessary for any probable emergency we should make more adequate provision for those which it will be impossible to raise hastily in sufficient number, and at the same time do the best possible for all.

It is a modest assumption to say that the United States will, if involved in war with any first-class foreign power, require the immediate mobilization of 250,000 men, to be speedily followed by as many

more, with a possible ultimate additional increase of four times that number.

A fair provision for this during peace would be to have about 10 per cent, or 25,000, cavalry; 5 per cent, or 12,500, field artillery; not less than 25 per cent, or 65,000 infantry; to be increased by about 125,000 militia and volunteers, or 50 per cent of the entire force, the remaining 10 per cent to consist of engineers signal corps, service corps, etc. However, as the President is now authorized by law to raise the strength of the Army to 100,000 men only when he deems an emergency exists demanding it, there is little cause for hope that the nation will ever deem it advisable to maintain a Regular Army of more than 100,000 men in peace, until taught the value of such a precaution by some severe lesson of experience. But the United States, a nation of almost 100,000,000 people, should at least be always prepared for the mobilization of one complete army corps and one independent cavalry division, about 65,000 men in all, without denuding every military station and absolutely breaking up our peace system of organization and administration.

It is proposed to outline here an organization for this purpose, which will require an increase of not less than 10 additional regiments of infantry, 2 regiments of field artillery, and a reorganization of the cavalry of our Regular Army as now authorized by law. To reduce the necessary increase to a minimum it is proposed that one-third of the army corps or *one complete division* shall be troops from the Organized Militia. This plan might be made a great incentive to better peace training by including in the annual mobilization scheme only those units of militia which reach the highest efficiency, as shown by reports of inspecting officers. The three arms are now limited, infantry to 30 regiments, cavalry to 15 regiments (by the act of Feb. 2, 1901), and field artillery to 6 regiments (by the Act of 1907). Nine regiments of infantry, 4 regiments of cavalry, and 6 batteries of field artillery are stationed in the Philippine Islands. In Cuba there are 10 battalions of infantry, 4 squadrons of cavalry, and 3 batteries of field artillery. One battalion of each of the regiments of infantry and cavalry now in Cuba is in the United States, and is needed to care for the home station and public property there stored. Alaska has 1 regiment, and Hawaii 1 battalion, of infantry. The latter garrison must eventually be increased. Omitting the foregoing organizations, there remain 16⅓ regiments of infantry, 9⅔ regiments of cavalry, and 4½ regiments of field artillery scattered in garrisons at some 50 different stations throughout the United States.

The proposition here submitted contemplates the preparation each alternate year at least, an approved mobilization scheme for one army corps and a cavalry division as a necessary preparation for emergency. Maneuver camps of instruction should be coordinated with this mobilization, and the various units concentrated and organized into brigades or divisions, and all details worked out for complete concentration.

Speaking approximately, 8⅓ regiments of infantry, 3⅔ regiments of cavalry, and 1½ regiments of field artillery should be omitted from such mobilization and left to police, garrison, and care for pub-

lic property at the various stations in the United States proper. Deducting this force from that before named as available, we have left 8 regiments of infantry, 6 regiments of cavalry, and 3 regiments of field artillery. The army corps could be provisionally organized with 18 regiments of Regular infantry; 9 regiments of infantry, Organized Militia; 2 regiments of Regular cavalry; 1 regiment of cavalry, Organized Militia; 4 regiments of Regular field artillery; 2 regiments of field artillery, Organized Militia; and adequate contingents of engineers, signal corps, etc.; total combatants, about 1,800 commissioned, 52,000 enlisted.

The cavalry division would require 9 regiments of cavalry, 1 regiment of field (horse) artillery, and the necessary contingents of engineers and signal corps mounted, etc.; total combatants, about 650 commissioned, 12,500 enlisted.

Since the corps mobilization will require 18 regiments of Regular infantry and only 8 are available, 10 additional regiments of infantry would be needed.

Two regiments of Regular cavalry are required for the corps and 9 for the cavalry division, and as only 6 are available 5 additional regiments of cavalry would be necessary.

Four regiments of Regular field artillery are required for the corps and 1 for the cavalry division. As only 3 are available 2 additional regiments of field artillery would be necessary.

It is not believed it would be either advisable or necessary to add to our present force of cavalry (15 regiments) 5 more regiments organized as are those which now exist. During the administration of President Madison the Army was reorganized and increased to 10 regiments of infantry of 18 companies each, 2 regiments of artillery of 12 companies each, and 1 regiment of light dragoons of 12 companies. From this it may be observed that the cavalry alone retains an antiquated organization. It is thought it would be advisable to reorganize the cavalry that we have at present into a greater number of regiments of smaller size, conforming more nearly to modern principles in the organization of cavalry and facilitating the more rapid and convenient maneuvering of regiments.

Several schemes for reorganization have been proposed, among them the following:

First. Increasing the number of regiments by 5, by skeletonizing 1 squadron of each of the present regiments and using it as a depot squadron in war, the 2 active squadrons to consist of 4 troops each, as at present. As stated above, it is not thought wise to add 5 more regiments organized practically as those now existing.

Second. A reorganization into an increased number of regiments by having regiments consisting of 9 troops (3 squadrons, 3 troops each).

Third. To increase the number of regiments by having regiments consisting of 6 troops (2 squadrons, 3 troops each).

In no army with a modern organization can there be found a cavalry regiment to-day consisting of more than 6 troops (2 squadrons of 3 troops each), with 1 depot troop. Our cavalry posts, constructed as they are for 12 troops, could be more readily modified to accommodate regiments of 6 troops each than regiments reorganized otherwise.

Regiments of this size would supply a greater number of regimental units from the same total strength of personnel. Having smaller regiments would facilitate the making of a greater difference between peace and war strengths, and therefore permit a larger expansion of peace strength for war purposes. Instead of 1 regiment of 12 troops to each division, 2 regiments of 6 troops each, or 4 squadrons of 3 troops each, could be assigned. Having 4 squadron units instead of 3 would be more convenient in many ways, would facilitate the performance of the special service required of cavalry in war, and would afford a slight increase in the percentage of the mounted contingent of each division. This is in accord with lessons drawn from recent wars. We have already increased the percentage of field artillery assigned to each division.

In such mobilization the Coast Artillery can not be considered, for by its training, its equipment, and the nature of its duties it is practically tied to the coast fortifications, and would always remain so in war until the Navy had achieved complete command of the sea.

To-day, if we attempted to mobilize even one complete division of troops it would be necessary for us to practically denude every cavalry and infantry station in the United States.

One division, 18,000 troops, is, of course, not sufficient to meet any need at a time when isolation has become a thing of the past, and we have points of possible friction in so many directions. That we can at first in any popular outburst raise volunteers in great numbers may be admitted. We have the men, the money, etc., but we will not have the time to convert these men into soldiers able to cope with the trained soldiers of other nations. We should not allow ourselves to nurse a false sense of security, or continue to entertain the illusion that a brave but untrained, unorganized, people can grapple successfully with another nation better trained and organized. It can safely be relied upon that the remoteness of war largely depends upon preparation to meet it. Unless other great nations are wrong, and wasting time and money, they are giving us an object lesson which Americans will some time have to learn by costly and humiliating experience, and which it is the urgent duty of professional soldiers to point out, namely, that time and training are both necessary to convert an untrained volunteer into a soldier, whether for infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, or signal corps. The last great war clearly demonstrated that the side which is ready and acts promptly gains a decisive advantage.

The engineer force as now organized and published in General Orders No. 130, current series, War Department, is insufficient for the needs even of proper peace training of the Army. Training in peace should, as nearly as may be practicable, simulate war conditions, and to this end troops should be trained in bodies composed of due proportions of all branches of the service, in order that each branch may learn to perform efficiently, in conjunction with every other branch, its proper part in the combined operations of war.

During the past two years, on not less than ten or twelve occasions, actual necessities for engineer troops have arisen which could not be met, because of the relative smallness of this branch of the service. During the current year this shortage has been severely felt in connection with most important work in Cuba, in the Philippines, and in

the United States. An order was consequently recently issued increasing the size of the companies to 164 men each. But the greatest difficulty has not been encountered in the shortage of enlisted men, the shortage of officers is a difficulty which is ever present and pressing for solution. Wherever American troops are on duty there have been constant calls for engineer officers, none of which could ever be met in full.

During the same time the Chief Signal Officer has complained of a shortage of both officers and men throughout the entire service—in Cuba, the Philippine Islands, Alaska, and the United States—and reports that of the men now in the Philippine Islands more than 150 have been there more than two years and that by the end of November the entire command will have been there that length of time, and there is little prospect that they will be relieved this year. He recommends that the enlisted strength of the Signal Corps be increased to 2,500 men, with a proper number of commissioned officers to perform the line and staff duties connected with that corps. The recommendation for an increase is concurred in as urgent for the best interests of the entire service.

As one result of the last great war military men all over the world have come to recognize as an absolute essential to success in warfare the ability to keep the commander in chief in reliable communication with every fraction of his command, which must in the future be much more widely scattered than heretofore.

The duties of signal-corps men have become so highly technical that it would not be practicable, after war was declared, to teach them their tactical duties on the field of battle in such manner as to make them reliable and efficient in the discharge of their obligations.

Therefore, we should always maintain in peace a sufficiently large and highly trained signal corps to equip at least our first large army put in the field.

STAFF CORPS.

There is also a serious deficiency of officers in the Quartermaster's Department, which can only be made up by an injurious detachment of officers from duty with the line of the Army. In fact, since I have been Chief of Staff, a period of less than two years, necessities have arisen for the services of officers from all of the staff bureau which could not be supplied, because there were no staff officers available for the duty. As a consequence, during this period, there being no other recourse, line officers have been detached to perform work pertaining to all the staff departments, except the Medical Corps.

This condition of affairs can only be explained in two ways:

First. Since the last reorganizations of the staff corps were made the Army has been considerably increased. The work of all staff corps has consequently increased, and new obligations and new fields of duty which were not contemplated at the time the reorganizations took place have confronted the army in various localities—in Porto Rico, Cuba, Panama, Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands.

Second. The expansion and development of the commercial interests of the nation always exert a direct influence upon the obligations and responsibilities of the military establishment. Such expansion and development have been very rapid in recent years, and military

administrative business connected therewith has increased so rapidly that it has been impossible to keep the administrative organization of the Army abreast of its increase in obligations.

The Quartermaster's Department has been especially burdened with difficulties because the number of officers therein has been but slightly increased over what it contained when the Army was composed of only 25,000 officers and men. Its organization remains exactly the same. Its present allowance of officers should be increased, and it should be reorganized in such manner as to enable it to meet its obligations more efficiently. Because the law introducing the detail system into the staff corps has not worked as efficiently as it was hoped it might, all the staff corps to which this law applies now need reorganization, except the Ordnance Corps, which was reorganized by a later law. That relating to the others should also be revised along lines similar to the revision relating to the Ordnance Corps.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

When all of the fortifications now projected for the United States and insular possessions are completed the Coast Artillery will have to be materially increased, in order to furnish a proper personnel for the efficient operation of these defenses. But as both the Coast and Field Artillery are now annually receiving, as a result of a recent increase, new increments of officers, and will be for the next several years, another increase in those branches should not be made until that now going on has been concluded and other branches have been extended much-needed consideration of the same character.

It is undesirable to continue increasing the Army piecemeal. It is this method which has resulted in making its present organization so unsatisfactory. Increasing one branch of the service at a time also results in great inequalities in promotion, and, by thus upsetting relative rank, based on length of service, tends to destroy that cordial feeling of good will and comradeship among officers of different branches, which has always been peculiarly characteristic of our Army, so characteristic, in fact, as to especially attract the attention of foreign observers. That such a feeling of harmony between officers of all branches of the service is not only valuable, but essential, in bringing about success in operations can be inferred from the following criticism frequently heard of an army which unsuccessfully engaged in a celebrated war:

"The Governor General and the Commander at daggers drawn; each general the foe of every other; each willing to see the enemy triumph rather than have his rival score a success. Each accuses the other of disobeying orders, of delaying action, of deliberately abandoning positions in order to ruin another's plans and all vow vengeance."

The question of a proper reorganization of the entire Army is one worthy of thorough and systematic study. A comprehensive plan, taking into consideration all the peculiar conditions which obtain in our country, should be prepared and made known to the Army. Opportunity should be afforded all officers to present their views to the War Department upon the subject. A general bill should thereupon be prepared covering all increases and reorganizations necessary, based, first, upon the necessities and welfare of the Nation, and,

second, upon equity to all branches of the service. This is the only way the united support of the entire Army could be elicited in favor of such a measure.

Its most distinguishing feature should be its adaptability to rapid and relatively great expansion upon the outbreak of war. For this reason, provision should be made during peace for maintaining a reserve for the Regular Army. Infantry companies should have in peace not less than 150 men each, and cavalry troops not less than 100 men. In time of war infantry companies should have 250, and cavalry troops 150 men. It is disheartening to undertake to accomplish any satisfactory results in peace training with such small company organizations as those now existing.

No obsolete or antiquated method of organization should be adhered to merely for the sake of equalizing promotion. The law should embody a provision for extra officers. These and those detailed in staff departments should be so assigned as to equalize the attractiveness and prospects for advancement in all branches of the service. This is absolutely essential if a high standard of efficiency is to be equally maintained in all arms.

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

References have been made in the foregoing to various kinds of legislation necessary to promote the efficiency of the Army, but it is not intended to convey the idea that this is the only legislation that will be needed. The legitimate claims of veterinary and dental surgeons and scout officers should have just and impartial consideration in any legislation proposed. The status of the Porto Rican regiment should also be definitely determined and fixed by law. A law regulating the organization of Volunteers is a necessity. There are other necessities of a minor character, unnecessary to mention here, which should also be covered.

Next in importance to an increase of pay comes, in my judgment, a provision for extra officers, because I am convinced that nothing has contributed in a greater degree to the prevailing discontent among enlisted men in the Army than continual change of company commanders, and having so many companies commanded by inexperienced officers. I can see no way of bringing about any improvement in these unfortunate conditions except by securing from Congress an allowance of extra officers.

Foreign service should be equalized between the infantry and cavalry branches of the service. This, fortunately, can be done without legislation.

Very respectfully,

J. FRANKLIN BELL,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 17, 1907.

SIR: Like the preceding annual reports of The Military Secretary of the Army, whose title was changed to that of The Adjutant-General of the Army by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1158), this report relates on the one hand to the Army, especially with regard to its organization and operations, and on the other hand to the Adjutant-General's Office and its business. The report relates generally to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, but it has been deemed advisable, for the sake of continuity and completeness, to extend its scope beyond the fiscal year where such extension is warranted by reports and returns received.

The statistics relating to the Army presented in this report do not include the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment or the Philippine Scouts unless it is shown specifically in the text that those organizations are included in those statistics.

AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The authorized strength of the entire military establishment, not including the Hospital Corps, on July 1, 1906, was 3,869 officers and 60,798 enlisted men in the Regular Army, 29 officers and 554 enlisted men in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, and 116 officers and 5,208 enlisted men in the Philippine Scouts, making a total of 4,014 officers and 66,560 enlisted men. The authorized strength on July 1, 1907, not including the Hospital Corps, was 3,997 officers and 68,976 enlisted men in the Regular Army, 31 officers and 574 enlisted men in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, and 116 officers and 5,208 enlisted men in the Philippine Scouts, a total of 4,144 officers and 74,758 enlisted men.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, while there was no increase in the authorized strength of the Philippine Scouts, there was an increase of 128 officers and 8,178 enlisted men in that strength of the Regular Army and 2 officers and 20 enlisted men in that of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, a total increase of 130 officers and 8,198 enlisted men in the authorized strength of the military establishment during the fiscal year. Aside from the increase that was incident to the organization of machine-gun platoons in the cavalry and infantry and the increase in the number of mountain batteries, noticed in the last annual report as having been made between July 1 and October 20, 1906, the increase in the authorized strength of the Army during the fiscal year was chiefly that incident to the increase of the artillery branch of the service under the pro-

visions of the act of Congress approved January 25, 1907, "to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the artillery of the United States Army" (34 Stat. L., 861).

The enlisted strength of the artillery branch under the legislation before referred to was fixed by Executive order and announced in General Orders, No. 130, War Department, June 12, 1907. Since that date some minor changes have been made in the authorized enlisted strength of the Army. Those changes were announced in War Department General Orders, Nos. 174, 199, and 203, current series.

The authorized enlisted strength of the military establishment on October 15, 1907, by branches of service, is shown in the following table:

Branches of service.	Authorized enlisted strength, Oct. 15, 1907.
Corps of Engineers	2,002
Cavalry	13,196
Field Artillery	5,245
Coast Artillery Corps	19,321
Infantry	25,650
Signal Corps	1,212
Ordnance Department	700
Post commissary-sergeants	200
Post quartermaster-sergeants	200
United States Military Academy detachment	440
Indian scouts	75
Miscellaneous	1,620
Total Regular Army	69,861
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment	574
Philippine Scouts	5,208
Aggregate	75,643

It is to be remarked that the authorized enlisted strength hereinbefore shown does not include that of the Hospital Corps, which, under the act of Congress approved March 1, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 435), is not to be counted as a part of the enlisted strength of the Army. The average strength of the Hospital Corps is about 3,300 men.

The Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, originally authorized by the act of Congress approved February 2, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 757), was reorganized under the act of Congress approved April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 266). The maximum enlisted strength of that regiment, as fixed by Presidential order, is 574 enlisted men.

The act of February 2, 1901, before cited, authorized the President to organize not exceeding 12,000 natives of the Philippine Islands as scouts, and, in his discretion, to form them into companies and battalions. Under that authority 50 companies of native scouts, with a maximum strength of 104 enlisted men each, were raised, 32 of the companies being organized into 8 battalions of 4 companies each.

ACTUAL STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The actual strength of the entire military establishment on June 30, 1907, was 3,656 officers and 50,995 enlisted men in the Regular Army, 25 officers and 524 enlisted men in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, and 116 officers and 4,989 enlisted men in the Philippine Scouts, making a total of 3,797 officers and 56,508 enlisted men. The figures here given for the enlisted men of the Army do not include the strength of the Hospital Corps (Medical Department), 3,319

enlisted men, who, under the act of Congress approved March 1, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 435), are not to be counted as part of the enlisted strength of the Regular Army.

For the purpose of obtaining data for use in the annual report with regard to the strength of the Army at as late a date as practicable it has been the practice for some years past to obtain by telegraph reports showing the actual strength on October 15 of each year. It appears from those reports that on October 15, 1907, there were 3,750 officers and 50,190 enlisted men in the Regular Army, 24 officers and 572 enlisted men in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, and 116 officers and 4,346 enlisted men in the Philippine Scouts, making a total of 3,890 officers and 55,108 enlisted men, not including 3,400 enlisted men in the Hospital Corps. The actual strength on October 15, 1906, was 3,709 officers and 54,659 enlisted men in the Regular Army, 25 officers and 554 enlisted men in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, and 116 officers and 5,013 enlisted men in the Philippine Scouts, making a total of 3,850 officers and 60,226 enlisted men, not including 3,177 enlisted men in the Hospital Corps.

The following table shows the strength of the Army on October 15, 1907, by branches of service:

Branches of service.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
General officers	22	.....	22
Staff corps and departments	660	[a] 2,259	[a] 2,919
Engineers	171	1,089	1,260
Cavalry	748	10,806	11,554
Field Artillery	183	2,859	3,042
Coast Artillery Corps	506	9,516	10,022
Infantry	1,460	20,053	21,513
Miscellaneous	.....	3,608	3,608
Total Regular Army	3,750	[a] 50,190	[a] 53,940
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment	24	572	596
Philippine Scouts	116	4,346	4,462
Aggregate	3,890	[a] 55,108	[a] 58,998

[a] Not including 3,400 enlisted men of the Hospital Corps.

The decrease in the actual strength during the year October 15, 1906, to October 15, 1907, and the deficiency in the authorized strength on the latter date can be shown more plainly in tabular form. The following table shows the actual and the authorized enlisted strength of the military establishment October 15, 1906, and October 15, 1907, not including the Hospital Corps, together with the amount of decrease in the actual strength and of deficiency below the authorized strength on the latter date:

Branches of the military establishment.	Actual enlisted strength.			Authorized enlisted strength.			Deficiency below authorized strength.	
	Oct. 15, 1907.	Oct. 15, 1906.	Decrease during year.	Oct. 15, 1907.	Oct. 15, 1906.	Increase during year.	Oct. 15, 1907.	Oct. 15, 1906.
Regular Army	50,190	54,659	4,469	69,861	62,489	7,372	19,671	7,830
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment	572	554	[a] 18	574	575	[b] 1	2	21
Philippine Scouts	4,346	5,013	667	5,208	5,208	.....	862	195
Total	55,108	60,226	5,118	75,643	68,272	7,371	20,535	8,046

[a] Increase. [b] Decrease.

It will be seen from the foregoing table that, while there was an increase (chiefly in the artillery branch) in the authorized enlisted strength of the Army, there was a decrease in the actual enlisted strength, which was 19,671 enlisted men short of the authorized strength on October 15, 1907, as against a deficiency of 7,830 enlisted men on October 15, 1906. It appears, therefore, that the enlisted strength of the Army decreased during the past year, when it should have increased in order to meet the authorized increase in the artillery branch hereinbefore referred to. This falling off in strength was due to the fact that it was impossible to obtain enlistments and reenlistments sufficient to fill the places vacated by men separated from the service by expiration of term of enlistment and other causes. That subject is discussed elsewhere in this report under the head of "Recruiting for the Army."

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Philippines Division, reports that the scouts have maintained their previous high standard of efficiency and that their conduct and service everywhere have been satisfactory. He says:

They did especially good work in Samar and Leyte against the Pulajanes.

All scout battalions were made tribal in January last, and as organized now there are two battalions of Macabebes, three of Ilocanos, two of Visayans, and one of Tagalogs. Eighteen companies are unattached.

* * * * * * *

The concentration of scouts in battalion posts when they are not needed for field service or to garrison disaffected districts is advantageous.

Upon the completion of a campaign such as the recent one in Leyte the scouts are very useful in relieving the American infantry in the towns in the disaffected district and garrisoning them until conditions become sufficiently settled for the constabulary to resume control. But when quiet has been restored there is no good reason why, if quarters are available, the companies belonging to battalions at least should not be concentrated at battalion posts. On the contrary, there are many arguments in favor of this plan. Drill and instruction under a major is valuable to both officers and men. Officers have an opportunity to attend school and by association with brother officers to get new ideas. No American officer can live alone among natives for any length of time without becoming somewhat rusty. It often happens that a company stationed alone in some outlying town has only one officer with it, and he and the medical officer are the only American men there. While this is of course often necessary, such companies should be drawn in whenever possible.

A friendly rivalry between companies grows up in a four-company post and both officers and men feel there is an object in trying to make their company the best in the post.

General Wood recommends that "the grades of first and second class privates be established in the scouts; that the number of first-class privates in each company shall not exceed 40, except that all privates in the service when this change is made shall be classed as first-class privates; that promotions and reductions from one class to another be made by the company commander with the approval of the post commander, and that the classification of first-class privates be continued in force upon discharge and reenlistment in the same manner and under the same conditions as prescribed in Army Regulations, No. 247, in the case of warrants of noncommissioned officers."

He suggests that the change be made as soon as practicable, because the "enlistments of a large percentage of the scouts expire during the months of October, November, and December, 1907."

It is proper to remark that, for the purpose of encouraging reenlistments, the rates of pay of Philippine Scouts, as prescribed in General Orders, No. 24, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, March 16, 1902, were amended so as to provide increased pay on account of length of service and reenlistment. The new rates of pay of Philippine Scouts were announced in General Orders, No. 183, War Department, August 31, 1907.

Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, commanding the Department of the Visayas, has been most favorably impressed by his observation of the companies of Philippine Scouts serving in that department. He says:

The discipline of these companies is very good, and hard work in the field has shown these soldiers to be loyal, patient, and efficient. It is recommended that the number of scout companies be increased and that they be given a regimental formation. They are good material out of which to form an insular army to be used in maintaining peace and order in the archipelago, and, in time of war when associated with American troops, in repelling hostile attacks from without. An increase in the force of scouts will diminish just so much the amount of regular infantry necessary in these islands and the added expense of maintaining such.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS.

The geographical distribution of the Army on October 15, 1907, is shown in the following table:

Geographical distribution.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
In the United States	2,625	33,860	36,485
In Alaska	52	1,011	1,063
In the Philippines:			
Regular Army	688	12,896	13,584
Philippine Scouts	116	4,346	4,462
In Porto Rico:			
Regular Army	3	29	32
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment	24	572	596
In Cuba	276	4,437	4,713
In Hawaii	12	209	221
Troops en route and officers at other foreign stations	94	1,148	1,242
Total	3,890	58,508	62,398

The foregoing table includes 3,400 enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, distributed as follows: United States, 2,223; Alaska, 41; Philippines, 805; Porto Rico, 23; Cuba, 255; Hawaii, 13; en route, 40.

MILITARY DIVISIONS AND DEPARTMENTS.

No change was made during the fiscal year prior to June 30 in the geographical divisions and departments into which, for facility of military administration, the country was divided.

On June 30, 1907, by direction of the President, the military geographical divisions in the United States proper were discontinued, and the territory of the United States, except the Philippine Islands, was organized for military purposes into the military departments then existing, except that, after June 30, 1907, the State of Missouri was included in the Department of the Missouri instead of in the Department of Texas.

In the Philippine Islands the division and departments were continued as previously organized.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

The following tables show the movements of troops to and from the insular possessions and Cuba and changes of stations of troops within the continental limits of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907:

Movements of troops on transports to and from the insular possessions and Cuba.

Transports.	Left—		Arrived at—		Troops on board.
	Place.	Date.	Place.	Date.	
		1906.		1906.	
Logan	Manila, P. I.	Sept. 20	San Francisco, Cal.	Oct. 17	Twenty-first Infantry.
Sumner	New York, N. Y.	Oct. 2	Habana, Cuba	Oct. 6	Headquarters, and Second and Third Battalions, Fifth Infantry, and Second Battalion, Engineers.
Panama	Newport News, Va.	Oct. 7	do	Oct. 10	Headquarters, and First and Third Squadrons, Fifteenth Cavalry, and Second Battalion, Twenty-eighth Infantry.
Niagara	do	Oct. 8	do	Oct. 12	Headquarters, and First Battalion, Twenty-eighth Infantry.
Monterey	do	do	do	do	Headquarters, and First and Second Battalions, Seventeenth Infantry, and Company B, Hospital Corps.
Seneca	do	do	do	do	Headquarters, and First and Second Battalions, Twenty-seventh Infantry.
Andes	Tampa, Fla	Oct. 9	do	Oct. 10	Fourteenth Battery, Field Artillery.
Admiral Sampson.	Newport News, Va.	do	do	Oct. 13	Second Battalion, Eleventh Infantry, and Company A, Hospital Corps.
Thomas	Manila, P. I.	Oct. 10	San Francisco, Cal.	Nov. 11	Sixth Infantry.
City of Washington.	Newport News, Va.	do	Habana, Cuba	Oct. 14	Headquarters, and First Battalion, Eleventh Infantry.
Admiral Schley.	do	do	do	do	Seventeenth and Eighteenth Batteries, Field Artillery; Company I, Signal Corps.
Zealandia	do	Oct. 11	do	Oct. 15	Headquarters, and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, and L, Eleventh Cavalry.
Kanawha	do	Oct. 16	do	Oct. 23	Troop M, Eleventh Cavalry.
Sumner	Habana, Cuba	Nov. 22	Newport News, Va.	Nov. 25	Company B, Hospital Corps.
		1907.		1907.	
Logan	San Francisco, Cal.	Feb. 5	Manila, P. I.	Mar. 4	Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Batteries, Field Artillery.
Kilpatrick	Newport News, Va.	Feb. 6	Habana, Cuba	Feb. 10	Headquarters, and Companies I, L, and M, Third Battalion, Engineers.
Thomas	San Francisco, Cal.	Mar. 5	Manila, P. I.	Apr. 2	Headquarters, and Troops A, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, and L, Tenth Cavalry.
Logan	Manila, P. I.	Mar. 15	San Francisco, Cal.	Apr. 13	Fifth and Twenty-eighth Batteries, Field Artillery.
Thomas	do	Apr. 15	do	May 15	Eighth Cavalry.
Logan	San Francisco, Cal.	May 6	Manila, P. I.	May 31	Headquarters, and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, and L, Ninth Cavalry; Twenty-seventh Battery, Field Artillery.

Movements of troops on transports to and from the insular possessions and Cuba—Continued.

Transports.	Left—		Arrived at—		Troops on board.
	Place.	Date.	Place.	Date.	
		1907.		1907.	
Sherman	Manila, P. I.	May 9	San Francisco, Cal.	June 8	First Battalion, Nineteenth Infantry.
Thomas	San Francisco, Cal.	June 5	Manila, P. I.	July 3	Troops B and I, Tenth Cavalry; Twenty-sixth Infantry.
Kilpatrick	Habana, Cuba	June 7	Newport News, Va.	June 16	Headquarters, and Companies I, L, and M, Third Battalion, Engineers.
Crook	Presidio, Monterey, Cal.	June 14	Honolulu, Hawaii	June 23	Second Battalion, Twentieth Infantry.
Logan	Manila, P. I.	June 15	San Francisco, Cal.	.....	Seventh Cavalry, and Twenty-sixth Battery, Field Artillery.
Kilpatrick	Habana, Cuba	June 25	Newport News, Va.	June 29	Companies E and H, Engineers.
Crook	Honolulu, Hawaii	June 28	Fort St. Michael, Alaska.	.....	Company I, Tenth Infantry.
Do	do	do	Fort Davis, Alaska	.....	Company K, Tenth Infantry.
Do	do	do	Fort Liacum, Alaska.	.....	Company L, Tenth Infantry.
Do	do	do	Fort Egbert, Alaska.	.....	Company M, Tenth Infantry.
Buford	Manila, P. I.	do	San Francisco, Cal.	.....	Headquarters, and Second and Third Battalions, Nineteenth Infantry.

Changes of stations of troops within the United States.

Organization.	Left—		Arrived at—	
	Place.	Date.	Place.	Date.
		1906.		1906.
Company B, Twenty-sixth Infantry.	Fort Ringgold, Tex	July 1	Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	July 3
Company C, Twenty-sixth Infantry.	Fort McIntosh, Tex	July 2	do	July 2
Companies A and D, Twenty-sixth Infantry.	do	July 3	do	July 3
Companies E and F, Tenth Infantry.	Fort Wright, Wash	July 4	Fort Wm. H. Seward, Alaska.	July 11
Company G, Tenth Infantry.	do	do	Fort St. Michael, Alaska	July 22
Company H, Tenth Infantry.	do	do	Fort Davis, Alaska	July 21
Companies I, K, L, and M, Twenty-sixth Infantry.	Fort Brown, Tex	July 5	Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	July 5
Headquarters, Tenth Infantry.	Fort Lawton, Wash	July 6	Fort Wm. H. Seward, Alaska.	July 11
Company A, Tenth Infantry.	do	do	Fort Liscum, Alaska	July 16
Company B, Tenth Infantry.	do	do	Fort Egbert, Alaska	July 14
Companies C and D, Tenth Infantry.	do	do	Fort Gibbon, Alaska	July 31
Companies K and M, Twenty-ninth Infantry.	Fort Duchesne, Utah	July 9	Fort Douglas, Utah	[a]Oct. 2
Headquarters, Third Infantry.	Fort Wm. H. Seward, Alaska.	July 12	Fort Lawton, Wash	Aug. 10
Companies A, B, and C, Third Infantry.	do	do	Fort Wright, Wash	Sept. 27
Company K, Third Infantry.	Fort Gibbon, Alaska	do	do	Oct. 6
Companies E and F, Fourth Infantry.	Fort Brady, Mich	do	Fort Thomas, Ky	Sept. 21
Company H, Twenty-sixth Infantry.	Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	July 13	Austin, Tex	July 27
Company I, Twenty-ninth Infantry.	Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	do	Fort Duchesne, Utah	[a]Oct. 2
Company E, Twenty-ninth Infantry.	Fort Douglas, Utah	do	Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	[a]Oct. 5

[a]At camp of instruction near Fort D. A. Russell, July-September, 1906.

Changes of stations of troops within the United States—Continued.

Organization.	Left—		Arrived at—	
	Place.	Date.	Place.	Date.
		1906.		1906.
Companies G and H, Twenty-ninth Infantry.	Fort Douglas, Utah	July 13	Fort Duchesne, Utah	[a] Oct. 6
Companies G and H, Third Infantry.	Fort Egbert, Alaska	July 15	Fort Lawton, Wash	Aug. 10
Companies G and H, Fourth Infantry.	Fort Wayne, Mich	do	Fort Thomas, Ky	Sept. 27
Company E, Third Infantry	Fort Liscum, Alaska	July 16	Fort Lawton, Wash	Aug. 10
Troops G and H, Tenth Cavalry.	Fort Mackenzie, Wyo	July 18	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo	Oct. 4
Company I, Third Infantry.	Fort Gibbon, Alaska	July 19	Fort Wright, Wash	Sept. 27
Eleventh Battery, Field Artillery.	Fort Adams, R. I	July 20	Fort Leavenworth, Kans	July 22
Company D, Third Infantry	Fort Davis, Alaska	July 21	Fort Wright, Wash	Sept. 27
Companies L and M, Third Infantry.	Fort St. Michael, Alaska	July 22	do	Do.
Headquarters, Twenty-fifth Infantry.	Fort Niobrara, Nebr	July 23	Fort Bliss, Tex	July 28
Companies B, C, and D, Twenty-fifth Infantry.	do	do	Fort Brown, Tex	Do.
Third Battalion, Twenty-fifth Infantry.	do	do	Fort McIntosh, Tex	Do.
Company H, Twenty-sixth Infantry.	Austin, Tex	Aug. 20	Fort Brown, Tex	Aug. 21
Companies B, C, and D, Twenty-fifth Infantry.	Fort Brown, Tex	Aug. 25	Fort Reno, Okla	Aug. 27
Company A, Twenty-fifth Infantry.	Fort Washakie, Wyo	Sept. 7	do	Sept. 19
Company I, Signal Corps	Benicia Barracks, Cal	Sept. 8	Fort Omaha, Nebr	Sept. 11
Company H, Twenty-sixth Infantry.	Fort Brown, Tex	Sept. 24	Fort Sam Houston, Tex	Sept. 25
Headquarters and Second and Third Battalions, Fifth Infantry.	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	Sept. 30	New York, N. Y. [b]	Oct. 1
Troop F, Fourteenth Cavalry.	Sequoia National Park, Cal.	Oct. 1	Presidio of Monterey, Cal.	Oct. 9
Companies A and C, Fourth Infantry.	Columbus Barracks, Ohio	do	Fort Mackenzie, Wyo	Oct. 4
Companies G and H, Fourth Infantry.	Fort Thomas, Ky	do	Washington Barracks, D. C.	Oct. 2
Seventeenth and Eighteenth Batteries, Field Artillery.	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	do	Newport News, Va. [b]	Oct. 9
Second Battalion of Engineers.	Washington Barracks, D. C.	do	New York, N. Y. [b]	Oct. 1
Company B, Hospital Corps	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	do	Newport News, Va. [b]	Oct. 6
Companies B and D, Fourth Infantry.	Fort Slocum, N. Y	Oct. 2	Fort Mackenzie, Wyo	Do.
Headquarters and Second Battalion, Twenty-Eighth Infantry.	Fort Snelling, Minn	do	Newport News, Va. [b]	Oct. 5
First Battalion, Twenty-eighth Infantry.	do	do	do. [b]	Oct. 6
Company A, Hospital Corps.	Washington Barracks, D. C.	do	do. [b]	Oct. 3
Headquarters and First and Second Battalions, Twenty-seventh Infantry.	Fort Sheridan, Ill	Oct. 3	do. [b]	Oct. 6
Fourteenth Battery, Field Artillery.	do	do	Port Tampa, Fla. [b]	Do.
Company I, Signal Corps	Fort Omaha, Nebr	do	Newport News, Va. [b]	Do.
Third Squadron, Ninth Cavalry.	Jefferson Barracks, Mo	Oct. 4	Fort Sheridan, Ill	Oct. 5
Headquarters and First and Third Squadrons, Fifteenth Cavalry.	Fort Ethan Allen, Vt	do	Newport News, Va. [b]	Oct. 6
Headquarters and First and Second Battalions, Eleventh Infantry.	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo	do	do. [b]	Oct. 8
Headquarters and First and Second Battalions, Seventeenth Infantry.	Fort McPherson, Ga	do	do. [b]	Oct. 5
Companies L and M, Twenty-eighth Infantry.	Fort Lincoln, N. Dak	do	Fort Snelling, Minn	Do.
Headquarters and Second and Third Squadrons, Eleventh Cavalry.	Fort Des Moines, Iowa	Oct. 5	Newport News, Va. [b]	Oct. 8
Headquarters, Seventh Infantry.	Fort Wm. H. Harrison, Mont.	do	Fort Wayne, Mich	Oct. 9

[a] *At camp of instruction near Fort D. A. Russell, July-September, 1906.*
[b] *En route to Cuba.*

Changes of stations of troops within the United States—Continued.

Organization.	Left—		Arrived at—	
	Place.	Date.	Place.	Date.
		1906.		1906.
First Battalion, Seventh Infantry.	Fort Assiniboine, Mont.	Oct. 5	Fort Wayne, Mich.	Oct. 8
Second Battalion, Seventh Infantry.	Fort Missoula, Mont.	do.	do.	Oct. 9
Third Battalion, Seventh Infantry.	Fort Wm. H. Harrison, Mont.	do.	Fort Brady, Mich.	Oct. 8
Company H, Signal Corps.	Benicia Barracks, Cal.	do.	Fort Omaha, Nebr.	Do.
Company F, Third Infantry.	Fort Liscum, Alaska.	Oct. 9	Fort Lawton, Wash.	Oct. 19
Company B, Ninth Infantry.	Fort Wayne, Mich.	do.	Madison Barracks, N. Y.	Oct. 11
Twenty-first Infantry.	San Francisco, Cal.[a]	Oct. 20	Fort Logan, Colo.	Oct. 25
First Battalion, Twenty-ninth Infantry.	Fort Logan, Colo.	Oct. 22	Fort Douglas, Utah.	Do.
Troop A, Fourteenth Cavalry.	Boise Barracks, Idaho.	Oct. 28	Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	Nov. 9
Troops K and M, Fourteenth Cavalry.	Yosemite National Park, Cal.	Nov. 6	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	Nov. 20
Eighth and Ninety-ninth Companies, Coast Artillery.	Fort Morgan, Ala.	Nov. 9	Fort Moultrie, S. C.	Nov. 12
Headquarters and First Battalion, Sixth Infantry.	San Francisco, Cal.[a]	Nov. 14	Fort Wm. H. Harrison, Mont.	Nov. 19
Second Battalion, Sixth Infantry.	do.[a]	do.	Fort Lincoln, N. Dak.	Nov. 20
Third Battalion, Sixth Infantry.	do.[a]	do.	Fort Missoula, Mont.	Nov. 18
Company B, Hospital Corps	Newport News, Va.[b]	Nov. 27	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	Dec. 7
One hundred and twenty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery.	Fort Michie, N. Y.	Dec. 8	Fort Terry, N. Y.	Dec. 8
Company B, Ninth Infantry	Madison Barracks, N. Y.	Dec. 15	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	Dec. 15
		1907.		1907.
Twenty-third Battery, Field Artillery.	Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.	Jan. 26	San Francisco, Cal.[c]	Feb. 2
Company I, Eleventh Infantry.	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	Feb. 2	Fort Washakie, Wyo.	Feb. 4
Headquarters and Companies I, L, and M, Third Battalion of Engineers.	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	do.	Newport News, Va.[d]	Feb. 5
Troop K, Fourteenth Cavalry.	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	Feb. 7	Boise Barracks, Idaho.	Feb. 10
Troops E and F, Tenth Cavalry.	Fort Washakie, Wyo.	Feb. 10	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	Feb. 11
Troop B, Fourteenth Cavalry.	Boise Barracks, Idaho.	Feb. 14	Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	Feb. 15
Headquarters and Troops A, C, D, K, and L, Tenth Cavalry.	Fort Robinson, Nebr.	Mar. 1	San Francisco, Cal.[c]	Mar. 5
Second Squadron, Tenth Cavalry.	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	do.	do.[c]	Mar. 3
Company F, Twenty-first Infantry.	Fort Logan, Colo.	Mar. 12	Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	Mar. 16
Company E, Twenty-ninth Infantry.	Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	Mar. 15	Fort Douglas, Utah.	Mar. 18
Second Squadron, Fourteenth Cavalry.	Presidio of Monterey, Cal.	Mar. 20	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	Mar. 25
Company C, Twenty-second Infantry.	Fort McDowell, Cal.	Mar. 22	Presidio of Monterey, Cal.	Mar. 22
Companies I and L, Twenty-second Infantry.	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	Mar. 23	Fort McDowell, Cal.	Mar. 23
Company E, Fourteenth Infantry.	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	Apr. 1	Presidio of Monterey, Cal.	Apr. 3
Eightieth Company, Coast Artillery.	Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	do.	Key West Barracks, Fla.	Apr. 16
Seventy-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.	Fort Williams, Me.	Apr. 3	Fort Screven, Ga.	Apr. 28
Twenty-seventh Battery, Field Artillery.	Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.	Apr. 4	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	Apr. 12
Seventy-fifth Company, Coast Artillery.	Fort Preble, Me.	do.	Fort Moultrie, S. C.	Apr. 29
Seventy-sixth Company, Coast Artillery.	Fort Banks, Mass.	do.	Fort Barrancas, Fla.	Apr. 20
Seventy-seventh Company, Coast Artillery.	Fort Warren, Mass.	do.	do.	Do.
Seventy-second Company, Coast Artillery.	Fort Greble, R. I.	Apr. 6	Fort Screven, Ga.	Apr. 28
Seventy-eighth Company, Coast Artillery.	Fort Adams, R. I.	do.	Fort Moultrie, S. C.	Apr. 29

[a] En route from Philippine Islands.
[b] En route from Cuba.
[c] En route to Philippine Islands.
[d] En route to Cuba.

Changes of stations of troops within the United States—Continued.

Organization.	Left—		Arrived at—	
	Place.	Date.	Place.	Date.
		1907.		1907.
Seventy-ninth Company, Coast Artillery.	Fort Adams, R. I	Apr. 6	Fort Caswell, N. C	Apr. 30
Thirty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery.	Fort McHenry, Md	Apr. 10	Fort De Soto, Fla	Apr. 18
Twenty-eighth Battery, Field Artillery.	San Francisco, Cal.[a]	Apr. 14	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	Apr. 16
Eleventh Company, Coast Artillery.	Key West Barracks, Fla.	Apr. 17	Fort Schuyler, N. Y	May 4
Company D, Fifth Infantry.	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	Apr. 18	Madison Barracks, N. Y.	Apr. 18
Company D, Twelfth Infantry.	Fort Porter, N. Y	do	Fort Ontario, N. Y	Do.
First Company, Coast Artillery.	Fort De Soto, Fla	do	Fort Levett, Me	May 10
Troops I and M, Fourteenth Cavalry.	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	Apr. 20	Yosemite National Park, Cal.	May 3
Seventh Company, Coast Artillery.	Fort Barrancas, Fla	do	Fort Banks, Mass	May 9
Ninth Company, Coast Artillery.	do	do	Fort Warren, Mass	Do.
First Battalion, Twenty-third Infantry.	Madison Barracks, N. Y.	Apr. 21	Jamestown Exposition, Va.	Apr. 22
Troops A and B, Fourteenth Cavalry.	Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	Apr. 22	Boise Barracks, Idaho	May 4
Second Squadron, Twelfth Cavalry.	Fort Oglethorpe, Ga	Apr. 23	Jamestown Exposition, Va.	Apr. 25
Headquarters and Second Battalion, Twenty-third Infantry.	Madison Barracks, N. Y.	do	do	Apr. 24
Third Battalion, Twenty-third Infantry.	Fort Ontario, N. Y	do	do	Do.
Fourth Company, Coast Artillery.	Jackson Barracks, La	do	Fort Du Pont, Del	May 2
Third Battery, Field Artillery.	Fort Myer, Va	Apr. 24	Jamestown Exposition, Va.	Apr. 24
Fifth Company, Coast Artillery.	Fort Screven, Ga	Apr. 27	Fort Williams, Me	May 10
Fourteenth Company, Coast Artillery.	do	do	Fort Greble, R. I	May 9
One hundred and seventeenth Company, Coast Artillery.	Fort Fremont, S. C	Apr. 28	Fort Adams, R. I	May 8
Headquarters and First Squadron, Ninth Cavalry.	Fort Riley, Kans	Apr. 29	San Francisco, Cal.[b]	May 2
Troops I, K, and L, Ninth Cavalry.	Fort Sheridan, Ill	do	do.[b]	May 3
Eighth Company, Coast Artillery.	Fort Moultrie, S. C	do	Fort Preble, Me	May 10
Troops E, F, and H, Ninth Cavalry.	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Apr. 30	San Francisco, Cal.[b]	May 4
One hundred and second Company, Coast Artillery.	Fort Caswell, N. C	do	Fort Adams, R. I	May 8
Twenty-seventh Battery, Field Artillery.	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	May 2	San Francisco, Cal.[b]	May 4
Troop F, Fifth Cavalry	Fort Duchesne, Utah	May 14	Fort Apache, Ariz	May 24
Headquarters and First and Third Squadrons, Eighth Cavalry.	San Francisco, Cal.[a]	May 16	Fort Robinson, Nebr	May 20
Troops E and H, Eighth Cavalry.	do.[a]	do	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	May 19
Troop M, Tenth Cavalry	Fort Robinson, Nebr	May 19	Fort Riley, Kans	May 20
Forty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery.	Fort Du Pont, Del	May 21	Fort Monroe, Va	May 22
Seventy-ninth Company, Coast Artillery.	Fort Caswell, N. C	do	do	Do.
Company B, Ninth Infantry.	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	May 24	Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	June 2
Troop F, Fourteenth Cavalry.	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	May 25	Sequoia National Park, Cal.	June 8
Twenty-sixth Infantry	Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	May 28	San Francisco, Cal.[b]	June 1
Troops B and I, Tenth Cavalry.	Fort Robinson, Nebr	May 31	do.[b]	June 3
Company L, Eleventh Infantry.	Fort Washakie, Wyo	June 7	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	June 9
First Battalion, Nineteenth Infantry.	San Francisco, Cal.[a]	June 8	Fort Bliss, Tex	June 12
Headquarters and First Squadron, Second Cavalry.	Fort Assiniboine, Mont.	June 10	Fort Des Moines, Iowa	June 13

[a] *En route from* Philippine Islands.

[b] En route to Philippine Islands.

Changes of stations of troops within the United States—Continued.

Organization.	Left—		Arrived at—	
	Place.	Date.	Place.	Date.
		1907.		1907.
Battery B, First Field Artillery.	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	June 10	Fort Sill, Okla	June 13
Battery C, First Field Artillery.	.....do	June 11	.....do	June 14
Second Battalion, Twenty-fifth Infantry.	Fort Bliss, Tex	June 12	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	June 16
Companies F and H, Twenty-second Infantry.	Alcatraz Island, Cal	June 15	Presidio of Monterey, Cal.	June 15
Third Squadron, Thirteenth Cavalry.	Fort Sill, Okla	....do	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	July 20
Troops I, L, and M, Second Cavalry.	Fort Snelling, Minn	June 16	Fort Des Moines, Iowa	June 30
Headquarters and Companies I, L, and M, Third Battalion of Engineers.	Newport News, Va.[a]	June 17	Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	June 19
First Squadron, Eleventh Cavalry.	Fort Des Moines, Iowa	....do	Fort Ethan Allen, Vt	June 20
Battery A, First Field Artillery.	Fort Snelling, Minn	June 19	Fort Sill, Okla	June 22
Troops F and G, Eighth Cavalry.	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	June 21	Fort Yellowstone, Wyo	June 25
Companies E and G, Twenty-second Infantry.	Alcatraz Island, Cal	June 24	Presidio of Monterey, Cal.	June 24
Company I, Eleventh Infantry.	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo	June 28	Fort Crook, Nebr	June 29
Companies E and F, Thirtieth Infantry.	Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.	....do	San Francisco, Cal.[b]	July 3
Battery F, Sixth Field Artillery.	Fort Sheridan, Ill	....do	Fort Riley, Kans	June 29
Headquarters and First and Third Battalions, Thirtieth Infantry.	Fort Crook, Nebr	June 29	San Francisco, Cal.[b]	July 3
Companies G and H, Thirtieth Infantry.	Fort Reno, Okla	....do	.....do.[b]	Do.

[a] En route from Cuba. [b] En route to Philippine Islands.

The foregoing table does not show temporary changes of station or practice marches.

TROOPS SENT TO THE PHILIPPINES.

During the fiscal year 283 officers and 3,098 enlisted men were sent to the Philippines, making a total of 6,489 officers and 157,097 enlisted men sent there between the commencement of the war with Spain and the end of the last fiscal year. Those numbers, however, do not represent the number of individuals sent to the Philippines during that period. Many men who served with the Volunteer Army in those islands subsequently enlisted in the Regular Army and again served there. In addition to these, many officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army have served more than one tour of duty in the Philippines. Nor do those numbers represent the military force maintained in the islands, because organizations have been brought home from time to time and others sent out to replace them. As was stated in a previous report, it appears from the official records that the greatest number of United States troops stationed in the Philippines at any one time was 2,662 officers and 66,758 enlisted men, in December, 1900.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS APPOINTED.

For the year ended June 30, 1907, 155 second lieutenants were appointed in the Army, including 110 cadets who were graduated from the United States Military Academy in June, 1907, but who

were not commissioned until after the close of the fiscal year, although their commissions when issued to them were effective from the date of graduation, and also including 3 enlisted men and 9 civilians who were appointed after the close of the year to take rank from dates within the year. The delay in the appointment of the 3 enlisted men and 9 civilians before referred to was necessary on account of the time required to perfect the organization of the artillery branches under the provisions of the act of Congress, hereinbefore cited, authorizing the separation of the Artillery Corps into six regiments of field artillery and the Coast Artillery Corps.

The following table shows the sources from which the appointments before referred to were made and the corps or arms of service to which the appointees were assigned:

Source from which appointed.	Assigned to—					
	Engineers.	Cavalry.	Coast Artillery.	Field Artillery.	Infantry.	Total.
United States Military Academy	8	26	6	18	52	110
Enlisted men, United States Army	.....	8	1	2	16	27
Civil life	.....	1	4	5	8	18
Total	8	35	11	25	76	155

In June, 1907, 111 cadets were graduated from the United States Military Academy, but one of them was a foreigner who had been admitted to the academy under a joint resolution of Congress. The 110 other graduates were appointed second lieutenants to date from the dates of their graduation, June 14 and 15, 1907, and filled vacancies that had accumulated after July 1, 1906. The 27 enlisted men and the 18 civilians appointed filled vacancies that existed on July 1, 1906.

The appointments before referred to left 98 vacancies in the line of the Army—3 in the cavalry, 20 in the field artillery, 51 in the Coast Artillery Corps, and 24 in the infantry—available for the appointment of enlisted men and civilians. Those vacancies are to be filled, under the provisions of General Orders, No. 164, War Department, August 7, 1907, as follows:

(*a*) By the appointment of enlisted men of the Army who have successfully passed the examination prescribed in General Orders, No. 93, War Department, May 17, 1906.

(*b*) Vacancies remaining after provision shall have been made for the appointment of enlisted men who have successfully passed the prescribed examinations shall be held, for the appointment, after competitive examination, of not to exceed six honor graduates, of the class of 1907, of the institutions of learning to which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics and whose students have exhibited the greatest proficiency in military training and knowledge.

(*c*) Vacancies remaining after provision shall have been made for the appointment of enlisted men and honor graduates who have successfully passed the prescribed examinations may be filled by the appointment, after competitive examination, of such candidates as may be designated by the President for examination.

To fill the 98 vacancies existing on July 1, 1907, 14 enlisted men *of the Army,* who were found qualified in the preliminary examina-

tions, 4 honor graduates (3 principals and 1 alternate) of civil educational institutions at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics, and 95 civilians, making a total of 113 competing candidates for examination, were ordered or designated for examination by a board of officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., September 24, 1907. The reports of the results of that examination have not been received. However, the president of the examining board has reported that 1 honor graduate and 38 of the civilians failed to report for examination, and that one of the civilian candidates who reported withdrew from the examination because he was unable to secure the necessary leave of absence from the firm employing him. In addition to these, 11 civilian candidates declined to appear for examination or were found to be ineligible, under the regulations, before the date set for the examination.

The officials of each of the six institutions of learning to which officers of the Army were detailed as professors of military science and tactics and whose students had exhibited the greatest proficiency in military training and knowledge during the year were requested to submit the names of two honor graduates of the class of 1907, one as principal and one as alternate, with a view to the appointment of one of them as second lieutenant in the Army. Two of those institutions named principals and alternates, but one of the principals declined; one institution named a principal but no alternate; two named neither principal nor alternate, one of them because all of the honor graduates were too young and the other because they were all pursuing civil vocations; and no response was received from the officials of the remaining institution.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN SERVICE.

On June 30, 1907, there were 3,656 commissioned officers in service in the Regular Army. Of these 900 (including 55 chaplains) were general officers or officers of the staff corps and departments, 722 belonged to the cavalry, 153 to the field artillery, 451 to the coast artillery, not including the Chief of Artillery, and 1,429 to the infantry.

Of the general and staff officers 779 were present for duty, 16 were absent sick, 37 on leave, and 68 on detached duty. Of the 2,756 line officers 2,008 were present for duty, 32 were absent sick, 101 on leave, 614 on detached duty, and 1 in arrest.

From the foregoing it appears that at the close of the fiscal year 27.14 per cent of the line officers and 13.45 per cent of the general and staff officers were absent from their commands. At the close of the preceding fiscal year 27.45 per cent of the line officers and 12.60 per cent of the general and staff officers were so absent. This shows that the relative number of general and staff officers absent from their commands is larger, and the relative number of line officers is slightly less, than at the close of the preceding year. In this connection it is proper to remark, however, that the percentages of absentees on June 30, 1906, included the newly appointed second lieutenants on leave of absence granted them after graduation from the Military Academy, but that the percentages on June 30, 1907, include none on graduating leave, because the graduates of the Military Academy had not been assigned to branches of the service, or appointed, on that date, although, as shown elsewhere in this report, when appointed they

took rank from the date of graduation. If they were to be included as on graduating leave, the percentages of absentees, both of the line and of the staff, would be larger for June 30, 1907, than for June 30, 1906.

OFFICERS ON DETACHED SERVICE.

The large number of officers absent from their commands on detached service received attention in the last annual report. The number so absent has increased during the fiscal year. On June 30, 1906, there were 5.80 per cent of the general officers and officers of the staff corps and departments and 20.16 per cent of the line officers absent on detached service. On June 30, 1907, those percentages were 7.56 for general and staff officers and 22.28 for line officers.

The character of duty performed by the officers of the Army on detached service on June 30, 1907, the number so detached, and their branches of service are shown in the following table:

Duty.	General officers and officers of staff corps and departments.	Cavalry.	Field artillery.	Coast Artillery Corps.	Infantry.	Total.
The General Staff	7	10	3	6	16	42
With the General Staff		2				2
Recruiting service		26	5	13	47	91
United States Military Academy	11	20	7	13	22	73
Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth	8	29	4		43	84
Artillery School, Fort Monroe			10	39		49
Cavalry and Light Artillery School, Fort Riley		11	2			13
School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten				14		14
School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey		3			10	13
Engineer School, Washington Barracks	13					13
At schools in Europe		3				3
Instructors at State educational institutions		16	1	4	35	56
Aides-de-camp		15	3	1	10	29
With Philippine government		3			11	14
With provisional government in Cuba	9	5	1	1	5	21
With Isthmian Canal Commission	10	2		1		13
Military attachés	1	3	1	1	4	10
With Porto Rico Provisional Regiment					3	3
With Philippine Scouts		4			16	20
Acting judge-advocates		2			5	7
With Quartermaster's Department		8			2	10
Assistants to Chief of Artillery				6		6
Acting inspectors-general		1		2		3
In bureaus of War Department					1	1
At department headquarters		7		2	15	24
On transport service		3			6	9
Superintendent Carlisle Indian School		1				1
At the military prisons	1	2		2	8	13
Indian agent		1				1
With militia		4			3	7
Member of Ordnance Board				1		1
Alaskan Road Commission					2	2
Member of Light-House Board	1					1
Office Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia	2					2
Superintendent State, War and Navy Building	1					1
Progressive military map work					4	4
Assistants to superintendent public buildings and grounds		2				2
At War College	1	5		2	3	11
In charge of Indian prisoners		2				2
At Jamestown Exposition		1			4	5
With Signal Corps				2		2
Superintendent Yellowstone National Park		1				1
Special duty abroad	3					3
Total	68	192	37	110	275	682

The following table shows the number of officers of the Army, by rank and branches of service, and the percentage from each branch, on detached service on June 30, 1907:

Rank.	General officers and officers of staff corps and departments.	Cavalry.	Field artillery.	Coast Artillery Corps.	Infantry.	Total.
Brigadier-general	3					3
Colonel	5	4	1	1	1	12
Lieutenant-colonel	4	4		4	15	27
Major	15	18	3	14	19	69
Captain	19	69	17	61	128	294
First lieutenant	22	74	14	27	84	221
Second lieutenant		23	2	3	28	56
Total	68	192	37	110	275	682
Percentage	7.56	26.59	24.18	24.34	19.24	18.65

In their annual reports for the fiscal year 1907 the commanding generals of a majority of the military departments invite attention to the large and increasing number of officers of the line absent from their commands on detached service, and to the undesirable effect of such absences upon the discipline and efficiency of the Army. The remedies suggested generally favor an appeal for legislation that will authorize an increase in the number of line officers, the establishment of an extra list from which to obtain officers for detached service, or the filling of vacancies caused by details, generally as is now authorized in the case of details for duty as officers of certain staff corps and departments, rather than a reduction, by legislation or by Executive order, in the number of places that now must be filled by detaching officers from their commands for a longer or shorter period.

RETIRED OFFICERS ON ACTIVE DUTY.

On June 30, 1907, there were 82 retired officers under assignment to active duty. The following table shows their number, grades, and employment:

Duty.	Brigadier-generals.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Total.
At the Soldiers' Home	2			1			3
On recruiting service			2	11	11	2	26
With State militia	1	3	3	8	4	1	20
At educational institutions:							
Under sec. 1225, R. S., and amendatory acts			3	10	13	3	29
Under sec. 1260, R. S., and supplemental acts						1	1
In Cuba				1	1	1	3
Total	3	3	8	31	29	8	82

Of the retired officers on active duty, as shown in the foregoing table, 3 brigadier-generals (2 at the Soldiers' Home), 1 major (at the Soldiers' Home), and 1 first lieutenant were entitled to receive from the United States only the retired pay of their respective

grades; 3 colonels and 8 lieutenant-colonels were entitled to receive the pay and allowances a retired major would receive under a like assignment, and 30 majors, 29 captains, and 7 first lieutenants were entitled to the active pay and allowances of their respective grades.

OFFICERS EXAMINED FOR PROMOTION.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, 617 officers were examined and 6 reexamined for promotion under the provisions of the act of Congress approved October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 562). On the first examination 578 were found qualified, 20 were found professionally or morally disqualified and, with the exception of one who resigned before the order of suspension went into effect, were suspended for one year; 19 were found physically disqualified and were retired with the next higher grade. Of those found physically disqualified, 1 was retired after the close of the fiscal year.

Of the 6 reexamined after suspension 4 were found qualified for promotion and 2 were found professionally disqualified and were honorably discharged.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

On June 30, 1907, there were 939 officers of the Army on the retired list. The following table shows the grades and causes of retirement of those officers:

Grade.	By operation of law, 64 years of age (act of June 30, 1882).	After reaching 62 years of age (sec. 1244, R. S.).	On own application.		By direction of the President, having served over 20 years (act of July 5, 1884).	For disability.				Under special act of Congress.	Total.
			After over 40 years' service (act of June 30, 1882).	After over 30 years' service (sec. 1243, R. S.).		In line of duty.			Not in line of duty (sec. 1252, R. S.).		
						Section 1251, Revised Statutes.	With increased rank (act of Oct. 1, 1890).	With full rank of command when wounded (act of July 28, 1866).			
Lieutenant-general	3		2								5
Major-general	12		8					1			21
Brigadier-general	92	17	107	27		15		3		2	263
Colonel	32	2	11	19		13		2			79
Lieutenant-colonel	24	1	5	17		23				1	71
Major	18	1	3	37	1	111	41	8			220
Captain	3			16		96	48		3	5	171
First lieutenant				1		50	14		3		68
Second lieutenant						15					15
Chaplain:											
Lieutenant-colonel	2										2
Major	6					9					15
Captain	6					3					9
Total	198	21	136	117	1	335	103	14	6	8	939

Of the 14 officers who were retired under section 32 of the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866 (14 Stat. L., 337), on account of disability occasioned by wounds received in battle, with the full rank of the command held by them at the time such wounds were received, 3 were advanced three grades upon retirement, 5 two grades, and 6 one grade. All of them, with the exception of the

major-general and 1 brigadier-general, received a further advance of one grade under the act of Congress approved April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 264). In addition to these, 104 brigadier-generals, 33 colonels, 46 lieutenant-colonels, 116 majors, 29 captains, and 6 first lieutenants hold their present grades on the retired list through an advancement of one grade under the act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, making a total of 346 officers on the retired list June 30, 1907, who have been advanced one grade under that act because of service during the civil war.

During the year 8 colonels and 1 captain were advanced one grade on the retired list under the provisions of the act of April 23, 1904, before cited.

The following table shows, by grades, the numbers of officers of the Army retired from active service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, and the causes of their retirement:

Grade.	By operation of law, 64 years of age (act of June 30, 1882).	After reaching 62 years of age (sec. 1244, R. S.).	On own application.		For disability.			Under special act of Congress.	Total.
			After over 40 years' service (act of June 30, 1882).	After over 30 years' service (sec. 1243, R. S.).	Incident to the service (sec. 1251, R. S.).	Not incident to the service (sec. 1252, R. S.).	Preventing promotion (act of Oct. 1, 1890).		
Lieutenant-general	1								1
Major-general	2								2
Brigadier-general	6		2						8
Colonel	4	2	9	1	2				18
Lieutenant-colonel				5	1			1	7
Major				3	3				6
Captain	1				8		5	1	15
First lieutenant					6	1	8		15
Second lieutenant					4		5		9
Chaplain: Captain	1								1
Total	15	2	11	9	24	1	18	2	82

From the foregoing table it will be seen that 82 officers of the Army were placed on the retired list during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907. During the preceding year 80 officers were placed on that list.

PERSONS QUALIFIED TO HOLD VOLUNTEER COMMISSIONS

Section 23 of the act of Congress approved January 21, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 779), authorizes the holding of examinations "for the purpose of securing a list of persons specially qualified to hold commissions in any volunteer force which may hereafter be called for and organized under the authority of Congress other than a force composed of organized militia."

Applications for permission to take that examination were received during the past fiscal year from 10 persons who were eligible under the law. Seven of these applicants, having complied with the requirements of the regulations, were authorized to appear before examining boards. Of that number 6 failed to appear for various personal reasons. The remaining applicant, from Texas, was examined and was found to be qualified to hold a commission as lieutenant-colonel of infantry.

The whole number of certificates of eligibility to hold volunteer commissions issued under the law before referred to, from the date of its approval, January 21, 1903, up to and including June 30, 1907, was 29.

MILITIA OFFICERS AT ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS.

Twenty-one officers of the organized militia of the States and Territories were admitted to and attended Army service schools during the year under the provisions of section 16 of the act of Congress approved January 21, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 778).

With the exception of 1, from Texas, who attended the Staff College, and 1, also from Texas, who attended the Army Medical School, those officers attended garrison schools. Of the officers attending garrison schools, 5 were from Michigan, 2 each from the District of Columbia, Iowa, and Kansas, and 1 each from Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Vermont.

STRENGTH AND LOSSES OF THE ARMY.

The tables following show (*a*) the strength of the Army of the United States, June 30, 1906, and June 30, 1907, with the losses from all causes between those dates; (*b*) the strength and losses from all causes in the Army in each month of the fiscal year; (*c*) the strength of the Army, by divisions and departments, at the end of each month of the fiscal year, and (*d*) the number of deaths in the Army during the fiscal year.

Artillery [b]	635	14,895	
First Infantry	50	818	
Second Infantry	50	811	
Third Infantry	50	785	
Fourth Infantry	50	816	
Fifth Infantry	48	792	
Sixth Infantry	50	776	
Seventh Infantry	49	675	
Eighth Infantry	50	851	
Ninth Infantry	49	810	
Tenth Infantry	49	825	
Eleventh Infantry	49	756	
Twelfth Infantry	50	818	
Thirteenth Infantry	50	789	
Fourteenth Infantry	49	679	
Fifteenth Infantry	50	803	
Sixteenth Infantry	50	760	
Seventeenth Infantry	50	772	
Eighteenth Infantry	49	1,239	
Nineteenth Infantry	48	772	
Twentieth Infantry	49	646	
Twenty-first Infantry	50	765	
Twenty-second Infantry	49	706	
Twenty-third Infantry	50	742	
Twenty-fourth Infantry	50	830	
Twenty-fifth Infantry	50	799	
Twenty-sixth Infantry	47	803	
Twenty-seventh Infantry	48	748	
Twenty-eighth Infantry	49	772	
Twenty-ninth Infantry	48	760	
Thirtieth Infantry	47	778	
Total	1,477	23,696	1
West Point detachments	.....	372	.....
Master electricians	.....	35	.....
Electrician sergeants	.....	21	.....
Indian scouts	.....	57	.....
Casuals and recruits at depots and en route	.....	1,769	.....
Total	.....	2,294	.....
Total, Regular Army	3,730	58,915	3
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment	28	522	
Philippine Scouts	118	5,043	
Aggregate	3,882	64,480	3

[a] This table includes the strength and losses of the enlisted men of the Medical D

[b] The reorganization of the artillery as provided in the act of Congress approved ment, May 31, 1907, and the assignment of officers to those regiments was made in S men. Second Field Artillery, 38 officers and 239 enlisted men; Third Field Artillery Artillery Corps, 451 officers and 10,231 enlisted men.

[c] Belong to and are included in the "Artillery."

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[illegible]	116	[illegible]	[illegible]			
May, 1907	116	4,965	5,081		2	
June, 1907	116	4,989	5,105			
Total					9	
Aggregate				82	49	3

C.—Table Showing the Strengt

Divisions and Departments.	July, 1906.		August, 1906.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Atlantic Division	9		7	
Department of the East [a]	562	12,076	590	12,035
Department of the Gulf	204	3,819	204	3,825
Northern Division	6		6	
Department of the Lakes	129	2,266	131	2,254
Department of the Missouri	448	8,520	449	8,622
Department of the Dakota	173	2,423	175	2,331
Southwestern Division	2		2	
Department of Texas	201	3,147	207	3,102
Department of the Colorado	111	1,613	111	1,601
Pacific Division	7		5	
Department of California	262	4,576	256	4,439
Department of the Columbia	240	4,150	237	4,047
Philippines Division:				
Regular Army	772	13,643	795	13,530
Philippine Scouts	115	5,031	116	5,018
District of Porto Rico:				
Regular Army	1	26	1	26
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment	26	520	26	545
Miscellaneous [b]	617	2,136	554	2,008
Total	3,885	63,946	3,872	63,383
Army of Cuban Pacification [c]				

[a] Troops in Porto Rico not included, but belong to the department. [b] Embracin

D.—TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES BETWEEN JULY 1, 1906, AND JUNE 30, 1907.

Country.	Killed in action.		Died of wounds.		Disease.		Accident.		Drowned.		Suicide.		Murder or homicide.		Total.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Regular Army:																
United States	....	....	....	....	7	156	1	33	....	22	2	24	....	10	10	245
Alaska	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	6
Hawaiian Islands	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Philippine Islands	1	10	....	1	1	40	....	5	....	12	1	14	1	2	4	84
Cuba	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
At sea	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Total	1	10	....	1	8	219	1	42	....	35	3	39	1	12	14	358
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Philippine Scouts	1	3	....	....	1	42	....	3	....	5	....	....	....	....	2	53
Aggregate	2	13	....	1	9	267	1	45	....	40	3	39	1	12	16	417

The losses in the Army during the year ended June 30, 1907, are shown in the following statement:

REGULAR ARMY.

Officers:		
Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc	14	
Resigned or discharged	39	
Dismissed	3	
Deserted	1	
Retired	82	
		139
Enlisted men:		
Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc	358	
Discharged upon expiration of term of service	12,816	
Discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial, or by order	8,217	
Deserted	4,522	
Retired	258	
		26,171
Total		26,310

Wounded, 33 enlisted men.

PORTO RICO PROVISIONAL REGIMENT.

Officers:		
Resigned or discharged		1
Enlisted men:		
Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc	6	
Discharged upon expiration of term of service	446	
Discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial, or by order	12	
Deserted	3	
		467
Total		468

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Officers:		
Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc	2	
Resigned or discharged	9	
Deserted	1	
		12

Enlisted men:		
Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc	53	
Discharged upon expiration of term of service	416	
Discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial, or by order	172	
Deserted	7	
		648
Total		660

Wounded, 1 officer and 4 enlisted men.

AGGREGATE.

Officers:		
Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc	16	
Resigned or discharged	49	
Dismissed	3	
Deserted	2	
Retired	82	
		152
Enlisted men:		
Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, etc	417	
Discharged upon expiration of term of service	13,678	
Discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial, or by order	8,401	
Deserted	4,532	
Retired	258	
		27,286
Total		27,438

Wounded, 1 officer and 37 enlisted men.

It appears from the foregoing table that 12,816 enlisted men were discharged upon expiration of term of service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907. During the preceding fiscal year the number of discharges upon expiration of term of service was 9,948 and during the fiscal year 1905 it was 22,254. Those numbers are respectively 15.9, 11.8, and 23.1 per cent of the whole number of enlisted men in service (or of enlistment contracts in force) during each of those years.

The losses from all causes other than expiration of term of service in the enlisted strength of the Army during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, numbered 13,355. During the preceding fiscal year those losses were 15,338, and during the fiscal year 1905, 16,559 enlisted men. Those numbers are respectively 16.6, 18.2, and 17.2 per cent of the whole number of enlisted men in service (or of enlistment contracts in force) during each of those years.

DESERTIONS.

The official returns show 4,522 desertions from the enlisted force of the Army during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907. This number is 5.6 per cent of the whole number of enlisted men in service in the Army during that year, as against 7.4 per cent during the preceding year.

A comparison of the percentages of desertions from the enlisted force of the Army for a period of ten years is interesting. The following table shows the percentages of the whole number of enlisted men in service during each of the fiscal years 1898–1907 reported to have deserted:

Fiscal years.	Percentage deserted.	Fiscal years.	Percentage deserted.
1907	5.6	1902	5.0
1906	7.4	1901	4.1
1905	6.8	1900	4.0
1904	6.6	1899	3.2
1903	7.1	1898	1.6

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the relative number of desertions during the past fiscal year was much less than during the preceding year, and that it was less than it has been in any year since 1902.

Reasons for that decrease are not difficult to find. The reestablishment of the United States Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., early in 1906, made it possible to resume the practice of sending long-term military convicts to undergo their terms of confinement at hard labor in that institution, and to abandon the practice that was necessarily adopted when the military prison was turned over to the Department of Justice in 1895 of permitting such convicts to serve their terms at military posts. Undoubtedly the knowledge that convicted deserters will be compelled to undergo the rigors of prison discipline and to suffer the stigma of prison confinement, instead of being permitted to serve their terms, with more comfort, less disrepute, and greater chances for escape, among their former comrades in the much more congenial surroundings at military posts, has deterred many would-be deserters from taking the step that they would have been ready enough to take if they had seen no severer punishment before them, in the event of their capture, than a comparatively short term of confinement at some military post.

Another reason for the decrease in the percentage of desertions is to be found in the present method of making enlistments. As shown in the section of this report relating to recruiting for the Army the practice of making enlistments at recruiting stations was discontinued soon after the beginning of the past fiscal year. Under instructions published in War Department Circular No. 41, dated July 26, 1906, applicants for enlistment who are accepted at recruiting stations are sent to recruit depots and depot posts for medical examination and enlistment. It appears from reports received that during the past fiscal year 718 of the applicants for enlistment who were accepted at recruiting stations failed to report at the recruit depots and depot posts to which they were sent, and that 474 eloped from those depots and depot posts before enlistment. It is certain that if the practice of enlisting men at recruiting stations had obtained many of those 1,192 men would have deserted en route to, or soon after arrival at, a recruit depot or depot post, and that consequently they would have increased the number of desertions during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907. If all those elopements are added to the reported number of desertions the percentage will be increased from 5.6 to 7, a percentage that is higher than that for any fiscal year, excepting 1903 and 1906, since the increase in the size of the Army in 1898. It appears, therefore, that the decrease in the percentage of desertions during the past fiscal year was due, in part at least, to the elimination of many prospective deserters by the establishment of the practice of delaying enlistments until after the arrival of the applicant at a recruit depot or depot post.

Other causes must also have aided in reducing the desertion rate, for if the reduction had been due entirely to the elimination of would-be deserters before enlistment the bulk of the decrease should be found among men serving in the first months of their enlistment. That, however, was not the case, as will be seen readily from the following table, which compares the percentage of the whole number

of desertions occurring during each of the several periods of service in the past fiscal year with those percentages for the preceding year:

Period of service in which desertion took place.	Percentage of whole number of desertions.	
	Year ended June 30, 1907.	Year ended June 30, 1906.
First three months' service	24	25
Second three months' service	20	18
Third three months' service	10	9
Fourth three months' service	6	6
First year of service	60	58
Second year of service	13	16
Third year of service	6	3
First enlistment	79	77
Second enlistment	14	16
Third enlistment	5	5
Fourth and subsequent enlistments	2	2
Total	100	100

It appears from an examination of the foregoing table that there has been but little change during the past fiscal year, as compared with the preceding year, in the relative number of desertions at different periods of service.

Eighty-nine per cent of the deserters were of native birth, as against 90 per cent during the preceding fiscal year. As between 89 and 90 per cent of the whole number of original enlistments during the past three years were of men of native birth, it appears that the natives contributed only their proportionate share to the number of desertions.

The effect of the seasons of the year on the number of desertions is shown by the following table, which gives the number of desertions of enlisted men from the Army in each month of the fiscal years 1905, 1906, and 1907:

Months.	Fiscal years—			Months.	Fiscal years—		
	1907.	1906.	1905.		1907.	1906.	1905.
July	573	713	737	February	239	340	300
August	575	718	737	March	320	388	511
September	438	613	611	April	408	583	568
October	348	519	602	May	445	613	701
November	304	440	493	June	394	550	556
December	242	444	348				
January	236	337	379	Total	4,522	6,258	6,533

It is evident from the foregoing table that desertions are much more frequent in the summer than in the winter, 17 per cent of the desertions during the three fiscal years covered by the table occurring during December, January, and February, and 32 per cent of them during July, August, and September. The percentages for the spring and autumn months were 26 and 25, respectively.

The percentages of desertions, by branches of the service, during the fiscal years 1905, 1906, and 1907 are shown in the following table:

Branches of service.	Per cent.		
	1907.	1906.	1905.
Coast artillery	6.6	7.8	8.2
Cavalry	6.3	7.2	6.5
Field artillery	6.0	9.2	9.4
Engineers	5.0	7.7	5.4
Infantry	4.6	6.1	6.3
Hospital Corps	4.2	5.2	4.0
All others, including unassigned recruits	7.2	12.6	6.2
The Army	5.6	7.4	6.8

It is proper to remark that the percentages of desertions shown in the foregoing table are based on the whole number of enlisted men who were in service at any time during the year, and not on an average enlisted strength. All the losses during the year are included in the basic figures used, and those figures represent the whole number of enlisted men who might have become deserters, or the whole number of enlistment contracts that might have been terminated by desertion, at some time during the year. It is clearly improper to use as a basis for calculating the percentages of desertions the strength obtained by averaging the number of men in service at the end of each month of the year—a number that does not include the men who went out of service during the year, and even does not include the deserters themselves. However, if the average enlisted strength is used as a basis, it is found that the number of desertions from the enlisted force of the Army during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, was 8 per cent of that strength, as against 10.6 per cent during the preceding fiscal year.

It appears from the official returns that 1,445 enlisted men were gained from desertion during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, but as many of those desertions occurred in prior years, the manner in which the men were gained, or the final disposition of their cases, can not be ascertained without a more extended examination of records, covering a number of years, than is warranted. It has been ascertained, however, that of the men who deserted during the year, 583 were apprehended and 160 surrendered themselves to the military authorities, a total of 743. The following table shows the disposition of the 743 deserters before referred to:

Disposed of without trial:		
Charge removed as erroneous under paragraph 130, Army Regulations	18	
Restored to duty	27	
Discharged without honor	16	
Discharged for disability	2	
Escaped while awaiting trial	22	
Died while awaiting trial	1	
		86
Tried by court-martial:		
Acquitted	2	
Convicted of absence without leave and retained in service	143	
Convicted of absence without leave and dishonorably discharged	7	
Convicted of desertion, sentence disapproved by reviewing authority	5	
Convicted of desertion, sentence remitted	1	

Tried by court-martial—Continued.		
Convicted of desertion, sentenced to confinement, and retained in service	10	
Convicted of desertion, sentenced to confinement, and dishonorably discharged	378	
		546
Awaiting trial June 30, 1907		111
Total		743

It will be seen from the foregoing table that 2 men were acquitted of the charge, that the charge was declared erroneous in 18 cases, and that 150 men were found guilty of absence without leave, a total of 170 cases improperly classed as desertions. If this number is deducted from the 4,522 desertions shown on the returns, there remained 4,352 cases of actual desertion of men from the Army during the year. However, the 170 men erroneously reported as deserters have not been excluded in calculating percentages of desertions, because an extended examination of the records would be necessary to ascertain the branches of service from which, and the month in which, the 170 men before referred to deserted, and because of the small change (but one-fifth of 1 per cent) in the percentage of desertions that would result from such exclusion.

The causes of desertion are closely allied, in many respects, with the causes of the falling off in the number of reenlistments, and consequently, the subject of causes of desertion is considered, in connection with that of the maintenance of the enlisted strength of the Army, in the section of this report relating to recruiting.

DISCHARGES OF ENLISTED MEN ORDERED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following table shows the number of discharges of enlisted men ordered by the War Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, with the reasons for discharge:

On account of fraudulent enlistment	38
On account of desertion	68
On account of desertion and fraudulent enlistment	5
On account of imprisonment under sentence of civil court	86
On account of having become disqualified for service through own misconduct	10
On account of unfaithful service	1
In the interest of the service	1
In the interest of the United States	30
For the convenience of the Government	1
To enter the Soldiers' Home	11
By purchase, under General Orders, No. 4, War Department, 1906	406
By favor, under paragraph 9, General Orders, No. 4, War Department, 1906	40
On certificate of disability after admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane	83
Total	780

In addition to the discharges shown in the foregoing table, 1,022 discharges on surgeon's certificate of disability were ordered by department and other commanders, making a total of 1,105 enlisted men discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability during the fiscal year.

DISCHARGES BY PURCHASE.

In addition to the 406 discharges by purchase shown in the foregoing table, 1,291 discharges were ordered by the commanding officers

of the several departments under the provisions of General Orders, No. 4, War Department, 1906, before referred to, making a total of 1,697 discharges by purchase. The following table shows, by departments, the whole number of applications for discharge by purchase during the fiscal year and the number favorably considered:

Departments.	Number of applications for discharge by purchase.	Discharges ordered.	Applications disapproved.
Department of the East	495	475	20
Department of the Gulf	85	76	9
Department of the Lakes	61	60	1
Department of the Missouri	188	163	25
Department of Dakota	72	61	11
Department of Texas	98	95	3
Department of the Colorado	77	67	10
Department of California	206	170	36
Department of the Columbia	130	85	45
Department of Luzon	37	32	5
Department of Mindanao	11	6	5
Department of the Visayas	3	1	2
Total	1,463	1,291	172
Applications transmitted to the War Department	463	406	57
Aggregate	1,926	1,697	229

The number of discharges by purchase (1,697) during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, was considerably larger than the number (1,291) discharged by purchase during the preceding fiscal year.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2. 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1158), the title of the department was changed from "The Military Secretary's Department" to "the Adjutant-General's Department." On June 30, 1906, there were 24 officers in that department, including 14 officers detailed from the line of the Army under the provisions of section 26 of the act of Congress approved February 2, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 755). During the year 10 officers were detailed to that department from the line of the Army, and 10 were relieved from detail (3 because of promotion in the line and 1 by expiration of detail), leaving a total of 24 officers in the Adjutant-General's Department June 30, 1907.

At the close of the fiscal year 14 of the officers of the Adjutant-General's Department were on duty in the several military divisions and departments (4 in the Philippines Division), 6 were on duty in the Adjutant-General's Office, 1 was a member of the General Staff, 1 was on sick leave, 1 was en route to the United States, and 1 was under orders to proceed to the Philippine Islands.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

At the end of the academic year, August 31, 1907, there were under assignment to duty at the United States Military Academy 92 commissioned officers (including 9 professors and 2 associate professors),

1 librarian, 1 master of the sword, 1 chaplain, 2 contract dental surgeons, 1 teacher of music, 4 civilian instructors in languages, and 3 civilians employed as instructors in fencing, broadsword exercises, and military gymnastics, a total of 105. That number, however, does not include 1 contract dental surgeon on temporary duty and 2 successors of officers who were relieved from duty during the month of September, 1907.

The authorized strength of the corps of cadets is 523, not including foreign cadets receiving instructions under the provisions of joint resolutions of Congress.

At the beginning of the academic year, September 1, 1906, there were 477 cadets on the rolls of the Academy, including 5 foreign cadets—2 from China, 2 from Costa Rica, and 1 from Ecuador. During the year 41 cadets were discharged for deficiencies in studies or for physical disability, 16 resigned, 1 foreign cadet—from Ecuador—withdrew, and 111 (including 1 foreign cadet—from Costa Rica) were graduated. In June, 1907, 132 cadets were admitted (including 1 foreign cadet—from Venezuela); in July, 1; and in August, 10; a total of 143.

The usual examination of candidates for admission to the Military Academy was held at various military posts, beginning May 1, 1907. Including principals and alternates, and also 8 former cadets, 378 candidates were designated for this examination. Of that number, 79 failed to report, 18 failed to complete the examination, and 109 were rejected upon mental or physical examination, or upon both. There were no vacancies for 34 alternates who qualified, and one of the qualified alternates declined an appointment. The remaining 137 candidates were appointed and admitted to the Academy. Subsequently to the examination in May, 1907, 3 of the candidates who qualified in 1906, but for whom there were no vacancies that year, were appointed and 3 former cadets were reappointed, making a total of 143 cadets appointed and admitted during the year. Of these, 117 (101 principals and 16 alternates) were accepted on certificates, 17 (13 principals and 4 alternates) were examined, 8 were former cadets (taking only the physical examination), and 1 was a foreign cadet.

The practice of admitting candidates on certificates from local schools and colleges, after having undergone an exhaustive test for six years, was found to give very unsatisfactory results. Many of the candidates admitted on such certificates were found to be poorly grounded in the entrance requirements, and this deficiency often resulted in a very laborious career at the Military Academy and not infrequently in ultimate failure to master the course. Consequently, the practice of admitting candidates on certificates was discontinued, the class entering in 1907 having been made the last one in which entrance on certificate should be authorized.

The Superintendent of the Academy renews the recommendation, made by his predecessor last year, that "provision be made for the appointment of three alternates instead of two, under the same conditions as now authorized by law, thereby insuring a slightly larger percentage of vacancies being filled at the annual entrance examination and giving the academic board a wider field in the selection of the best qualified alternates." He invites attention to the large and

increasing number of principals and alternates designated who have failed to report; to the fact that the corps of cadets is far below its authorized strength, and to the increasing number of resignations of officers of the Army. In this connection the Superintendent expresses the opinion that "in the matter of trained young soldiers, the output of the Military Academy can not with safety be permitted to fall below the rate of consumption of those who have gone before, plus the increased requirements of a great and growing nation."

The current academic year opened September 1, 1907, with 451 cadets on the rolls, including 4 foreign cadets—1 from Costa Rica, 1 from Venezuela, and 2 from China. Those cadets were divided among the four classes as follows: First class, 109; second class, 108; third class, 92; fourth class, 142.

At the suggestion of the academic board and upon the recommendation of the War Department, the course at the Academy was extended three months by a proviso in the act of Congress approved March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1063), that cadets appointed for admission to the Academy after the year 1907 may be admitted on March 1 instead of on June 1.

The work of the academic board in connection with the revision of the course of studies received mention in the annual reports of The Military Secretary for 1905 and 1906, that work having been begun in 1904. The revision was completed during the past year, and received the approval of the Secretary of War August 10, 1907.

The health of the cadets during the year was unusually good. Various epidemic diseases, such as chicken pox, mumps, scarlet fever, and measles appeared at the post, probably having been brought in by some of the large number of workmen engaged in construction work, but no cases of any of those diseases occurred among the cadets. The malarial cases were fewer than usual, owing partly to a dry summer and partly, no doubt, to the incessant war made upon mosquitos on the reservation. Four cases of typhoid fever developed after the return of the cadets from the Jamestown Exposition. Those cases were undoubtedly contracted there from food and water obtained outside the camp in violation of orders. No deaths occurred among the cadets during the year.

The Superintendent reports that the cadet mess, cadet store, and cadet laundry have been kept at a high standard of efficiency, and that the variety and amount of food were ample and the preparation thereof most sanitary and tasteful. The average cost of subsisting cadets was 61 cents a day, which was 2 cents less than the average cost during the preceding year. The decrease in the cost of subsistence is reported to have been due to the fact that the continuous advance in the cost of food supplies was more than offset by a very extensive application of machinery in the mess so as to decrease the labor bill and by improving the system so as to reduce waste as much as possible and lessen the cost of preparing and serving food.

The discipline of the corps of cadets is reported to have been generally satisfactory, the small number of minor infractions having been checked promptly. The practice, which has obtained during the past few years, of members of the first class drilling and disciplining the new cadets has continued to give most satisfactory results. No cases of hazing were reported.

The usual visits by the first class to Gettysburg, Watervliet, and Sandy Hook, and by the second class to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, were made. The cadets of the first class also made the customary visit to Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., for practical instruction in coast-artillery work, from which, according to the report of the Superintendent, the cadets received great benefit.

As in the preceding year, the battalion of cadets, with details from the Military Academy detachments of engineers, cavalry, and artillery, and a detachment of the Signal Corps, went on a practice march in August, 1907. Problems in minor tactics were solved daily during that march, and instructions were given in castrametation, pack and wagon transportation, and in reconnaissance and military map making.

A marked improvement in the condition of the artillery and cavalry detachments is reported. In the past the small pay, compared with that received by civilians at work on the improvements at the post, and the extra duty imposed, have caused dissatisfaction, especially in the cavalry detachment. To remedy the difficulty, the cavalry detachment was changed in March, 1907, so as to be composed of colored men. The Superintendent reports that "the men are better satisfied, the equipments and horses are in better condition than when the detachment was composed of white men, and no desertions have occurred among the colored men, as compared with 13 desertions among the white men from September 1, 1906, to date of the change."

The Military Academy band is reported to have maintained its high standard of excellence, although it is weak in point of numbers, it being impossible to obtain the required number of musicians at the present rates of pay. The Superintendent recommends that the band be enlarged and that the pay of its members be increased.

The enlargement of the buildings at West Point and the other necessary works of improvement there, provided for in the act of Congress approved June 28, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 419), were in progress during the year. A detailed statement of the work accomplished is printed in the annual report of the Superintendent of the Academy and need not be repeated here.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

Notwithstanding the continued and earnest efforts of the officers engaged in recruiting, it has been found to be impossible to obtain a sufficient number of recruits to maintain the authorized strength of the organizations of the Army. The falling off in the results of recruiting will be more apparent when it is observed that the enlistments during the past fiscal year numbered 12,799 and the reenlistments 7,144, as against 15,178 enlistments and 8,835 reenlistments during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, and 20,264 enlistments and 13,140 reenlistments during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

The following table shows, by branches of the service, the number of enlistments and of reenlistments, exclusive of the Hospital Corps, during each of the fiscal years 1907, 1906, and 1905:

Branches of service.	Fiscal year ended—								
	June 30, 1907.			June 30, 1906.			June 30, 1905.		
	Enlistments.	Reenlistments.	Total.	Enlistments.	Reenlistments.	Total.	Enlistments.	Reenlistments.	Total.
Staff departments [a]	215	503	718	145	487	632	397	666	1,063
Engineers	105	253	358	98	140	238	155	361	516
Cavalry	4,045	1,435	5,480	3,744	1,499	5,243	5,420	2,439	7,859
Field artillery	390	285	675	965	264	1,229	1,399	575	1,974
Coast artillery	2,651	978	3,629	3,257	1,064	4,321	5,021	2,221	7,242
Infantry	5,377	3,627	9,004	6,956	5,317	12,273	7,844	6,777	14,621
Miscellaneous	16	63	79	13	64	77	28	101	129
Total	12,799	7,144	19,943	15,178	8,835	24,013	20,264	13,140	33,404

[a] Not including the Hospital Corps.

It is believed that the relative increase or decrease in the numbers of enlistments and reenlistments in the respective branches of the service will be more clearly shown if the numbers appearing in the foregoing table are reduced to percentages of the total number of enlistments and reenlistments during each year. Consequently, the following table, showing those percentages, is presented:

Branches of service.	Percentages of total number of enlistments and reenlistments during the fiscal year ended—								
	June 30, 1907.			June 30, 1906.			June 30, 1905.		
	Enlistments.	Reenlistments.	Total.	Enlistments.	Reenlistments.	Total.	Enlistments.	Reenlistments.	Total.
Staff departments [a]	1.08	2.52	3.60	0.60	2.03	2.63	1.19	1.99	3.18
Engineers	.53	1.27	1.80	.41	.58	.99	.46	1.09	1.55
Cavalry	20.28	7.20	27.48	15.59	6.24	21.83	16.23	7.30	23.53
Field artillery	1.96	1.43	3.39	4.02	1.10	5.12	4.19	1.72	5.91
Coast artillery	13.29	4.90	18.19	13.57	4.43	18.00	15.03	6.65	21.68
Infantry	26.96	18.19	45.15	28.97	22.14	51.11	23.48	20.29	43.77
Miscellaneous	.08	.31	.39	.05	.27	.32	.08	.30	.38
Total	64.18	35.82	100.00	63.21	36.79	100.00	60.66	39.34	100.00

[a] Not including the Hospital Corps.

No doubt the continued business prosperity and the resulting increased demands for labor of all kinds, together with the relatively small rates of pay of enlisted men in the Army, have had the effect of materially reducing the number of desirable applicants for enlistment. In addition to this, many reports received from department, post, regimental and company commanders relative to the weekly practice marches required by General Orders, No. 44, War Department, March 1, 1906, indicate that those practice marches tended to make the enlisted men, especially the infantrymen, dissatisfied with the service and that, as a result of that dissatisfaction, the men declined to reenlist or reenlisted in the mounted branches of the service or the Coast Artillery. That contention appears to be sustained by the percentages shown in the preceding table, wherein it is

shown that the reenlistments for the infantry in 1907 were relatively much less than in 1906, while the reenlistments for the mounted branches of the service and for the Coast Artillery were relatively larger, to a small extent at least, in 1907 than in 1906.

Much has been said and written recently with regard to the large number of desertions and the inability to enlist or reenlist a sufficient number of desirable men to maintain the strength of the Army. The causes that have tended to increase the number of desertions are no doubt the same, to a considerable extent at least, as those that have prevented the securing of the number of men needed to keep the ranks of the Army filled. In their reports for previous years, division and department commanders invited attention to the increasing rate of desertions and discussed the probable causes of that increase. In those reports for the past fiscal year references to the increased number of desertions are made in connection with comments upon the falling off in the strength of the enlisted personnel. The principal reasons advanced for the large number of desertions and the falling off in the number of enlistments and reenlistments are (*a*) the low rate of pay as compared with that obtaining in civil life, (*b*) dissatisfaction with the hard work of practice marches, drills, and the fatigue duties necessary to keep a post in good condition, (*c*) the abolition of the canteen feature of the post exchange, (*d*) failure of recruits to appreciate the obligations of a contract and their ignorance of the character of the crime of desertion, (*e*) frequent changes of company officers, due to a shortage of officers, and (*f*) the lack of experienced, capable, well-paid, and satisfied noncommissioned officers.

For the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, the reason why the number of men who reenlist is not as great as might be expected from the number of eligible discharged men, and why the number of applicants for enlistment possessing the necessary qualifications is not sufficient to keep the Army at or near its authorized strength, the commanding generals of the departments in the United States, of the Philippines Division, and of the Army of Cuban Pacification were directed by the Acting Secretary of War, under date of August 2, 1907, to call upon the post and regimental commanders serving within their respective commands for reports as to the causes which, in the opinions of those post and regimental commanders, operate to discourage enlistments and reenlistments. Upon an examination of the considerable number of reports received, it is found that the main causes are stated to be (*a*) inadequate pay, (*b*) practice marches, (*c*) frequent changes of company officers, and (*d*) deprivation of the "canteen" privilege. The means for the removal of the stated causes are obvious, and are, to a considerable extent, beyond the control of the War Department, in that it will require legislation by Congress both to increase the pay and restore the canteen.

The reasons that induce men to enlist in times of peace are numerous. Some enter the service in a spirit of adventure or to "see the world," and some are attracted by a display of uniforms and parade. Whatever the incentive may be, in many cases the realization falls far short of the anticipation and brings about a spirit of discontent. If the enlisted man who has become dissatisfied with the service has

a due regard for his enlistment contract he serves his time, tells his friends at home of his experience, and he and they can not thereafter be induced to enter a recruiting office. If he has a light regard for his enlistment contract, he "jumps his job," as he views it, and is recorded as a deserter. More pay and less work will aid materially in making the enlisted man contented, even if he does not find the service in other respects to be what he expected it would be.

The present enlisted strength of the Army, not including the Hospital Corps, is 50,190 enlisted men. To fill vacancies caused by expiration of service and to replace men lost from other causes among this number of men will require over 2,400 enlistments and reenlistments monthly. During the calendar year 1906 the average number of enlistments and reenlistments each month was only 1,427. During the first nine months of the present calendar year that average has increased to 2,052, but even with this increase the enlistments and reenlistments are insufficient to maintain the Army at its present strength, much less to aid in meeting the increase in the authorized strength resulting from the increase in the artillery referred to elsewhere in this report.

Notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts on the part of the War Department and of the recruiting officers and their parties in all parts of the country, it has been found impossible wholly to make good the losses occurring in the present enlisted strength of the Army, to say nothing of increasing that strength to the limit authorized by law and Executive order. The Government, in its efforts to procure men for the Army, is now competing everywhere with private employers who are able to offer men much greater inducements than the Government now offers, at least in the matter of pay. If present conditions continue there will be nothing for the Government to do but to meet this competition by materially increasing the soldier's pay or to evade the competition altogether by a resort to conscription.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1907 there were 94 officers on the general recruiting detail and at the end of the year there were 117. The latter number includes 26 retired officers detailed under the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 264), and 44 officers on duty at recruit depots.

On June 30, 1906, there were 107 central recruiting stations and on June 30, 1907, there were 117. Of these, 72 were main stations, each of which was in charge of a recruiting officer; the remainder were auxiliary stations. In addition to the officers in charge of general recruiting stations that were open at the end of the fiscal year, 1 officer was preparing for a new station, which was opened July 10, 1907. In addition to the main and the auxiliary stations, temporary stations were opened from time to time for the purpose of canvassing thoroughly the territory of the several recruiting districts. The smallest number of cities and towns canvassed by officers of the general recruiting detail in any one month of the fiscal year was 256; the largest number canvassed in any one month was 379. During the preceding year those numbers were 227 and 246, respectively.

As was stated in the last annual report, enlistments and reenlistments at general recruiting stations, except the reenlistments of members of recruiting parties at such stations, were discontinued

under instructions published in War Department Circular No. 41, dated July 26, 1906. Under the practice established by that circular, applicants for enlistment are examined by the recruiting officer at the general recruiting station and, if accepted by him, they are forwarded without delay to the proper recruit depot or depot post for medical examination and enlistment if found qualified.

It was to be expected that under the new practice some of the applicants for enlistment accepted at general recruiting stations would elope before reaching the recruit depots or depot posts to which they were sent, and that others would elope from depots and depot posts before they were enlisted. The following table shows the number of applicants accepted at recruiting stations who failed to report at the recruit depots or depot posts to which they were sent for enlistment, and the number of accepted applicants who reported at depots or depot posts but who left before enlistment:

Depots and depot posts.	Number of accepted applicants who failed to report at depot or depot post.	Number of accepted applicants who reported at depot or depot post but left before enlistment.	Total.
Recruit depots:			
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	171	66	237
Jefferson Barracks, Mo	153	90	243
Fort Slocum, N. Y	243	165	408
Total	567	321	888
Depot posts:			
Fort Bliss, Tex	6	3	9
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.[a]	.....	3	3
Fort Douglas, Utah	1	7	8
Jackson Barracks, La	4	5	9
Fort Lawton, Wash	.....	1	1
Fort Logan, Colo	33	23	56
Fort McDowell, Cal	71	32	103
Fort Sam Houston, Tex	5	31	36
Fort Snelling, Minn	18	26	44
Vancouver Barracks, Wash	5	8	13
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.[b]	1	.....	1
Fort Wm. Henry Harrison, Mont	6	7	13
Fort Wright, Wash	1	7	8
Total	151	153	304
Aggregate	718	474	1,192

[a] Designated as a depot post January 5, 1907.
[b] A depot post from November 24, 1906, to April 5, 1907.

The foregoing table covers that part of the fiscal year after the provisions of War Department Circular No. 41, dated July 26, 1906, had become operative.

It appears that 718 accepted applicants for enlistment failed to report at the depot or depot post to which they were sent, and that 474 such applicants left the depot or depot post before they were enlisted, making a total of 1,192 accepted applicants who eloped before they were enlisted. It is interesting in this connection to note that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, the desertions among men in the first three months of their service numbered 1,569, or 25 per cent of the whole number of desertions during that year. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, the desertions among men in the

first three months of their service numbered 1,078, or 24 per cent of the whole number of desertions during that year. It appears, therefore, that the expectation that elopements of men of uncertain intentions, after acceptance at the recruiting station and before enlistment at the recruit depot or depot post, would materially decrease the relative number of desertions during the first few months of service has not been realized. If the former practice of enlisting men at recruiting stations had obtained, it is probable that many of the men who eloped would have deserted soon after enlistment and that there would have been a marked increase in the relative number of desertions during the first few months of service.

With regard to the number of applicants (about 15 monthly) who refused to enlist at the depot, the commanding officer at Fort Slocum remarks:

Various causes are alleged for these refusals to enlist. Some allege that they are induced at the recruiting stations to come to the depot by promises that they will be permitted to enlist for special organizations. When they find that these promises are unwarranted the applicants decline to enlist. Others simply claim that the conditions of military service are different from what they expected to find them. Nearly all of those who decline to enlist belong to the vacillating type from which comes the roving element of ne'er-do-wells who are a burden to society, as well as to the service if, by chance, they are accepted into it. Their loss is not a serious one, for in the service they would generally be an element of discontent, and would often terminate their service by desertion.

In commenting upon the physical requirements of recruits, the commanding officer at Fort Slocum, in his annual report, says:

It has been my belief for many years that our standards as to vision are too exacting, that in consequence thereof many men are rejected at the depots and still more at the stations, whose vision is sufficiently good to meet the requirements of service. If the applicant's vision is sufficiently good to enable him to see the silhouette target figure up to ranges of six or seven hundred yards, and to see the sights of his rifle clearly in aiming, I believe that he should be accepted. Individual excellence in marksmanship goes for little or nothing in the stress of battle. It is by mass fire that results must be obtained under the normal conditions of modern warfare. If the soldier is sufficiently disciplined to follow his instructions, to shoot in the direction of the masses of the enemy, and keeps his head, the measure of his efficiency will be but slightly increased by the ability to hit the target on the rifle range, where there is neither danger nor excitement to try his nerve. It is the habit of discipline that is the real measure of efficiency under fire, and that is affected but slightly, if at all, by excellence of vision. If it were possible to secure enough recruits with perfect vision, it would probably be well to maintain our present standards, but with the existing demand for recruits, which demand we are unable to meet, it would seem that the present requirements as to vision might be lowered with advantage to the public interests.

The commanding officer at Jefferson Barracks recommends that the necessary authority be obtained for the payment of a bounty of $100 to each soldier who reenlists in his own organization upon discharge by expiration of term of service. In commenting upon that subject in his annual report he says:

There are two reasons why this is in the interest of the service: First. It is assumed that it costs the Government on an average at least $300 to deliver a recruit to his organization. At present, and for some years past, the number of reenlistments has been very small. Hence, for every soldier who reenlists in his old organization the Government makes a saving of $200. Second. It is greatly in the interest of the service to keep disciplined, instructed, and drilled men in the organizations, rather than to have a stream of green, undisciplined recruits chasing each other through the Army as the regiments go to or return from foreign service.

A regiment going to foreign service is practically disorganized and then reorganized, so as to have only long-term men in the ranks when they leave this country. After returning from foreign service, the terms of enlistments of the great majority of the men expire about the same time, so that the regiment is again disorganized, so far as enlisted personnel is concerned.

It is believed that the suggested bounty would not only be a great saving in money, but would largely obviate this pernicious service condition of a constant and useless change in the ranks which has so much injured the organization, discipline, and esprit of our regiments, so far as the enlisted personnel is concerned, since foreign service became part of our duty.

The following table shows the number of applicants accepted for the line of the Army and the number of applicants rejected at general recruiting stations, including those at auxiliary stations, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907:

Station.	Number of applicants accepted.	Number of applicants rejected.	Total number of applicants.	Applicants accepted at stations and subsequently rejected at recruit depots and depot posts.
Albany, N. Y.	185	674	859	9
Atlanta, Ga.	124	592	716	7
Baltimore, Md.	211	1,306	1,517	20
Birmingham, Ala.	246	471	717	16
Boston, Mass.	445	2,188	2,633	20
Brooklyn, N. Y.[a]	102	556	658	3
Buffalo, N. Y.	101	813	914	5
Charlotte, N. C.	243	880	1,123	14
Chattanooga, Tenn.[b]	70	291	361	6
Cheyenne, Wyo.[c]	26	29	55	2
Chicago, Ill.:				
82 West Madison street	553	2,204	2,757	21
323 South State street	434	1,198	1,632	29
Cincinnati, Ohio	252	1,027	1,279	14
Cleveland, Ohio	319	682	1,001	26
Columbus, Ohio	169	881	1,050	5
Coney Island, N. Y.[d]	1	4	5	0
Dallas, Tex.	131	616	747	11
Davenport, Iowa	77	347	424	3
Denver, Colo.	396	1,052	1,448	28
Des Moines, Iowa	63	344	407	3
Detroit, Mich.	240	1,059	1,299	7
Duluth, Minn.	236	1,065	1,301	18
El Paso, Tex.[e]	182	239	421	24
Evansville, Ind.	291	411	702	11
Fargo, N. Dak.[f]	0	2	2	0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	130	663	793	8
Harrisburg, Pa.	201	791	992	17
Helena, Mont.[f]	151	279	430	6
Houston, Tex.	159	573	732	21
Huntington, W. Va.	270	635	905	8
Indianapolis, Ind.	497	1,601	2,098	11
Joplin, Mo.	240	589	829	13
Kansas City, Mo.	309	889	1,198	5
Knoxville, Tenn.	501	1,695	2,196	33
Lexington, Ky.[g]	131	622	753	9
Little Rock, Ark.	129	371	500	6
Los Angeles, Cal.	120	673	793	2
Louisville, Ky.	306	1,131	1,437	17
Marinette, Wis.[h]	13	76	89	1
Memphis, Tenn.	117	305	422	2
Milwaukee, Wis.	134	433	567	4
Nashville, Tenn.	119	711	830	7
Newark, N. J.	122	803	925	5

[a] Made a main station November 23, 1906.
[b] Made a main station January 13, 1907.
[c] Opened February 4, 1907.
[d] Opened June 10, 1907.
[e] Opened July 8, 1906.
[f] Station at Fargo closed and recruiting officer and party transferred to Helena July 16, 1906.
[g] Main station transferred from Richmond to Lexington November 16, 1906.
[h] Station at Marinette closed and recruiting officer and party transferred to Phoenix November 24, 1906. Station at Phoenix closed and recruiting officer and party transferred to Shreveport April 5, 1907.

Station.	Number of applicants accepted.	Number of applicants rejected.	Total number of applicants.	Applicants accepted at stations and subsequently rejected at recruit depots and depot posts.
New Haven, Conn	167	639	806	13
New Orleans, La	244	417	661	19
New York, N. Y.:				
25 Third avenue	801	2,080	2,881	43
749 Sixth avenue	674	2,249	2,923	33
Oklahoma, Okla	353	723	1,076	33
Omaha, Nebr	212	1,139	1,351	4
Parkersburg, W. Va	200	539	739	12
Philadelphia, Pa	306	1,333	1,639	10
Phoenix, Ariz.[a]	8	31	39	1
Pittsburg, Pa	199	702	901	11
Portland, Me	172	1,204	1,376	15
Portland, Oreg	102	226	328	10
Providence, R. I	219	1,546	1,765	14
Raleigh, N. C.[b]	35	114	149	4
Richmond, Ky.[c]	117	525	642	2
Richmond, Va	165	398	563	13
Roanoke, Va.[d]	148	411	559	13
Sacramento, Cal	141	512	653	7
St. Louis, Mo	514	977	1,491	38
St. Paul, Minn	258	542	800	10
Salt Lake City, Utah [e]	99	126	225	2
San Antonio, Tex.[e]	123	61	184	6
San Francisco, Cal	370	906	1,276	17
Savannah, Ga	183	1,459	1,642	9
Scranton, Pa	139	471	610	12
Seattle, Wash	153	472	625	1
Shreveport, La.[a]	10	104	114	1
Spokane, Wash.[e]	150	297	447	10
Springfield, Ill	134	526	660	7
Springfield, Mass	198	707	905	10
Syracuse, N. Y	237	795	1,032	14
Toledo, Ohio [f]	93	386	479	15
Wichita, Kans	195	270	465	8
Total	15,865	54,658	70,523	894

[a] Station at Marinette closed and recruiting officer and party transferred to Phoenix November 24 1906. Station at Phoenix closed and recruiting officer and party transferred to Shreveport April 5, 1907.
[b] Opened January 28, 1907.
[c] Main station transferred from Richmond to Lexington November 16, 1906.
[d] Opened July 14, 1906.
[e] Opened July 18, 1906.
[f] Made a main station April 17, 1907.

It is proper to remark that the foregoing table includes 1,068 applicants who were enlisted at general recruiting stations during July and a part of August, 1906, before the provisions of Circular No. 41, War Department, July 26, 1906, had been put in operation; but does not include 64 reenlistments of members of recruiting parties made at recruiting stations after that circular had become effective there.

The following table shows the number of enlistments (including reenlistments) for the line of the Army and the number of applications rejected at general recruiting stations, recruit depots, depot posts, other military posts, and in the field during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907:

Station or post.	Number enlisted.	Number rejected.	Total number enlisted and rejected.
At general recruiting stations	[a] 1,132	54,658	55,790
General depots:			
Columbus Barracks, Ohio	3,935	247	4,182
Jefferson Barracks, Mo	2,487	172	2,659
Fort Slocum, N. Y	3,576	343	3,919
Total	9,998	762	10,760
Depot posts:			
Fort Bliss, Tex	265	23	288
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.[b]	104	4	108
Fort Douglas, Utah	292	3	295
Jackson Barracks, La	267	22	289
Fort Lawton, Wash	172	1	173
Fort Logan, Colo	315	15	330
Fort McDowell, Cal	477	27	504
Fort Sam Houston, Tex	714	25	739
Fort Snelling, Minn	570	12	582
Vancouver Barracks, Wash	101	21	122
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.[c]	41	.....	41
Fort Wm. H. Harrison, Mont	110	9	119
Fort Wright, Wash	147	14	161
Total	3,575	176	3,751
Military posts (other than depot posts)	3,994	330	4,324
In the field	526	32	558
Aggregate	19,225	55,958	75,183

[a] Includes 1,068 enlistments made at recruiting stations prior to commencing operations under Circular No. 41, War Department, July 26, 1906, and 64 reenlistments of members of recruiting parties under the provisions of that circular.
[b] Designated as a depot post January 5, 1907.
[c] A depot post from November 24, 1906, to April 5, 1907.

Reports received do not show the number of rejected applications for enlistment in the staff departments. The whole number of applications for enlistment in the line of the Army rejected during the fiscal year on account of lack of mental, moral, or physical qualifications on the part of the applicants was 55,958. In addition to these, 212 applications for enlistment in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment and 202 applications for enlistment in the Philippine Scouts are reported to have been rejected during the year. It is believed, however, that the reported number of rejections in the case of the Philippine Scouts is much below the actual number. Of the rejected applications for enlistment in the line of the Army, 1,580 were rejected because the applicants were aliens and 2,880 because they were illiterate.

The reports received do not show how many of the rejected applications were applications for reenlistment, but it is believed that practically all of them were original applications. Assuming this to be so, it is found that, for the line of the Army, the number of rejections was 83 per cent of the whole number of original applications for enlistment and that it was 74 per cent of the whole number of applications for enlistment and reenlistment.

The total number of original enlistments and reenlistments for the Army, including the Hospital Corps, the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, and the Philippine Scouts, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, was 21,631. Of these, 19,225 were enlisted or reenlisted for the line of the Army, 1,424 (including 706 for the Hospital Corps) for the staff departments, 467 for the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, and 515 for the Philippine Scouts.

The original enlistments numbered 13,748, of which 12,584 were for the line of the Army, 548 (including 333 for the Hospital Corps) for the staff departments, 227 for the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, and 389 for the Philippine Scouts. The reenlistments numbered 7,883, of which 6,641 were for the line of the Army, 876 (including 373 for the Hospital Corps) for the staff departments, 240 for the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, and 126 for the Philippine Scouts.

The following table shows the race and nativity of the men enlisted and reenlisted for the Army during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907:

Race and nativity.	Regular Army.				Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.	Philippine Scouts.	Aggregate.
	Line of the Army.	Staff departments, not including Hospital Corps.	Hospital Corps.	Total.			
Native white:							
Enlisted	10,759	186	270	11,215	.....	.....	11,215
Reenlisted	4,532	327	268	5,127	.....	.....	5,127
Total	15,291	513	538	16,342	.....	.....	16,342
Foreign white:							
Enlisted	1,216	29	56	1,301	.....	.....	1,301
Reenlisted	1,167	174	74	1,415	.....	.....	1,415
Total	2,383	203	130	2,716	.....	.....	2,716
Colored:							
Enlisted	598	.....	7	605	.....	.....	605
Reenlisted	909	2	31	942	.....	.....	942
Total	1,507	2	38	1,547	.....	.....	1,547
Indians:							
Enlisted	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10
Reenlisted	22	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	22
Total	32	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	32
Porto Ricans:							
Enlisted	1	.....	.....	1	227	.....	228
Reenlisted	1	.....	.....	1	240	.....	241
Total	2	.....	.....	2	467	.....	469
Filipinos:							
Enlisted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	389	389
Reenlisted	[a] 10	.....	.....	[a] 10	.....	126	136
Total	10	.....	.....	10	.....	515	525
Total enlisted	12,584	215	333	13,132	227	389	13,748
Total reenlisted	6,641	503	373	7,517	240	126	7,883
Aggregate	19,225	718	706	20,649	467	515	21,631

[a] Reenlisted for band musicians.

Nearly 90 per cent of the original enlistments of white soldiers were enlistments of men born in the United States.

For the purpose of ascertaining the ages of soldiers enlisting and reenlisting in the Army, an examination of the records was made, and the results in the cases of 20,522 of the 20,649 enlistments and reenlistments in the Regular Army during the fiscal year are shown in the following table:

Ages at date of enlistment or reenlistment	Previous military service (United States or foreign).	No prior military service.	Total.
18 to 20 years of age	76	1,494	1,570
21 to 25 years of age	2,629	8,623	11,252
26 to 30 years of age	2,813	1,133	3,946
31 to 35 years of age	1,601	235	1,836
36 to 40 years of age	995	2	997
41 years of age and over	921	.....	921
Total	9,035	11,487	20,522

With a view to obtaining information that will enable the War Department to determine the efficacy of each of the various methods of advertising for recruits, the officers of the general recruiting service were requested, in a circular issued by The Military Secretary's Office, May 31, 1906, to obtain from every applicant for enlistment, whether accepted or not, a statement showing whether or not his application was the result, wholly or in part, of any form of advertisement; and if so, of what form, specifying whether the form was that of a newspaper advertisement, recruiting poster, recruiting circular, sight of recruiting flag and station, or some other form of advertisement. Officers in charge of general recruiting stations were directed to collect the data for their respective districts at the end of each month and to make a consolidated report to this office as soon as practicable after the close of the month.

The results of that investigation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, as reported to this office, are shown in the following table:

Methods of advertising.	Number of applications.
Newspaper advertisement	11,660
Recruiting poster	19,795
Recruiting circular	3,096
Sight of recruiting flag and station	26,010
"Gunning" system (in operation at 4 stations)	557
Canvass by recruiting parties	1,871
Friends in the Army	177
News items in newspapers	210
Stereopticon views (in operation at auxiliary stations in 1 district for 6 months)	20
Moving pictures (in operation in 1 district for 3 months)	59
Total	62,455
Not the result of advertising	6,459
Total number of applicants reported upon	68,914

A comparison of the results obtained in the large cities from the several methods of advertising with the results obtained in small cities may be interesting. The following table shows, for all recruiting stations, for the stations in 10 large cities, and for those in 10

small cities the percentage of applicants for enlistment attracted by each method of advertising during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907:

Methods of advertising.	All recruiting stations.	Ten large cities.	Ten small cities.
Newspaper advertisement	16.92	18.09	12.67
Recruiting poster	28.72	18.92	41.31
Recruiting circular	4.49	3.74	6.42
Sight of recruiting flag and station	36.30	45.70	27.35
"Gunning" system	[a] .81	[b] 2.12	.....
Canvass by recruiting parties	2.71	1.15	3.10
Friends in the Army	.26	.44	.43
News items in newspapers	.30	.....	.....
Stereopticon views	[c] .03	[c] .09	.....
Moving pictures	[d] .09	.....	.....
Not the result of advertising	9.37	9.75	8.72
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

[a] In operation in 4 cities.
[b] In operation in 2 cities.
[c] In operation at the auxiliary stations in 1 district for six months.
[d] In operation in 1 district for three months.

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the sight of the recruiting flag and station attracted the largest number of applicants in the large cities, the recruiting poster being second, and newspaper advertisement third, and that in the small cities the recruiting poster was most productive, the sight of the recruiting flag and station being second, and newspaper advertisement third.

The "Gunning" system of advertising, referred to in the preceding tables, was described in the last annual report. It consists of the use of large painted bulletins placed at prominent points along the principal routes of travel in or near the respective cities in which the system was in use. The system was used in Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, and St. Paul during the fiscal year, but was discontinued June 30, 1907, because the results obtained were not commensurate with the cost of that method of advertising. During the fiscal year but 7.27 per cent of the applicants for enlistment in those cities are reported to have been attracted by the "Gunning" system, while 49.42 per cent are reported to have been attracted by sight of the recruiting flag and station, 16.19 per cent by the recruiting poster, 8.29 per cent by newspaper advertisement, 7.57 per cent by the recruiting circular, and 3.25 per cent by canvass of recruiting parties.

It having been ascertained that in a majority of the recruiting districts it is the sight of the recruiting station and flag that induces most men to apply for enlistment, and that in nearly all recruiting districts the sight of the recruiting station and flag is either first or second in efficacy among the methods used in advertising for recruits, the officers of the general recruiting service were directed, in a circular letter dated July 30, 1907, from this office, to see that at every recruiting station the flag is effectively displayed, that the posters and recruiting sign are judiciously placed, that a soldier in uniform is posted at the door as required by existing instructions, and that all other available means are used to make the station noticeable to passers-by and its business apparent at a glance.

But few complaints were received during the year concerning the quality of recruits received at military posts. All those complaints were investigated, and it was found in nearly all cases that they were

either not warranted by the facts or were based upon moral deficiencies discovered after enlistment, and not upon physical or mental disqualifications. In this connection it is proper to note that the commanding officers at the three recruit depots invite attention in their annual reports to the fact that there has been a marked improvement in the quality of the recruits sent to organizations. Under the old system of enlisting recruits at the various recruiting stations throughout the country, after a more or less unsatisfactory examination by inexperienced civilian physicians, there was a constant flood of well-grounded complaints from organization commanders as to the quality of recruits received by them, and there was an equally constant flood of discharges for disabilities incurred before enlistment, but under the new system, established in July, 1906, of having all enlistments made at general recruit depots or at military posts after a rigid examination by experienced medical officers of the Army complaints as to the character of recruits received by organization commanders have virtually ceased and discharges for disabilities incurred before enlistment have decreased in number. The effect of the adoption of the new system will be more apparent when it is observed that during the fiscal year 1906, when the old system was in operation, nearly 60 per cent of the discharges on surgeon's certificate of disability were due to disabilities that existed prior to enlistment, while during the fiscal year 1907, in eleven months of which the new system was used, but 40 per cent of those discharges were due to disabilities that existed prior to enlistment. Much of the falling off in the number of recruits obtained during the past fiscal year is of course due to the substitution of a stringent and effective enlistment examination for the loose and ineffective examination that prevailed under the old system and that permitted the enlistment of many men who were physically or mentally unfit for the military service. The ranks of the Army could be filled up easily and quickly if the present high standard of qualifications were to be lowered materially.

POST EXCHANGES.

Under the Army Regulations reports of the operation and financial condition of post exchanges are required to be submitted to department commanders. Those reports are not forwarded to this office, and, consequently, the office is not in possession of the data necessary to compile a summary of the operations of post exchanges during the past fiscal year.

COAST-DEFENSE EXERCISES.

In lieu of the camps of instruction held for all branches of the service in the summer of 1906, the Secretary of War directed that during the summer of 1907 the coast artillery troops should engage in coast-defense exercises with such of the militia as might be willing to participate. Those exercises were planned on the basis of a memorandum relative to the "use of the organized militia in connection with coast defense," published in War Department Circular No. 17, March 8, 1907, and were participated in by a considerable number of the militia of a majority of the States on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Instructions for the information and guidance of the participants in those exercises were published in General Orders, No. 99, War Department, May 1, 1907.

The reports that have been received indicate that the militia organizations located near the coast defenses may be relied upon, after they have received the necessary drill and experience, as a "second line of defense."

The coast-defense exercises, as planned, will not be completed in all of the artillery districts until the end of the current month, and, consequently, accurate data with regard to the number of troops participating in those exercises can not be obtained at present. It is estimated, however, from the best data now obtainable that about 325 officers and 7,500 enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps and 890 officers and 11,000 enlisted men of the militia will have participated in the coast-defense exercises when they shall have been completed.

SMALL-ARMS FIRING.

As the regular practice season may extend, under the Small-Arms Firing Regulations, to October 31, and as there is always more or less delay in the compilation and forwarding of some of the reports of the results of the rifle and pistol firing of the several organizations of the line of the Army in target practice, it has been found to be impracticable to make a complete statement of the results of that practice in the current annual report. It has been the practice, however, to announce those results in War Department general orders as soon as the reports have all been received, examined, and digested.

The results of the small-arms firing of the several organizations of the line of the Army in target practice during the season of 1906 were published in General Orders, No. 142, War Department, June 28, 1907. The unusual lateness of the publication of those results was due to inability to obtain reports from all of the division commanders within a reasonable time after the close of the practice season, one report not having been received in the Adjutant-General's Office until May 9, 1907, six months after the close of the season.

The increase in the number of qualifications reported in the higher grades of marksmanship during the practice season of 1906 over the previous year was very pronounced, 1,157 expert riflemen, 4,629 sharpshooters, and 4,391 marksmen having been reported as qualified, as against 596 expert riflemen, 3,371 sharpshooters, and 3,436 marksmen in the season of 1905. Because of that marked increase in the reported number of qualifications, department commanders were directed at the beginning of the current practice season to impress upon the post and regimental commanders in their respective departments the necessity for the exercise of the greatest care in the supervision of target practice and the adoption of precautionary measures to insure accuracy in marking and scoring.

Data with regard to the numbers of competitors and the medal winners in the several small-arms competitions held during the year 1906 were given in the last annual report, and the detailed results of those competitions were announced in General Orders, No. 198, War Department, December 6, 1906.

In view of the discontinuance, on June 30, 1907, of the military geographical divisions in the United States, the divisional competitions as prescribed in Part VII of the Small-Arms Firing Regulations were ordered to be discontinued, and combined departmental

competitions to be instituted in their stead, in General Orders, No. 129, War Department, June 11, 1907. That order provided for the holding of competitions at Fort Niagara, N. Y., Fort Sheridan, Ill., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and Leon Springs, Tex., under the names of the Atlantic, Northern, Pacific, and Southwestern competitions, respectively.

The Northern, Pacific, and Southwestern competitions were begun July 29 and the Atlantic competition July 31, 1907. The following table shows the number of competitors in each:

Competitions.	Number of competitors.					
	Rifle.			Pistol.		
	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Distinguished marksmen.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Distinguished pistol shots.
Atlantic	130	22	10	59	14	6
Northern	113	16	8	66	8	6
Pacific	70	15	6	30	10	3
Southwestern	50	7	.....	30	4	.....

The number of medals awarded to successful competitors in those competitions are shown in the following table:

Competitions.	Number of medals awarded.			
	Rifle.		Pistol.	
	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.
Atlantic	26	9	11	8
Northern	22	8	13	6
Pacific	14	10	6	4
Southwestern	10	3	6	3

The troops in the Department of the East, the Department of the Gulf, and the Army of Cuban Pacification joined in the Atlantic competition; those in the Department of Dakota, the Department of the Lakes, and the Department of the Missouri in the Northern competition; those in the Department of the Columbia and the Department of California in the Pacific competition, and those in the Department of the Colorado and the Department of Texas in the Southwestern competition.

The competitions were followed by the usual Army competitions, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., which began August 12, 1907. In the Army rifle competition there were 81 enlisted and 35 commissioned competitors, and there were 45 enlisted and 23 commissioned competitors in the pistol competition. The members of the Army rifle team and the Army pistol team were determined upon in those competitions.

In the Philippines Division the annual divisional competitions were held as prescribed in Part VII of the Small-Arms Firing Regulations. In the rifle competition there were 203 competitors, 48 of whom succeeded in winning medals. In the pistol competition there were 85 competitors, 18 of whom won medals. In addition to the medals awarded to the competitors, special prizes were presented by citizens of Manila.

Following the usual practice, the detailed results of all of the competitions will be published in War Department general orders.

The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice arranged for the holding of the several annual national competitions for 1907 on the new Ohio State range at Camp Perry, Port Clinton, Ottawa County, Ohio, and prescribed conditions and regulations for those competitions. Those conditions and regulations, having received the approval of the Secretary of War, were published in General Orders, No. 47, War Department, March 8, 1907. The competition began August 28, 1907, with the national team match, followed by the national individual match and the national pistol match, under the supervision of Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, Fifth Infantry, United States Army, as executive officer.

In the national team match, or national trophy competition, were entered 2 teams—1 cavalry and 1 infantry—from the Army, 1 from the Navy, 1 from the Marine Corps, 1 of midshipmen from the United States Naval Academy, and 43 State militia teams. No teams were entered from Arkansas, Delaware, Idaho, Nevada, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Utah.

The following table shows the winning teams, the scores made, and the prizes won in that competition:

Order.	Team.	Score.	Prize.
1	United States Navy	3,421	National trophy and $300.
2	Massachusetts	3,418	Hilton trophy and $200.
3	Ohio	3,366	Soldier of Marathon trophy and $150.
4	United States Army, cavalry	3,366	$100.
5	Washington	3,361	$75.
6	United States Naval Academy	3,347	$50.

A medal was also awarded to each member of the winning teams.

The interest of the militia in the competition for the national trophy is still increasing, as is evidenced by the fact that in the first national match, which was held in 1903, only 11 State teams were entered, and in 1904 only 19 teams were entered, while in 1905, 1906, and 1907 the numbers of entries of militia teams for this competition were 32, 37, and 43, respectively.

In the national individual match, which opened August 30, 1907, there were 684 entries, of whom 125 finished. The first prize, which consisted of a gold medal and $60 in cash, was won by Midshipman W. A. Lee, United States Naval Academy.

In the national pistol match, which was held on the afternoon of August 31, there were 250 entries, 101 of whom finished the match. The first prize in this match, a gold medal and $30 in cash, was won by Midshipman W. A. Lee, United States Naval Academy, who also won the first prize in the national individual match.

As soon as the compilation shall have been completed, the detailed results of those matches will be published in War Department general orders.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

It appears from the annual reports of department commanders that the conditions in the Philippines were generally peaceful, excepting in the islands of Samar and Leyte, where conditions of more or less

discord existed. A detailed report of the field operations in those two islands is printed in the annual report of Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, commanding the Department of the Visayas, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907

MILITARY INTERVENTION IN CUBA.

On October 15, 1906, there were 326 officers and 4,960 enlisted men, a total of 5,286, in the "Army of Cuban Pacification." On October 15, 1907, the latest date for which reports have been received, there were 276 officers and 4,437 enlisted men, a total of 4,713, in Cuba.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Army of Cuban Pacification, in his annual report, says:

> From the date of arrival in Cuba of the troops constituting this army it has been what its name implies—an army of pacification—and no occasion has arisen for resort to force.
>
> The moral effect of the presence of the troops has been most beneficial and their influence material. Though small in numbers, the force has nevertheless shown itself everywhere, and has quietly covered every nook and corner of the entire island.

UTE INDIAN DISTURBANCES.

In October, 1906, a band of Ute Indians left their homes on the Uintah Reservation and threatened depredations against the property and rights of the citizens of Wyoming. The legislature of that State not being in session, and it being impossible to convene it, the governor called upon the President to afford protection against those Indians.

Under date of October 19, 1906, the commanding general of the Northern Division was directed to cause a suitable force of cavalry to proceed to the scene of disturbance and command the intruders to return to their homes.

The military operations of the campaign are related in detail in the printed reports of Maj. Gen. A. W. Greely, commanding the Northern Division, and Brig. Gen. E. S. Godfrey, commanding the Department of the Missouri. There were no actual hostilities, but by means of conferences and the use of tact the band of 393 Indians consented to go with the troops to Fort Meade, S. Dak., where they remained, camping on the Fort Meade Reservation, until June 10, 1907, when they moved to the Cheyenne River Reservation, where arrangements for their care had been made by the Interior Department.

DISTURBANCE AMONG MINERS IN ALASKA.

On March 31, 1907, the greater part of the garrison at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, was sent, upon the request of the acting governor, to the Treadwell mines, where trouble with the miners was imminent The department commander reports that by display of excellent judgment on the part of the officer in command of the troops trouble was avoided. The troops were returned to their station June 17, 1907.

DISTURBANCE AT KEYSTONE CANYON, ALASKA.

Under date of September 25, 1907, the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, reported a conflict between employees of the Alaskan Home Railway Company and those of the Copper River

Railway Company, near Keystone, Alaska. A detachment of troops was sent to preserve order, but both parties having agreed to submit their controversy to judicial decision the troops were not needed and were returned to their station soon afterwards.

DESTITUTION AMONG ALASKAN INDIANS.

In the last annual report attention was invited to reports made by officers of the Army, customs officials, missionaries, and others relative to the condition of the Alaskan Indians, from which reports it appeared that the condition of those Indians was such as to demand the attention of the Government. As there appeared to be no provision of law under which adequate and permanent relief or proper supervision of any of the Alaskan Indians could be had it was recommended that the matter be brought to the attention of Congress with a view to securing such legislation as the case might require.

No relief by legislation having been afforded and reports of cases of destitution continuing to come in the question was again taken up with a view to determining whether, if relief was to be afforded without specific authority of law, it should be afforded by the Interior Department or by the War Department.

Under date of January 16, 1907, the War Department was advised that the Secretary of the Interior had instructed the Commissioner of Education to set aside the sum of $5,000 from the appropriation for the education and support of Alaskan natives as an emergency fund for the purchase of food, clothing, and medical supplies for destitute natives. Post commanders in Alaska were directed to report all such cases of destitution coming under their observation to the nearest representative of the Bureau of Education or to the Commissioner of Education at Washington.

Since the issue of those instructions the War Department has received frequent reports of relief extended to destitute natives. It is believed, however, that the measures adopted are but a temporary makeshift, and that, in applying a remedy for the conditions existing among the Alaskan Indians, it is more important that those Indians be placed under some form of administrative control than that considerable amounts should be appropriated for their support.

As was stated in the last annual report, it is believed that the needs of the Alaskan Indians can best be supplied and their future provided for by placing them under the control of the Interior Department, under conditions similar to those governing other Indians whose welfare is safeguarded by that Department. It is again recommended, therefore, that the matter be brought to the attention of Congress, with a view to securing such legislation as may be necessary to care for and safeguard the welfare of these Alaskan Indians.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

It appears from the reports of the Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane that during the past fiscal year 140 persons were admitted to that institution on account of service in the Regular or Volunteer Armies of the United States. Those admissions consisted of 5 officers and 89 enlisted men on the active list, 1 retired officer, 1 contract surgeon, 3 retired enlisted men, 8 former members of the Regular Army, 25 former members of the Volunteer Army, and 8 military convicts.

There were 6 commissioned officers of the Army under treatment at the hospital at the beginning of the fiscal year. Six were admitted and 3 were relieved from treatment during the year, leaving 9 officers under treatment at that institution on June 30, 1907. With the exception of 1, who eloped from the hospital before being discharged, the enlisted men on the active list were all discharged from the military service soon after their admission to the institution.

THE MILITIA.

Following the established practice, the subject of the militia is considered in a separate report. That report contains data to enable the Secretary of War to comply with the provision of the militia law (act of Congress approved January 1, 1903, 32 Stat. L., 775), which requires him to transmit to Congress with his annual report for each year "an abstract of the returns and reports of the adjutants-general of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, with such observations thereon as he may deem necessary for the information of Congress."

MILITARY CONVICTS.

Enlisted men sentenced to dishonorable discharge and to terms of confinement at military posts or elsewhere were formerly designated as "general prisoners" while serving their sentences of confinement. However, an amendment of paragraph 935, Army Regulations, published in General Orders, No. 106, War Department, May 13, 1907, changed the designation of such prisoners to that of "military convicts."

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 1,816 general prisoners (military convicts) in custody. Of this number 1,101 were in confinement at military posts, 41 at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans., 631 at the United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., 12 at the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C., 2 at the general hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex., and 29 in transit from one place of confinement to another.

During the year 1,822 military convicts were committed to confinement, 47 escaped convicts were recaptured, 1,597 convicts were released at expiration of sentence, 94 escaped, 6 died, and the whole of the unexecuted parts of the sentences of confinement were remitted in 320 cases, leaving 1,668 military convicts in custody on June 30, 1907. Of this number 611 were in confinement at military posts, 38 at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans., 700 at the United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., 285 at the Pacific Branch, United States Military Prison, Alcatraz Island, Cal., 16 at the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C., 1 at the general hospital, Fort Bayard, N. Mex., and 17 were in transit from one place to another.

Of the 94 military convicts reported to have escaped during the year, 4 escaped from the United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., 2 from the Pacific Branch, United States Military Prison, Alcatraz Island, Cal., and the remainder escaped from the military posts at which they were confined. The largest numbers of escapes during the year were reported as having occurred at Fort Sheridan,

Ill., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and Fort Jay, N. Y., those numbers being 18, 11, and 10, respectively.

Applications for clemency in the cases of prisoners undergoing confinement in execution of sentences of general courts-martial have continued to add materially to the correspondence of the office. At the beginning of the fiscal year 133 applications for clemency, previously made, had not received final consideration, they having been referred to commanding generals of military departments or elsewhere in the course of investigation as to the merits of the cases. During the year 1,026 applications for clemency were received, but 137 of these were cases in which other applications were pending at the date of their receipt. Clemency was denied in 691 cases, the whole of the unexecuted parts of sentences were remitted in 92 cases, and parts of the unexecuted sentences were remitted in 136 cases. Before final action had been taken on their clemency cases, 6 prisoners had been released upon expiration of sentence and 1 had escaped. At the close of the fiscal year 96 cases had not received final consideration, they having been referred to commanding generals or others in the course of investigation as to the merits of the cases and not having been returned to this office before the close of the year. It is proper to remark, however, that the number of cases received does not represent the number of individual prisoners by whom, or in whose behalf, applications for clemency were made. In many cases as soon as one application is denied another is presented, as many as four successive applications having been received and acted upon during the year in the case of one prisoner. The 919 cases acted upon during the year were applications in the cases of 794 prisoners, as against 631 applications in the cases of 519 prisoners acted upon during the preceding year.

To prevent the unnecessary expenditure of much time and labor in the reexamination, upon further applications for clemency for military convicts, of cases that have received recent and thorough examination in connection with prior applications, it was directed, in War Department orders of August 28, 1907, that "where such further application is received at the War Department within six months of such prior consideration the case will not be reexamined unless there be set forth in the application new and material reasons for the granting of clemency, but that the applicant will be advised of the recent consideration and of the action had thereon."

In addition to the cases considered upon applications, the unexecuted parts of the sentences were remitted by the War Department for administrative reasons in the cases of 112 general prisoners without applications for clemency having been made in their behalf.

UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON.

The reestablishment of the United States Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., early in 1906, made it possible to relieve the overcrowded condition of guardhouses at the various military posts in the United States, but, as was stated in the last annual report, before the end of June, 1906, the military prison had been filled to the limit of its capacity, and it had become necessary to instruct department commanders to ship no more general prisoners there until after ascertaining that there is room for them at the prison.

The situation was relieved somewhat by sending to Alcatraz Island, Cal., such general prisoners under sentence of confinement of one year or more as could be accommodated at, and could be sent conveniently to, that prison, the maximum capacity of which, as reported by the commanding general of the department, was 319 prisoners.

In the army appropriation act, approved March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1169), it was provided—

> That hereafter any military prison that the Secretary of War may designate for the confinement of general prisoners for whom there is no room at the United States Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, or whom it is impracticable to send there, shall be regarded as a branch of the said United States Military Prison and equally with it shall be subject to the laws relating thereto.

Pursuant to that legislation, the Secretary of War, on March 21, 1907, designated the military prison at Alcatraz Island, Cal., "for the confinement of general prisoners for whom there is no room at the United States Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., or whom it is impracticable to send there." The military reservation of Alcatraz Island, Cal., and the prison established thereon were designated, in General Orders, No. 126, War Department, June 8, 1907, as the "Pacific Branch of the United States Military Prison." The prison guard at the Pacific Branch of the United States Military Prison was established, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 12, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 242), in the same manner as the guard at the Leavenworth Military Prison.

It appears from reports and returns received that at the beginning of the fiscal year there were 631 general prisoners (military convicts) in confinement at the United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; that 542 (including 2 escaped convicts who were recaptured) were received during the fiscal year; that 353 were released by expiration of sentence, 113 by pardon, 4 escaped, 2 were transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane, and 1 died, leaving 700 military convicts in confinement there on June 30, 1907.

The following statistics relative to the 700 military convicts in confinement on June 30, 1907. are extracted from the report of the commandant of the prison:

Branches of service to which convicts formerly belonged:	
Cavalry	159
Artillery	206
Infantry	200
Other branches of the service, including unassigned recruits	135
	700
Terms of sentences of convicts:	
1 year and less than 2 years	292
2 years and less than 3 years	300
3 years and less than 4 years	54
4 years and less than 5 years	21
5 years and less than 6 years	19
6 years and less than 7 years	6
7 years and less than 8 years	5
10 years	1
15 years	1
20 years	1
	700

Ages of convicts:	
Under 21	20
21 to 25	305
25 to 30	283
30 to 35	73
35 to 40	17
40 to 45	2
	700
Nativity of convicts:	
Native born	664
Foreign born	36
	700

The commandant states that the health of the command was good during the year, but 2.92 per cent of the strength having been sick. One officer, 117 enlisted men and 761 military convicts were admitted to sick report. The prevailing disease was tonsilitis, but epidemics of measles and typhoid fever appeared during the year. The typhoid fever, the surgeon states, was undoubtedly due to the water supply, but precautions taken promptly checked the progress of the epidemic.

The chaplain reports that as censor of the convicts' mail he examined and read 21,287 letters and examined 34,679 packages and papers during the year. Religious services were held regularly in the prison chapel on Sunday mornings, and, with purely voluntary attendance, there was an average of about 400 convicts at each regular service.

The commandant reports that the guard is generally efficient, but he believes that it will be very difficult to retain good men as privates in the guard unless they receive increased compensation. He says:

The noncommissioned officers of the guard are receiving 35 cents a day extra, and I recommend that all other members of the guard receive 25 cents a day. There is very little difference between the duty of a private and that of a noncommissioned officer in guarding convicts. In both cases the duty is arduous and, from the nature of the duty, very monotonous. Such enthusiasm and excitement as pertain ordinarily to the soldier's life are altogether absent from the duties that they are performing. I believe, however, that with the increased compensation recommended the majority of the men will be content to remain in the guard for an indefinite period.

During the year convicts were employed chiefly in putting and keeping in shape the buildings and grounds of the prison proper and the prison reservation, in rebuilding or repairing roads, in cutting ice, and in working in the rock quarry at the new filtration plant of Fort Leavenworth, and on the railroad terminal.

In concluding his report, the commandant of the prison says:

This prison lacks at present almost everything needed by a modern institution of this kind. The buildings are old and of poor construction. There is a constant and increasing danger of fire, which is a source of great and continual anxiety. Some of the buildings are kept together by iron braces, and the constant vibration caused by the machinery and the walking of convicts on the upper floors make them very insecure. Repairs are always needed, and with the most extensive repairs little can be done to improve conditions. As in all old buildings of inferior construction, the ventilation and sanitary arrangements are a source of constant trouble. The lighting and heating systems are also in poor condition. It is hoped, therefore, that within the near future a liberal appropriation will be made by Congress for the reconstruction, on a comprehensive plan, of a military prison which will have all modern improvements.

The act of Congress approved March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1848), making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government, provided for the reconstruction of the military prison in San Francisco Harbor and required that the money appropriated for the work "shall be so expended as to give the maximum amount of employment to the inmates of said institution."

Maj. Reuben B. Turner, Eighth Infantry, was detailed as commandant of the Pacific Branch, United States Military Prison, in Special Orders, No. 138, War Department, June 13, 1907. Major Turner was placed in charge of the construction work at that prison (Special Orders, No. 142, War Department, June 18, 1907, as amended by Special Orders, No. 144, War Department, June 20, 1907) because of his knowledge of the construction of public buildings and his long experience as a constructing quartermaster.

Plans for the construction of a concrete building were prepared and were approved by the Acting Secretary of War. The work of construction has been begun.

As the Alcatraz prison was not made a branch of the United States Military Prison until near the close of the fiscal year, no special report of the operations at that prison during the year was required. It appears from the returns of the prison, however, that there were 208 general prisoners (military convicts) in confinement there at the beginning of the fiscal year. During the fiscal year 472 prisoners (including 1 who had escaped) were received, 330 were released by expiration of sentence and 54 by remission of sentence, 2 escaped, and 9 were transferred to other places of confinement, leaving 285 military convicts in confinement at the Pacific Branch of the United States Military Prison on June 30, 1907.

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

In General Orders, No. 68, War Department, April 7, 1906, it was directed that the finger-print system of personal identification, described in the last annual report, be put in operation in the Army on September 1, 1906, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and that thereupon the outline-figure card system previously used be abandoned. It was found to be impracticable to begin making the new identification records before November 1, 1906, on which date the making of identification photographs and the recording of finger prints were begun at the three recruit depots. The use of the new system was extended to the recruit depot posts and other military posts as soon as the necessary apparatus and supplies could be furnished and enlisted men of the Hospital Corps instructed how to make the records.

At the close of the fiscal year (June 30, 1907) finger-print records had been received in 39,129 cases. Of these, 702 were cases of reenlistment in which finger-print records made during the previous service were on file. On June 30, 1907, the office had on file the finger-print records of 38,427 individuals who were or had been enlisted men in the Army.

During the year 171 cases of fraudulent enlistment by former deserters, military convicts, and others were discovered through the operations of the outline-figure card system and of the finger-print

system. However, but few of those enlistments were discovered through the operation of the finger-print system alone, because of the comparatively short time during which that system has been in operation. Of the 171 cases of identity discovered during the year, 23 had been withdrawn from military control when the discovery was made. Of the remaining 148 cases, 41 were held to service, 61 were dishonorably discharged and confined for various periods by sentence of general court-martial, 9 were discharged without honor, 32 deserted before their cases were finally disposed of, and in 5 cases final determination had not been reached by the military authorities at the end of the year.

CURRENT WORK OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, the business of the Adjutant-General's Office (designated as The Military Secretary's Office during part of the year) was promptly disposed of. The work of the office was kept constantly up to date, 95.6 per cent of all the cases received during the year having been disposed of within twenty-four hours from the time they reached the office. At the close of business on the 29th of June, 1907 (Saturday), as heretofore in The Military Secretary's Office and previously in the Record and Pension Office on the last office day of each fiscal year, not one case remained unacted upon.

Of the cases received during the year, 282,706 were formally recorded. In addition to those formally recorded cases, 4,180 informal calls for information from the records were received from other bureaus of the War Department. The total number of recorded cases, formal and informal, received during the year was 286,886, which was an average of 941 cases for each working day in the fiscal year. The average for the preceding year was 889 cases.

The following table shows either the source of receipt or the character of the 282,706 cases received and formally recorded during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907:

Number of cases received and disposed of.

From the Commissioner of Pensions	69,958
From the Auditor for the War Department	42,985
From the Comptroller of the Treasury	115
From the Commissioner of the General Land Office	1,270
From the Civil Service Commission	537
From the General Staff, the Chief of Artillery, and chiefs of bureaus of the War Department	9,878
From the Army at large	62,440
Recruiting for the Army	10,581
Militia of States and Territories	3,540
Clemency for military convicts	2,261
From Union associations and Volunteer Soldiers' Homes	779
From Confederate associations and homes	3,544
Applications for original discharge certificates	218
Applications for certificates in lieu of lost discharges	7,484
Applications for removal of charge of desertion	1,607
Remuster cases	803
All other cases, miscellaneous	64,706
Total	282,706
On hand June 30, 1907	None.

The cases received from the Commissioner of Pensions consisted, as in previous years, of calls for information from the official records relative to the service, military status, or medical treatment of former officers and enlisted men of the regular and volunteer forces. Of the 69,958 calls received during the year, 852 related to service in the Philippine insurrection and 5,690 to service in the war with Spain. The remaining 63,416 cases related to service in previous wars, principally the civil war, and to service in the Regular Army in times of peace. It may be interesting to note that while there was a decrease of 478 in the Philippine insurrection cases and of 2,522 in the Spanish war cases from the numbers received during the preceding fiscal year, there was an increase of 3,894 in the number of cases relating to the civil war and other wars prior to the war with Spain and to the Regular Army in times of peace, making a net increase of 894 in the number of calls received from the Commissioner of Pensions.

The 42,985 cases received from the Auditor for the War Department consisted of calls for information from the records relative to the service or status of officers or enlisted men. Of those cases, 596 related to service in the Philippine insurrection, 746 to service in the war with Spain, and the remainder (41,643) to service in the civil war, the Mexican war, the Indian wars, or in the Regular Army in times of peace. As in the case of calls from the Commissioner of Pensions, the numbers of calls from the Auditor for the War Department in Philippine insurrection cases and in Spanish war cases were less, while the number of calls in cases relating to other wars and to the Regular Army in times of peace was greater than the numbers received during the preceding year. The decreases in Philippine insurrection cases and in Spanish war cases were 1,107 and 1,383, respectively, and the increase in other cases was 11,026, making a net increase from the preceding year of 8,536 cases.

Calls for information from the records relative to the service of individuals in the Volunteer or Regular Army, for use in connection with the administration of the land laws of the United States, were received from the Commissioner of the General Land Office in 1,270 cases, as against 1,523 such cases received during the preceding fiscal year.

The Civil Service Commission made 537 calls for record information in the cases of claimants for preference in appointment to civil office under section 1754, Revised Statutes. The number of such cases received during the preceding fiscal year was 510.

The large number of cases (72,318) received from the General Staff, the Chief of Artillery, chiefs of bureaus of the War Department, and from the Army at large related to such diverse subjects as arise in connection with the command or administration of the existing military establishment. That number, which was much larger than the number (59,332) received during the preceding fiscal year, does not include the 10,581 cases that related to recruiting for the Army.

The militia cases received during the year numbered 3,540, as against 3,535 such cases received during the previous year. They arose chiefly in connection with the administration of the militia laws, and included many requests for interpretation of laws and regulations.

Of the communications received during the year, 2,261 related to the granting of clemency to military convicts. That subject is discussed elsewhere in this report.

The 4,323 cases received from Union associations and volunteer homes and from Confederate associations and homes were requests for information concerning the military service of applicants for admission to or membership in those homes and associations. The number of such cases received during the preceding fiscal year was 3,732.

The number of applications for original discharge certificates in the cases of former soldiers who, for various reasons, failed to receive such certificates at the dates of their separation from the military service has not increased. Only 218 such applications were received during the fiscal year. During the previous year that number was 281.

Certificates in lieu of lost or destroyed discharge certificates are issued under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 629). During the past fiscal year 7,484 applications for certificates in lieu of lost or destroyed discharge certificates were received. That number is greater than the number (6,146) received during the preceding year and less than the number (8,861) received during the fiscal year 1905.

The acts of Congress (the act approved March 2, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 869, and acts amendatory thereof) relating to the removal of charges of desertion are applicable only to soldiers of the civil war and the war with Mexico. Since the date of the original act many thousands of applications for the relief provided have been received and disposed of. The number of applications received annually has been decreasing for several years past, and it is believed that nearly all of the meritorious cases have been disposed of. Most of the applications now received are but renewals of former applications, many of which have been denied repeatedly. During the past fiscal year 1,607 applications for removal of the charge of desertion were received, as against 1,618 during the preceding year. The number of applications received during the year, as shown in the table, does not include such cases as arose in the preparation of military histories of former soldiers for the Commissioner of Pensions and the accounting officers of the Treasury, no record of the number of those cases having been kept. In all such cases the charge of desertion thus discovered was removed under the act, when found to be clearly within its provisions, without any formal application for relief.

The "remuster cases" shown in the preceding table are applications for recognition of rank as commissioned officers during the civil war under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 24, 1897 (29 Stat. L., 593). The number of those cases (803) shown in the table as having been received and disposed of does not represent the whole number of cases considered under the remuster law during the past fiscal year. The question of the applicability of that law was considered in a number of cases, principally from the Auditor for the War Department, in which no formal application for recognition under the act had been filed, and which, therefore, were not counted as remuster cases.

The "miscellaneous" cases shown in the table cover a wide range of subjects, including all cases not specifically classified in the table, and relative to the disbanded armies of all wars, to the organizations,

officers, and enlisted men composing those armies, and to former officers and enlisted men of the Army of to-day. The miscellaneous correspondence of the office during the past fiscal year averaged 212 cases for each working day in the year. It included a large correspondence with individual Senators and Representatives in Congress, as well as many reports for the use of Congressional committees relative to pending or proposed legislation, and involved the determination of the great variety of questions that constantly arise in connection with the history or status of organizations and of individual officers and enlisted men. The miscellaneous cases also include inquiries received from the descendants of soldiers of the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812 and from the various patriotic societies relative to service in those wars. During the past fiscal year there were received 2,597 requests, involving 3,488 names, for records of service in the Revolutionary war, and 490 requests, involving 539 names, for records of service in the war of 1812.

Of the 4,180 informal calls for information, before referred to, 3,579 were requests received from the Quartermaster-General of the Army for information from the records for use in connection with applications for headstones and marking the graves of deceased soldiers. Those requests involved 13,001 names.

The informal calls received during the year also included 43 "Confederate horse claims," so called, arising under the act of Congress approved February 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 43).

The distribution of general and special orders and circulars and the supplying of blank books and forms to the Army, to the militia, and to educational institutions at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics are important parts of the work of the Adjutant-General's Office.

The following table shows the number of copies of orders, circulars, and blanks distributed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907:

General orders	2,867,628
Special orders, full copies	101,898
Special orders, extracts	40,375
Circulars	958,414
Artillery memoranda	2,481
Blank books	20,411
Other blanks	1,567,529

In addition to the orders, circulars, memoranda, and blanks shown in the foregoing table, the Adjutant-General's Office distributed about 62,000 copies of miscellaneous documents and other publications during the fiscal year. Those publications included the Army Register, the monthly Army List and Directory, station lists, the militia roster, and annual reports.

Copies of the Army Regulations, Infantry Drill Regulations, Small-Arms Firing Regulations, Artillery Drill Regulations, Outlines of First Aid to the Injured, Manual of Guard Duty, and Field Service Regulations are supplied, for use as text-books, to educational institutions at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics. The number of those publications so distributed by this office during the year was 5,625.

The handling and readdressing of mail matter intended for officers and enlisted men of the Army and directed to them in care of the

Adjutant-General's Office, should also be noticed as a part of the work of that office. Much of that mail matter received during the fiscal year consisted of circulars, sample copies of publications, and other similar mail from publishing houses and business firms or establishments. It was found to be impossible, without detriment or delay in dispatching current public business, to redirect the large batches of circulars and similar mail matter, and, consequently, it has been the practice of the office to return such mail matter with a copy of the Army List and Directory, accompanied with the suggestion that the sender of the mail redirect it himself, using the addresses shown in that publication. All other mail matter was readdressed, if the address of the person for whom it was intended could be found. The magnitude of that work will be apparent when it is observed that, during the fiscal year, no less than 51,851 pieces of mail matter were readdressed to officers of the Army. No record of the quantity of mail readdressed to enlisted men was kept.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

The distribution of the sets of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies upon designations made by Senators, Representatives, and Delegates to the Fifty-seventh Congress was continued during the year, as authorized in the sundry civil appropriation act approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 1145). That act authorized and directed the Secretary of War "to furnish to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate to the Fifty-Seventh Congress one set of the Official Records of the Rebellion, and to furnish two sets of said records to such permanent libraries and educational institutions as may be designated by each of the said Senators, Representatives, and Delegates."

The number of copies of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies distributed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, including sales, was as follows:

Books (volumes or parts of volumes)	36,565
Atlases, complete	245
Plates (maps)	65

The sales during the fiscal year amounted to $132.50, and that amount was deposited in the United States Treasury, as required by law.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

The compilation, under the direction of the Secretary of War, of a complete roster of the officers and enlisted men of the Union and Confederate armies has been continued during the fiscal year, as authorized by a clause in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved February 23, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 884).

As was stated in previous reports, no difficulty exists with regard to the compilation of that part of the roster relating to the Union troops, because of the comparative completeness of the collection of Union records in the custody of the War Department. As a matter of fact, the practical completion of the reproduction, by the index-record card system, of the individual military records of the officers

and enlisted men of the volunteer forces in the Union Army has virtually completed the compilation of that part of the roster.

On the other hand, however, the incompleteness of the collection of Confederate records of military service in the custody of the War Department made it necessary to provide, as far as possible, for the supplementing of that collection by obtaining the loan of authentic Confederate records from States, historical societies, and individuals. The efforts made and the plans adopted with that end in view have been described in preceding annual reports and consequently are not repeated in this report.

In response to the requests of the War Department, many original Confederate records have been loaned by States and individuals to be used in connection with the compilation of the Confederate part of the roster. The records so loaned during the past fiscal year included 159 rolls of Virginia organizations, 10 rolls of Georgia organizations, and a very few rolls and other records of organizations raised in other States. Those records, like the records previously received, were copied, and the originals were returned to the persons who loaned them to the Department.

The method of compilation of the Confederate service records is the same as that previously applied to the records of Union volunteers. At the date of the last annual report the records of Confederate troops from the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, and Louisiana, on file in the War Department, had been reproduced by that system, and some progress had been made in the reproduction of the records of Mississippi regiments. During the year the reproduction of the records of Mississippi troops was completed, and considerable progress was made in the equally important work of compiling the Union records of Confederate prisoners of war. All of the office force now available for the purpose is engaged in continuing the compilation of the records of Confederate prisoners of war.

In this connection it is proper to remark that the reproduction of the incomplete records of Confederate organizations forms but a portion of the compilation of the Confederate part of the roster. The Union records of Confederate prisoners afford much information concerning the service of many men whose names, unless those records were compiled, would not appear in the roster, because the records of the organizations to which they belonged are missing. As prisoners of war from organizations raised in each of the Confederate States were confined at the several Union prisons from time to time, it will readily be seen that the reproduction of the records of any one of those States will not be complete until all of the Union records of Confederate prisoners of war have been reproduced.

As shown elsewhere in this report, the whole number of Confederate military index-record cards prepared up to and including June 30, 1907, was 3,855,266. That number, however, does not represent the number of Confederate soldiers in service, because each record card represents an entry on the records and not an individual, a considerable number of cards (or record entries) appearing in the case of one soldier in many instances. It is believed, however, that when the collection of Confederate records in the War Department has been made as complete as it is possible to make it, and when all of those records have been reproduced by the index-record card

system, it will be possible, by bringing together all of the record entries in the case of each individual soldier so far as they can be identified, to make an approximation of the number of individuals in service in the Confederate Army that will be much more nearly correct than any estimate that has heretofore been prepared by anyone.

INDEX-RECORD CARD WORK.

The work of reproducing, by the index-record card system, the records of individual military service and medical and surgical treatment and the objects for which that work was undertaken have heretofore been explained fully in the annual reports of the Chief of the Record and Pension Office. In view of that fact and the fact that that work and its objects are believed to be understood generally, it is now deemed unnecessary either to describe the work or to state the objects for which it was undertaken.

The index-record card work done during the fiscal year consisted chiefly of the carding of records of Confederate prisoners of war and of muster rolls of Confederate troops, but few other records having been carded because, as was stated in the last annual report, the carding of the volunteer individual-service records of the several wars, except those of Confederate troops, has been virtually completed.

During the past fiscal year there were prepared 497,162 military cards and 15,349 medical cards, making, with those previously prepared, a total of 47,310,388 of the former and 7,884,291 of the latter class, or an aggregate of 55,194,679 index-record cards, prepared up to and including June 30, 1907.

The foregoing statement includes 3,855,266 Confederate military cards, 494,825 of which were prepared during the year. Those cards were prepared in the process of compilation of the roster of officers and enlisted men of the Union and Confederate armies, pursuant to the act of February 25, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 884), and represent entries on the records and *not individuals*, as is shown more fully elsewhere in this report.

RECORDS OF WARS PRIOR TO THE CIVIL WAR.

The acts of Congress approved July 27, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 275), August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 403), and April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 591), indicate that it was the intention of Congress to provide for the gathering together in the War Department of the rolls and other military records of the wars prior to the civil war. Under the legislation before referred to many records of the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, and the earlier Indian wars were received from the State, Treasury, and Interior Departments.

However, as no such records have been received from any of the Executive Departments during the past three years, it is believed that further accessions to the Department's collection of military records of the earlier wars need not be looked for in that direction, and that any further efforts to make that collection of those records more complete must be made in the line of securing the loan of authentic records, for the purpose of copying them, from States, historical societies, and individuals.

It is believed that the collection of military records of the Mexican war is as complete as it is possible to make it, and that, consequently, such of those records as are of historical interest or value should be published. However, legislative action is necessary to authorize the publication of those records.

With regard to the records of the war of 1812 and the Revolutionary war, it is to be remarked that, until the collection of those records has been made as complete as possible, it is not advisable to undertake the publication of any portion of them, especially of those relating to the individual histories of officers and enlisted men.

ACCESS TO OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Historians, biographers, and other persons engaged in literary pursuits, or their agents, and also claimants and attorneys for persons having claims against the Government, have continued to urge that they be permitted to have access to the records or that extended transcripts from the records be made for them.

Many of the applications for permission to examine, and requests for transcripts from, the official records are made with a view to obtain data for use in the preparation or prosecution of some kind of a claim against the Government. It is the invariable practice of this office to decline to furnish to a claimant or his attorney any information from the official records to aid in the prosecution of a pension or other claim against the United States. That practice is based upon section 5498 of the Revised Statutes, which makes it an offense for any public official to aid or assist in the prosecution of any claim against the United States "otherwise than in the discharge of his proper official duties." Paragraph 831, Army Regulations, limits the official duties of "any person in the military service," in the matter of furnishing information that can be made the basis of a claim against the Government, to furnishing such information "to the proper officers of the War, Treasury, or Interior Departments, or the Department of Justice."

To furnish to claimants or their attorneys information from the official records to aid in the prosecution of claims against the Government would be likely to result in the preparation and presentation of many fraudulent claims, and would, moreover, deprive the Government in a large measure of the protection against imposture and fraud that is now afforded by its ability to compare with the official records the allegations made by, or in behalf of, claimants in accordance with the knowledge and recollection of those testifying and independently of the official records. There is no necessity for furnishing such information to claimants or attorneys, because the Commissioner of Pensions and other officials whose duty it is to pass upon claims against the United States always call upon this Department for, and are always furnished with, all the record evidence that has any bearing upon the claim under consideration, thus enabling the bureau or office charged with the adjudication of the claim to verify or supplement, if need be, the allegations made in the claim.

It is believed that all of the records antedating the civil-war period that are of general historical interest or value and that can be published without endangering public or private interests should be made

accessible to the public. As was stated in the last annual report, no argument is necessary to show that the way in which this can be accomplished most satisfactorily is by publishing the records in the way in which the records of the civil war were published. That, however, can not be done without being authorized by Congress.

In 1905, and again in 1906, The Military Secretary of the Army suggested in his annual report "that, until they shall have been published, the rules of the War Department denying access to the records by persons not officially connected with the Department be so far relaxed at the proper time as to permit the exhibition of historical records relating to wars prior to the civil war to persons desiring to consult them for literary or historical purposes, care being taken to discriminate between records of general historical interest and those of a purely personal nature, so that public and private interests may be protected." The views of that officer, who is now The Adjutant-General of the Army, have not changed in that respect, and it is again recommended that if space can be found in the Department building available for the purpose of bringing the records together and arranging them so as to be accessible to persons who may desire to consult them, all records of a general historical nature antedating the civil-war period be brought together in one place from the books and files of the different bureaus and offices of the War Department to make them accessible to investigators and with a view to their subsequent publication.

MEDALS OF HONOR.

The medals of honor issued during the past fiscal year were those of the design adopted under the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 274). The medals authorized by that act are, under its terms, "to be presented by direction of the President, and in the name of Congress, to such officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates as have most distinguished, or may hereafter most distinguish, themselves by their gallantry in action."

Prior to the legislation before referred to, medals of honor were issued under the joint resolution of Congress approved July 12, 1862 (12 Stat. L., 623), and section 6 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863 (ibid., 751). Those medals, however, were not of the same design as those issued under the later legislation. The former are ordinarily referred to as medals of the "old design," and the latter as medals of the "new design."

It was held by the Acting Secretary of War, concurring in an opinion of the Attorney-General, as shown in the last annual report, that the act of April 23, 1904, before referred to, required the holder of a medal of the old design to surrender that medal before he could obtain a medal of the new design. A joint resolution of Congress approved February 27, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1422), provided, however—

That the holders of medals of honor under the act approved July 12, 1862, and section 6 of the act approved March 3, 1863, shall not be required to surrender such medals in case such medals are replaced, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, and that wherever the holders of such medals of honor have surrendered them in order to receive the medals provided for by said act approved April 23, 1904, such medals shall be returned to them: *Provided*, That no recipient of both medals shall wear both medals at the same time.

At the date of approval of the joint resolution before referred to 392 medals of old design had been exchanged for medals of the new design. All of those medals of old design have been returned to the persons by whom they were surrendered to the War Department, with the exception of a very few in cases in which the Department has been unable to locate the persons entitled to have the medals returned to them.

The whole number of medals of honor, all of the new design, issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, was 77. Of these, 10 were issued to replace medals of the old design, 64 were issued to persons to whom medals of the old design had theretofore been awarded, and 3 were original issues of medals awarded during the year.

At the time of the adoption of the new design 2,571 medals of honor of the original design had been issued by the War Department. Since that date there have been 19 medals of honor awarded, and medals of new design were issued in those cases, making a total of 2,590 awards of medals of honor up to and including June 30, 1907.

CAMPAIGN BADGES.

Campaign badges, to be issued as articles of uniform to officers and enlisted men in service "to commemorate services which have been, or shall hereafter be, rendered in campaign," were authorized by War Department General Orders, No. 4, dated January 11, 1905.

At the date of the last annual report the issue of badges had been authorized (in War Department General Orders, Nos. 5 and 143 of 1905 and No. 82 of 1906) for service during (*a*) the Spanish campaign, (*b*) the Philippine campaign, and (*c*) the China relief expedition. The dates between which service must have been rendered to entitle applicants to campaign badges for those campaigns were set forth in the last annual report and need not be repeated here. However, General Orders, No. 197, War Department, November 30, 1906, extended the dates for which the Philippine campaign badge might be awarded so as to include the expedition against Pala and his followers, Jolo, P. I., April and May, 1905; that against Datu Ali and his followers, Mindanao, P. I., October, 1905, and that against hostile Moros on Mount Bud-Dajo, Jolo, P. I., March, 1906.

In General Orders, No. 170, War Department, August 15, 1907, rescinding General Orders, No. 12, War Department, January 21, 1907, as amended by paragraph IV, General Orders, No. 125, War Department, June 8, 1907, badges for additional campaigns were authorized as follows:

a [*d*]. Civil war campaign badge: To be issued to officers and enlisted men who served in the Regular or Volunteer Army or in the militia in the service of the United States during the civil war between April 15, 1861, and April 9, 1865.

b [*e*]. Indian campaign badge: To be issued to officers and enlisted men who served in the following campaigns against hostile Indians:

Campaign in southern Oregon and Idaho and northern parts of California and Nevada, 1865–1868.

Campaign against the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches, in Kansas, Colorado, and the Indian Territory, 1867, 1868, and 1869.

Modoc war in 1872 and 1873.

Campaign against the Apaches of Arizona in 1873.

Campaign against the Kiowas, Comanches, and Cheyennes, in Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Indian Territory, and New Mexico, 1874 and 1875.

Campaign against the Northern Cheyennes and Sioux, 1876 and 1877.

Nez Percé war, 1877.
Bannock war, 1878.
Campaign against the Northern Cheyennes, 1878 and 1879.
Campaign against the Ute Indians in Colorado and Utah, September, 1879, to November, 1880.
Campaign against Apache Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, 1885 and 1886.
Campaign against Sioux Indians in South Dakota, November, 1890, to January, 1891.

It is specified in that order that "Under existing law these badges can only be issued to persons who are now in the military service of the United States or who may enter that service hereafter."

The Secretary of War decided that only one Indian campaign badge shall be issued to any one person, notwithstanding the fact that the services for which the badge is to be issued may have been rendered in more than one campaign.

The lists of names submitted up to and including June 30, 1906, were all examined on or before that date, and, as a result of that examination, 30,240 officers and enlisted men were found to be entitled to badges. During the past fiscal year 1,325 additional names were added to the lists of officers and enlisted men who were found to be entitled to campaign badges, making a total of 31,565 officers and enlisted men entitled to those badges. Of these, 23,897 were found to be entitled to badges on account of service in the Philippine campaign, 5,832 on account of service in the Spanish campaign, 1,326 on account of service in the China relief expedition, 442 on account of service in Indian campaigns, and 68 on account of service during the civil war. The Quartermaster-General has been requested to furnish badges for those officers and enlisted men.

CLERICAL FORCE.

No change was made in the number of employees authorized by law for the Adjutant-General's Office during the past fiscal year, and the same number of employees has been authorized for the current fiscal year, it having been found possible as a result of the adoption of improved business methods in the Record and Pension Office and the extension of those methods to the several branches and divisions now constituting the Adjutant-General's Office, to conduct the current business promptly and satisfactorily with a reduced number of employees. The aggregate number of reductions in force and the aggregate annual saving in salaries were shown in the last annual report.

It is due to the civilian employees of the Adjutant-General's Office that mention and credit should be given for the efficient and faithful manner in which, almost without exception, they have discharged their respective duties. The Adjutant-General recognizes, and takes this opportunity to say, that it is largely due to the zealous and efficient performance of duty and the interest manifested in the work by the civilian employees of the office that the public business has been transacted so promptly and efficiently.

F. C. AINSWORTH,
The Adjutant-General.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Washington, July 10, 1907.

SIR: I have the honor to report on the work of the Inspector-General's Department during the past year.

The officers of this Department have, to the best of their ability, observed the state of the Army in all that pertains to its efficiency, examined the condition of supplies and equipments, inspected the accounts of all disbursing officers, and have reported on all deficiencies found and irregularities discovered. From time to time they have made suggestions for the correction of defects coming under their observation. At the close of the fiscal year they render reports and submit such recommendations for the improvement of the service as they deem fit.

From the reports of the inspectors-general and from his own observations the officer in temporary charge of the Inspector-General's Office will endeavor to place before the Secretary of War in concise language his own review for the year, together with recommendations for the future.

My review and recommendations will be limited to the most salient features.

DESERTIONS.

Inspectors-general have been required to make special inquiry into the causes of desertions and to report thereon.

In a majority of the cases the causes can not be definitely ascertained; but when the number is abnormal the inspector can sometimes deduce or fairly infer that desertions were logical results of conditions found in the organization.

Often the deserters are actuated by a spirit of unrest and inherent inability to endure necessary restraints and discipline, and other causes that are not traceable to anything peculiar to the company or its officers. These men have made a mistake in entering the military service, and the Army can not be changed to suit them.

On the other hand, there are administrative methods, about which opinions honestly differ, and that may be subject to some modifications, if thereby the service can be made more satisfactory to volunteers (for it is on voluntary service that we must rely).

Some of the suggested changes will be mentioned under this head of "Desertions;" others elsewhere in this report.

Permanency of commanders.

Lack of permanency of commanders of companies is frequently and strongly urged as causing much of the trouble.

Regimental spirit.

The shifting commissioned personnel with the regiment and the deterioration of the regimental spirit have had their effect.

Tyrannical sergeants.

Tyrannical sergeants are responsible for many desertions and much discontent. "Sustain the sergeant" is an old maxim, plausible and apparently sound, but under the operation of which there has been much abuse of authority. If some captains have gone so far as to "sustain the sergeant, right or wrong," the exercise of such unrestrained power might be expected to do harm.

Localized recruiting.

Home interest and encouragement, which sustain the volunteer regiments, are not manifested toward the regular. Localized recruiting conducted by regimental parties, as recommended in the last annual report from this office, would probably not suffice to fill the ranks of our Army, but it is believed would tend to popularize the service and develop the interest of communities in their representative organizations.

One-year enlistment.

If the first enlistment were for one year, desertions would almost disappear and recruiting would be facilitated.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.

There is a story of an old captain who said that the Army would be fine if it were not for the soldiers. All he wanted was a first sergeant and a striker. Fortunately, that officer has no counterpart in the Army to-day. We all want soldiers, and the more the better. But our private soldier is without votes or influence, and he suffers from a lack of appreciation in a period of profound peace and perennial prosperity.

The American people refuse to be scared over the possibility of war, and the gospel of preparedness receives scant attention. When we contemplate the humiliating shocks that may be inflicted on our national pride in the first clashes of arms with the land forces of any first-class power, we could wish that more heed were given to the lessons of the past and the warnings for the future. What community will now rely on a volunteer fire department if they can afford to maintain a paid organization? A strong first line of defense would gain time for the mustering of our latent forces, but we find ourselves unable to fill the ranks of this first line.

Pay.

The Government does not offer enough pay. There are other respects in which the position of the private soldier might be improved, but any improvement costs money, and the most pressing need of the Army to-day is increased pay for the private soldier. Suitable men for our lowest grade are easily able to get steady employment for more than "thirteen dollars a month

and found," and the glamour that surrounds the military will not induce the young men to forego higher wages and other attractions of modern life.

Rations.

Why should the sailor or marine have a more liberal allowance of food than the soldier? The youth who enlists must experience some disappointment on not finding in the soldier's ration the most ordinary components of the workingman's diet, such as butter and eggs. The sailor's ration includes these, besides condensed milk or evaporated cream. Should not the army ration be sufficient in itself without having to eke it out by the soldier's labor (as in gardening) or by his pay (as in mess dividends from post exchanges)?

Uniform.

One inspector reports: "At most posts a large variety of uniforms is worn. * * * They vary in the shades of olive drab and of the leggins, in the combination of head and foot gears, in the kinds and widths of collars, the length of coats, etc."

It is true that this variety has resulted from commendable efforts to improve the uniform and adapt it to modern requirements. It is also true that reduced appropriations have prevented our discarding obsolete materials and patterns of proved unsuitability. Congress should be persuaded to greater liberality, so that the soldiers may have a uniform that is uniform, with a style that is pleasing.

Discrimination.

Discrimination against the soldier's uniform at theaters and public places may be lessened if we keep his working clothes more in the background. Prejudice might be disarmed if he wore the dress instead of the service uniform. And it is possible that sometimes we carry too far the prohibition of civilian clothes.

Discrimination against the soldiers' club is something for which the soldier does not hold his officers responsible.

INFANTRY INCREASE.

The burden of foreign service falls with undue severity on our infantry regiments. Their periods of enjoyment of home stations are extremely limited, and comparison with other branches of our Army emphasizes this. The situation calls for relief; and this can best be afforded by increasing the number of organizations of infantry. We do not want more cavalry in Alaska, Hawaii, or the Philippines, and our Coast Artillery troops are not available and will not be sent abroad in any considerable numbers. It is hardly to be supposed that we would send so much cavalry across the sea if we had more infantry.

With the roster limited to 30 regiments and the number of these on foreign service irreducible, an infantry regiment returns to the Philippines before it has been three years in the home station. The cavalry regiments get at least a year longer than the infantry in the home country; and it is for their best interests that they should have this much time for recuperation, renovation, and invigoration. There has been much homesickness among our troops on foreign

service. A recruit can not join the infantry in the United States and serve with it two years before he is confronted with this foreign-service prospect. It ought to be possible for him to serve one enlistment with one regiment before he decides whether he will become permanently identified with that regiment. As it is, we have a shifting rank and file of less than three years' identification with one regiment and a disappearance of the old reliable soldiers who were the mainstay of our infantry before we had foreign possessions. Ten more infantry regiments should be added to our roster.

But it must begin to dawn on us that we can not fill these regiments or the existing ones unless we modify in some degree our methods. We must consider the means by which volunteers will be brought to seek and to like military service instead of finding soldier's life irksome. We must study and appreciate the peculiarities of the American soldier and not disregard his notions or his foibles. Those officers who knew the American professional soldier in his best days may remember that it was not characteristic of him to hunt work or to weary of inaction (in the line of duty). An unemployed hour or an hour unprofitably spent did not trouble his conscience. He responded not ungraciously to any call for his services when the reason and necessity for that call were apparent; but he was likely to be sullen or resentful when nagged or when subjected to requirements which seemed to him unreasonable, or which offended that independent spirit which was his birthright and from which he can not divest himself if he would.

EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATIONS.

Ten years ago our infantry and cavalry were in fine condition. Some of the troops and companies existed only on paper, but the active companies were effectively manned and adequately officered. Their commanders were officers of experience who were habitually with their own men.

Twenty years ago the line of our Army was suffering from an inadequate number of officers for duty with regiments, and there was serious difficulty in getting recruits. The companies lacked proper effective strength in men and officers.

When we seek a remedy for to-day's conditions let us consider what brought about the great improvement during the period between 1887 and 1897.

In 1890 it was authoritatively announced that considerations of economy as well as of efficiency dictated that in time of peace only two of the three battalions of each regiment should be fully officered and manned so as to be thoroughly effective, while the officers of the third battalion might be much more profitably employed in various military duties other than immediate service with troops.

The War Department reduced to eight the active companies in each regiment of infantry and to ten in each regiment of cavalry, thus increasing the effective strength of the active organizations, at the same time leaving free the requisite number of officers for detached service.

It can be readily understood that the application, in its entirety, of such a scheme is not likely to be found practicable or advisable at the present time, but its partial application is respectfully recommended.

Cavalry.

Eight of the cavalry regiments to be each reduced to two effective squadrons, with a third squadron of ineffectives (*i. e.*, not immediately available for active service). One or more troops of each ineffective squadron to retain a cadre (framework) or depot organization of about 35 enlisted men.

Infantry.

Fifteen of the infantry regiments to be reduced to two effective battalions, with a third battalion of ineffectives. One or more companies of each ineffective battalion to retain a framework or depot organization of about 30 enlisted men.

DEPOTS.

Supply.

Our arsenals and supply depots are generally in good working order. The need for the services of more commissioned officers in order to effectively protect the interests of the Government has received recognition and appropriate action.

Recruit and remount.

It is believed that any great war would soon develop the need for some depots that we do not now have, but the beginnings of which might advantageously be made in time of peace. I refer to horse depots and depots for the mounted services.

The establishment is recommended of the following:

A horse depot of the quartermaster's department at Fort Reno, Okla., with lesser depots later at Fort Benjamin Harrison and Fort Walla Walla—all on the lines advocated by the Quartermaster-General.

A cavalry recruit depot at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

A field artillery recruit depot at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

A depot for the mounted services at Fort Walla Walla.

The continued maintenance of Columbus Barracks, Fort Slocum, and Fort McDowell as recruit depots for foot service.

Eight depot troops of cavalry to be stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., when prepared for them. Meanwhile these eight depot troops might remain at their present stations to be mediums for the receiving, sifting, and training of recruits for the regiments of which these depot troops are a part.

Five depot companies of infantry (with several depot companies of Coast Artillery) to be stationed at each of the three recruit depots for foot service.

The recruit depot for Field Artillery to be organized at Jefferson Barracks on such lines as may be recommended by the Chief of Artillery and approved by the Secretary of War.

The depot for the mounted services at Fort Walla Walla to be organized without reference to particular regiments (that is to say, with independent companies, troops, or batteries of the mounted services).

THE OFFICER.

Allowances. It is doubtful whether the voters generally understand that officers are not fed, clothed, and equipped at public expense like the private soldier.

Field ration. Many officers have been confronted with the failure of the commissary or any other market when most they needed food and could not procure it without cribbing on their men's rations. In active campaign, the number of rations supplied to a body of troops should include the officers.

Equipment. The recommendation in last annual report that such articles as sabers, saddles, canteens, and field kit generally be authorized to be loaned to officers on memorandum receipts is renewed—field glasses and compasses to be included.

Stagnation. In order that there may be a healthy flow of promotion, some such measure of elimination as that which the Navy has, would be beneficial to the Army, as well as fair to the eliminated. It has been objected that through this process the Navy has lost many of its best officers. Such a result in the Army is not thought likely; but if the law did result in distributing among the people a number of trained and experienced officers, that may not be an undesirable addition to our preparedness for war.

Regimental spirit. It is respectfully suggested that the proposition, that whenever line officers are to be detached from regimental duty for periods of two years or longer their names shall be taken off the rolls of the regiment and the resulting vacancies filled, would operate to still further interfere with the fostering of that regimental spirit which was seriously injured by lineal promotion.

It is recommended that, whenever practicable, line officers of rank below that of major be transferred back to the regiment from which they were removed by promotion or detail.

Respectfully submitted.

J. G. GALBRAITH,
Acting Inspector-General of the Army.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1907.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Judge-Advocate-General's Department for the year ending June 30, 1907.

COURT-MARTIAL TRIALS.

The following data are compiled mainly from reports of judge-advocates of departments regarding trials by general court-martial completed and published during the year covered by this report:

Commissioned officers tried by general court-martial:	
Convicted (sentence disapproved in 2 cases)	23
Acquitted	9
Cadets tried by general court-martial:	
Convicted	2
Enlisted men tried by general court-martial (including 45 cases of discharged enlisted men serving as general prisoners and 71 enlisted men of the Marine Corps in the Army of Cuban Pacification):	
Convicted (sentences disapproved in 33 cases)	3,574
Acquitted	305
Total trials by general court-martial	3,913

Showing a decrease of 683 as compared with last year.

The following table shows, approximately, the number of convictions of different offenses by general court-martial during the year, except in the Philippine Islands, where the data include eleven months only:

Sixteenth article of war:	
Wasting ammunition	2
Seventeenth article of war:	
Losing accouterments	51
Losing arms	20
Losing clothing	59
Selling accouterments	2
Selling arms	6
Selling clothing	52
Spoiling horse, arms, accouterments, etc	1
Twentieth article of war:	
Disrespect to commanding officer	48
Twenty-first article of war:	
Disobeying superior officer	211
Drawing weapon on superior officer	1
Offering violence to superior officer	3
Striking superior officer	5

Twenty-second article of war:	
Mutiny	2
Twenty-fourth article of war:	
Disobeying noncommissioned officer, quelling affray, etc	4
Thirty-first article of war:	
Lying out of camp or quarters	3
Thirty-second article of war:	
Absence without leave	732
Thirty-third article of war:	
Failure to attend drill, roll call, etc	148
Thirty-eighth article of war:	
Drunkenness on duty	223
Thirty-ninth article of war:	
Leaving post	123
Sleeping on post	119
Fortieth article of war:	
Quitting guard	115
Forty-seventh article of war:	
Desertion	1,101
Fifty-first article of war:	
Advising or persuading another soldier to desert	4
Fifty-fifth article of war:	
Destroying private property	2
Sixtieth article of war:	
Embezzlement	4
Forgery	1
Larceny	84
Presenting false and fraudulent claims	1
Selling Government property	9
Wrongful disposition of property	3
Sixty-first article of war:	
Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman	4
Sixty-second article of war:	
Absence without leave not chargeable under the thirty-second article of war	48
Abandoning equipments	4
Abusing noncommissioned officer	10
Abusing public animals	6
Aiding and abetting desertion	1
Aiding in robbery	2
Aiding prisoner to escape	1
Allowing prisoner to escape	45
Arson	1
Assault	58
Assault and battery	37
Assault upon noncommissioned officer in performance of duty	31
Assault upon sentry	1
Assault with dangerous or deadly weapon	7
Assault with intent to do bodily harm	33
Assault with intent to kill	27
Assault with intent to rape	1
Attempt at robbery	3
Attempt to defraud the Government	1
Attempt to escape from guardhouse or confinement	5
Breach of arrest	118
Burglary	11
Careless handling of loaded firearms	2
Carrying concealed weapons	13
Committing a nuisance	12
Conduct causing arrest by civil authorities	6
Creating a disturbance	9
Destroying public property	3
Discharging firearms without cause, endangering life	8
Disobedience of standing orders or regulations	67
Disobeying commissioned officer	51
Disobeying noncommissioned officer	241

Sixty-second article of war—Continued.

Disobeying sentinel	5
Disgraceful conduct, indecent, infamous, and unnatural practices	9
Disorderly conduct	38
Disposing of clothing	31
Disrespect to noncommissioned officer	61
Disrespect to superior officer	34
Drunk and disorderly	103
Drunkenness	143
Drunkenness, etc., causing arrest by civil authorities	10
Drunkenness incapacitating for duty	5
Drunk on duty	2
Embezzlement	13
Escaping from guard or sentinel	22
Escaping from guardhouse	8
Failure to pay debts	1
False statement or report	81
False swearing	6
Fighting	8
Forgery	7
Fraud	2
Fraudulent enlistment	135
Indecent conduct	9
Indecent exposure of person	1
Insubordinate conduct toward commissioned officer	28
Insubordinate conduct toward noncommissioned officer	86
Introducing liquor into camp, quarters, etc	33
Larceny	258
Leaving post	5
Leaving ranks without permission	8
Leaving hospital without permission	10
Losing arms, accouterments, stores, etc	19
Malingering	3
Manslaughter	3
Mayhem	1
Neglect of duty	150
Obtaining money or property under false pretenses	4
Pawning borrowed property	1
Pawning Government property	3
Perjury	6
Permitting member of guard or prisoner to obtain intoxicating liquor	11
Rape	1
Refusing to perform duty	1
Refusing to submit to surgical operation or medical treatment	3
Resisting arrest	31
Robbery	11
Selling, losing, or wasting Government property	20
Selling or pawning stolen property	4
Sleeping while on duty	7
Sodomy	9
Striking noncommissioned officer	32
Striking sentinel	1
Threatening noncommissioned officer	47
Threatening to kill	10
Threatening sentinel	4
Threatening soldier	5
Threatening superior officer	19
Threatening to do bodily harm	5
Using insubordinate language	12
Using insulting and abusive language	66
Using profane and indecent language	14
Using threatening and abusive language	11
Disorder, etc., charged as "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" (not included under previous heads)	342

SENTENCES OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Four officers were dismissed by sentence, as against fourteen last year. In two cases the sentences of dismissal were commuted to loss of rank.

SENTENCES OF ENLISTED MEN.

About 51 per cent of the enlisted men convicted by general court-martial received sentences involving dishonorable discharge; and reports from several of the departments indicate that about 10 per cent of these sentences were awarded in view of previous convictions. The reports show that the amendment of the Executive order prescribing limits of punishment for enlisted men, made June 12, 1905, restricting the use of previous convictions for the purpose of discharge to those followed by sentences of not less, substitutions considered, than forfeiture of $10, or confinement at hard labor for twenty days, has decreased the discharges imposed on account of previous convictions from about 24 per cent to about 10 per cent. This percentage is double that for the preceding year.

INFERIOR COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following table is compiled from the reports of the judge-advocates of departments, and shows, approximately, for the departments named, the number of trials of enlisted men during the year by garrison, regimental, and summary courts, the number of acquittals, and, where given, the number of different men tried:

Department.	Garrison courts-martial.			Summary courts.		
	Trials.	Acquittals.	Men tried.	Trials.	Acquittals.	Men tried.
California	20	8	20	2,504	79	1,548
Colorado	42	11	42	1,693	49	.....
Columbia	21	4	21	3,162	69	1,801
Dakota	14	3	14	1,514	40	910
East	71	12	70	8,158	319	3,962
Gulf	16	7	15	2,895	112	1,679
Lakes	5	1	5	1,700	70	1,031
Missouri	47	12	44	6,442	284	3,884
Texas	24	8	22	2,250	89	1,372
Luzon	42	7	40	5,190	181	2,980
Mindanao	39	8	34	2,506	134	1,320
Visayas	11	1	10	3,038	71	1,740
Army of Cuban Pacification	42	9	41	3,394	65	2,107
Arsenals, hospitals, recruiting stations, etc., not under departments	.....	.....	.....	1,159	41	795
Total	[a] 394	91	378	45,605	1,603	.....

[a] Including 27 trials by regimental courts-martial—5 in the Department of the Colorado, 15 in the Department of Luzon, and 7 in Cuba.

The reports, excluding the Department of California, from which, owing to the destruction of the records by the fire following the earthquake (April 18–20, 1906), the data for the preceding year are missing, show a decrease of about 9 per cent in the trials by garrison and regimental courts and of about 7 per cent in the trials by summary courts.

The table shows, however, that the garrison and regimental courts-martial have been largely superseded in practice by the summary

court—the proportion of trials of the former as compared with the latter being, approximately, as 1 to 115.

The percentage of enlisted men tried, where the necessary data are given, is about 43, and of the men tried about 40 per cent were tried only once and about 50 per cent were tried not more than twice; so it seems that only about 21 per cent of the enlisted force was tried more than twice during the year by inferior courts-martial. In cases where the trials are frequent and the offender appears to be incorrigible provision is made for his trial by general court-martial, although the offense may be one which would ordinarily be tried by summary court, and on proof of five previous convictions within one year preceding the offense charged the court is, under certain conditions, authorized to impose dishonorable discharge, together with forfeiture of pay and allowances and a prescribed period of confinement. In this way the service is relieved of undesirable men who are enlisted, nothwithstanding the efforts which are constantly being put forth to secure the best possible material for enlistment in the Army. The reports from four of the departments indicate that about 10 per cent of the dishonorable discharges were awarded through the use of previous convictions.

The number of cases tried by summary courts during the year was considerably less than for the preceding year, amounting to a reduction of about 7 per cent. This would indicate that for trivial offenses more frequent resort is had to the disciplinary measures which are within the authority and discretion of company commanders.

Paragraph 960 of the Army Regulations contains the requirement that—

960. Commanding officers are not required to bring every dereliction of duty before a court for trial; but will endeavor to prevent their recurrence by admonitions, withholding of privileges, and taking such steps as may be necessary to enforce their orders. Company commanders are authorized, subject to the control of the commanding officer of the post, to dispose of cases of derelictions of duty in their commands which would be within the jurisdiction of inferior courts-martial, by requiring extra tours of fatigue, unless the soldier concerned demands a trial. This right to demand a trial must be made known to him.

The same requirement is embodied in the official Manual for Courts-Martial.

It is believed that a still further diminution in the number of trials would result if a more general use were made of the disciplinary measures authorized by this regulation; and that this could be effected without in anyway impairing the standard of discipline in the Army.

DISCHARGE THROUGH PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

On June 12, 1905, the Executive order prescribing maximum limits of punishment under act of Congress of September 27, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 491), was amended so as to restrict the power of courts-martial to award sentences of dishonorable discharge for minor offenses on proof of five or more previous convictions, to cases in which there had been five convictions in each of which a sentence of not less, substitutions considered, than a forfeiture of $10 or confinement at hard labor for twenty days had been imposed. The amended order has operated to largely diminish the number of sentences of dishonorable

discharge, and to require that efforts be made to discipline the soldier instead of discharging him for trivial offenses. Its effect, on the whole, is believed to be beneficial. In speaking of this amendment, the judge-advocate, Department of Dakota, says:

It has been found in practice that there is a marked decrease in the number of men dishonorably discharged on account of previous convictions. There is some criticism that the requirement of the $10 forfeiture or twenty days confinement, in order that a previous conviction may be available to effect dishonorable discharge, works to retain undesirable men in the service, making it hard to get rid of men whose presence and conduct are injurious to the discipline of an organization. This is true, but it is true in only very few cases. On the other hand it is thought that the requirement has a beneficial effect in that there is more personal effort to discipline and to make something out of apparently unpromising material instead of relying upon the summary court to either discipline the subject or to aid in his speedy exit from the service.

SALOONS, ETC., NEAR MILITARY POSTS.

The operation of the act of February 2, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 758), prohibiting the sale of beer, etc., in any "post exchange or canteen * * * or upon any premises used for military purposes," has undoubtedly caused the location near military reservations of resorts for the sale of intoxicating liquors and which pander to the appetites and passions of those enlisted men who, largely by reason of the prohibition in question, frequent the same. These resorts are beyond the control of the military authorities, and their presence near the military posts is highly detrimental to military discipline. The acting judge-advocate, Department of the Missouri, speaking of the desirability of suppressing these resorts, says:

Unlooked-for cooperation in this behalf was effected by the last legislature of Nebraska by an amendment to the existing law providing that "no license should be granted by the authorities of any village for the sale of intoxicating liquor within two and one-half miles of any military post * * *." This bill was strongly advocated by this office with concurrence of the department commander, having especially in view its effect upon Fort Crook Town in ridding it of the resorts most detrimental to the discipline of the Fort Crook garrison.

In Colorado, by section 1349 of the Criminal Code, the sale of "spirituous liquors or wine to any troops of the United States," inter alia, except "such supplies as may be ordered" by the officers of the Army, is prohibited under penalty of a fine not exceeding $50 and forfeiture of license. And in Illinois an act has been passed by the legislature, approved May 17, 1907, which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors within 1½ miles of a military post. If such legislation were followed in other States where important military posts are located, the effect would undoubtedly be conducive to military discipline and reduce the number of court-martial trials for offenses due to drunkenness.

SALES OF CLOTHING BY ENLISTED MEN.

The practice of selling clothing issued to enlisted men continues to exist in spite of the efforts looking to its suppression, which have been put forth by the Department in recent years. The clothing so unlawfully disposed of represents a considerable cost to the United States, as is indicated by the quantities which have been taken possession of while in the hands of receivers. The offenders have been vigorously

prosecuted in several jurisdictions, but not always with success corresponding to the efforts that are put forth with a view to secure convictions; and the United States has been obliged to suffer a considerable pecuniary loss in replacing the articles of clothing and equipage thus criminally disposed of.

The prosecutions instituted in the departments of the Columbia, the East, the Missouri, and elsewhere have resulted in a number of convictions under section 5438 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that—

> Every person * * * who knowingly purchases or receives in pledge for any obligation or indebtedness from any soldier, officer, sailor, or other person called into or employed in the military or naval service any arms, equipments, ammunition, clothes, military stores, or other public property, such soldier, sailor, officer, or other person not having the lawful right to pledge or sell the same, * * * shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than one nor more than five years, or fined not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars.

In the report of the acting judge-advocate, Department of the Columbia, dated July 12, 1907, it is stated:

> During the year five cases have been tried to a successful conclusion and sentences passed by Judge Cornelius Hanford of the western district of Washington.
>
> Notwithstanding the objections upon the part of civilians generally and prosecuting officers in particular to the severe penalties attached to a conviction under section 5438, Revised Statutes, it is recommended that no attempt be made by the War Department to effect a change in the present law. With carefully prepared and properly conducted cases convictions are almost a certainty. If any change is to be made, it should be one whereby the limit to the penalty prescribed for a violation of the seventeenth article of war by the soldier be materially increased or removed altogether. This would remove the disparity in punishment meted out to the civilian violator and the soldier violator of the law and take away from the civilian attorneys a point dwelt on in arguments before juries.

And in the report of the acting judge-advocate, Department of the Missouri, dated July 12, 1907, it is stated:

> Prosecutions for bartering in Government property have been generally successful in the courts, and activity on this line has been particularly fruitful at Fort Crook, * * * resulting in the recovery of large quantities of clothing, blankets, and arms (revolvers) from various establishments in and about Fort Crook Town, South Omaha, and Omaha. A marked effect is accordingly noted in discouraging the regular promoters in this business.
>
> To effectually stop this constant leakage of Government property and incidentally prevent the degradation of the uniform through its treatment thus as second-hand clothing, it should be made unlawful for any person outside the military service to have possession of such clothing, and to this end it is again suggested, as in last report, that the uniform clothing of a soldier, upon his discharge, should be taken up and an allowance made him therefor."

Under the maximum-punishment order the limit of punishment prescribed for the offense of selling clothing is three months' confinement at hard labor and forfeiture of $10 per month for the same period. This limit should be increased so as to bear some relation to the severe penalty imposed by section 5438 of the Revised Statutes upon the other party to the offense. If this were done, and if provision were made for taking up the uniform clothing of a soldier upon his discharge at the appraised value, the military authorities would meet with less difficulty in enforcing the law against its sale. Such action would emphasize the fact that the War Department regards the uniform clothing issued to a soldier for his use in the military service as the property of the United States in the same sense that

"his horse, arms, * * * or accouterments" belong to the United States; and that the prescribed allowances for clothing are simply a means of regulating the amount of expendable property of this character which a soldier may have issued to him without charging the same to his pay.

Where public property, including arms and clothing, is condemned and disposed of by the Government, it should be so marked that it would appear, from an inspection of the same, that its disposition had been duly authorized.

ABATEMENT OF SENTENCES FOR GOOD CONDUCT.

Under paragraph 949, Army Regulations, military convicts are allowed abatements of their terms of imprisonment for good conduct during confinement. The scope of this regulation should be broadened to include garrison prisoners serving sentences of over three months. The abatement of time of confinement for good behavior has a dual object in view. First, the assistance it affords in maintaining discipline in a prison by offering a premium for good behavior; an object which is as applicable to garrison prisoners as to general prisoners. Second, the reformatory influence which it may have upon the prisoners. This reformatory influence would seem to be of greater value to the service when exercised over a man who is to return to the ranks than when exercised over a man who at the completion of his confinement is no longer to be allowed to serve in the Army.

AMENDMENT OF LEGISLATION.

Section 4 of the act establishing the summary court, approved June 18, 1898, provides for military jurisdiction during confinement over "soldiers sentenced by court-martial to dishonorable discharge and confinement." There is no such provision as to soldiers not sentenced to dishonorable discharge, but to confinement extending beyond their terms of enlistment. They are discharged at the expiration of their enlistments, although their discharge certificates are not delivered to them until the expiration of their terms of imprisonment; and for serious offenses, such as disobedience of orders, escape, etc., nothing can be done to them beyond ordinary prison discipline. The scope of the legislation should be broadened to include the prisoners here referred to.

The act approved March 2, 1901, to prevent the failure of military justice, makes it a misdemeanor for a civilian witness "duly subpœnaed to appear as a witness before a general court-martial of of the Army" to refuse to appear, qualify, or testify, subject to the provisions of that act. This legislation does not apply to a civilian witness, subpœnaed to appear before an officer empowered and directed to take a deposition for use before a court-martial; and its provisions should be made applicable to witnesses to such depositions.

CLERKS TO JUDGE-ADVOCATES.

The work in the offices of judge-advocates of departments is highly technical and requires that these officers should have the assistance of experienced and competent clerks. In several departments the

same clerks have been on duty for some years in the office of the judge-advocate, and the work of these offices is noticeably superior to that of other offices where the judge-advocates lack the assistance of competent clerks who can relieve them of matters of routine which interfere with their performance of more important duties. Under the present system of detail the clerks are liable to be relieved from duty in the judge-advocates' offices and replaced by inexperienced men just when their training and experience have rendered their services of the greatest value. It is highly important, therefore, that there should be a corps of judge-advocates' clerks sufficiently large to enable one to be assigned to each judge-advocate's office. In view of the character of the work, they should receive salaries equal to those now paid paymasters' clerks. In case of the absence, sickness, or disability of the clerk, or in the event of the necessity of additional clerical assistance, the judge-advocate should be authorized to call upon the adjutant-general of the department headquarters for the detail of a suitable clerk to meet the emergency.

Very respectfully,

JNO. BIDDLE PORTER,
Acting Judge-Advocate-General.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

INDEX.

Adjutant-General. *See* The Adjutant-General.
Adjutant-General's Department, personnel, 225.
Adjutant-General's Office:
  Clerical force, 261.
  Current work, 251.
Alaska:
  Additional appropriation, road work, 122.
  Bridge, Hastings Creek, 140.
  Bridge, Kotsina River, 130.
  Cable service, 122.
  Copper output, 122.
  Cut-offs, Forts Gibbon and Kaltag, 134.
  Delta cut-off sled road, 130.
  Disturbances, Keystone Canyon, 244.
  Disturbances, miners', 244.
  Eight-hour law, 43, 120.
  Estimate for road work, 44.
  Ferry, Bonanza River, 141.
  Ferry, Tishon River, 141.
  Flagging winter roads, Seward Peninsula, 141.
  Gilmore Summit road, 132.
  Gold output, 121.
  Labor conditions, road work, 120.
  Mail service, 42, 122.
  Mail trail, Koyukuk to Council, 137.
  Military cable and telegraph system, 182.
  Policy of board of road commissioners, 116.
  Population, 122.
  Portage road, 124.
  Railroads, 121.
  Reconnoissance, Kenai to Alaska Central Railroad, 142.
  Report, board of road commissioners, Alaska, 114.
  Report, disbursing officer, road commissioners, 142.
  Report, engineer officer, road commissioners, 123.
  Résumé of road work, 114.
  Road construction, 42, 114, 123
  Roadwork—Anvil to Glazier, 139.
    Candle up Candle Creek, 141.
    Circle to Birch Creek, 137.
    Deering up Inmachuck, 140.
    Distribution of expenditures, 144.
    Eagle to O'Brien Creek, 135.
    East Fork to Council, 138.
    Esther Siding to Esther Creek, 132.
    Fairbanks district, 130.
    Ford, Penny River, 140.
    Fort on Cripple River, 140.
    Fox Gulch to Dome City, 132.
    Haines to Pleasant Camp, 125.
    Nome district, 137.
    Nome to Dexter, 138.
Alaska—Continued.
  Roadwork—Nome to Fort Davis, 138.
    Pay, 120.
    Rampart to Big Minook, 134.
    Ridge Top Station to Vault City, 132.
    Seward to Bear Lake, 142.
    Southwestern Alaska, 141.
    Summit to Cleary, 132.
    Summit to Fairbanks Creek, 132.
    Tabulated statement, 118.
    Valdez to Copper Center, 126.
    Valdez district, 126.
    Yukon district, 133.
  Sled road—Baker Hot Springs to Fort Gibbons, 133.
    Canyon Creek to Walkers Fork, 136.
    Cleary to Birch Creek, Alaska, 133.
    Copper Center to Delta Pass, 128.
    Delta River, 129.
    Eagle to Seventy Mile, 136.
    Fairbanks to Baker Hot Springs, 133.
    Fairbanks to Washburn, 131.
    Marshall pass, 128.
  Strength, Army, 172.
  Survey, Lanes Landing to Taylor Creek, 141.
  Tabulated statement, road work, 118.
  Telegraph service, 122.
  Trail, Nome to Unalaklik, 137.
  Trail, Wood River region, 133.
Alaskan Indians, destitution, 245.
Alcatraz Island, California, military prison, 24, 248, 250.
Alternates, Military Academy, 226.
Annual reports, enumeration, 58.
Anvil to Glacier, Alaska, road work, 139.
Appendix A—Remarks, Chief of Staff, evil of detached service, 61.
Appendix B—Army as a life occupation for enlisted men, 66.
Appendix C—Report, board of road commissioners, Alaska, 114.
Appendix D—Statement of appropriations, 145.
Appropriations, expenditures and estimates, 44.
Appropriations, statement, 145.
Army:
  Actual strength, 7, 202.
  Age—
    Enlistments, 238.
    Reenlistments, 238.
  Authorized strength, 201.
  Causes, nonreenlistments, 229, 233.
  Central recruiting stations, 231.
  Comparison of inducements offered in Navy and as a life occupation for enlisted men, 72.
  Complaints, enlistments, 239.

Army—Continued.
Desertions, 220.
Distribution by service branches, 8.
Effective organizations, 268.
Employment, 171.
Enlistments, advertisements, 238.
Enlistments, service branches, 229.
Exercises, sea-coast maneuvers, 31.
Geographical distribution, 205.
"Gunning" system, advertisements, 239.
Health and mortality, 20, 181.
Inducements offered as a life occupation for enlisted men, 66.
Legislation needed, 198.
Life work, 18.
Maximum authorized strength, 8
Number of enlistments, 236.
Pay, 111, 112, 179.
Percentages, enlistments, 229.
Practical training, 176.
Race and nativity, 237.
Recruitment, 15, 228.
Reenlistments, 18, 229.
Rejected applicants, 234.
Standard, 18.
Statement of losses, 19.
Strength, Alaska, 172.
Strength, Cuba, 172.
Strength, Philippines, 171, 211.
Strength and losses, 218.
Study of conditions for making of, as a life occupation for enlisted men, 76.
Southeastern Alaska, 124.
Total enlistments, 14.
Total strength, 7.
Vacancies in line, 12.
Army service schools, attendance, militia officers, 218.
Army War College:
Attendance, naval officers, 35.
Completion, 34.
Course of study, 35.
Course of work, 179.
Personnel, 35, 180.
Artillery, reorganization, 177.
Artillery and cavalry detachments, Military Academy, 228.
Automatic pistols, tests, 33.
Baker Hot Springs to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, sled road, 133.
Ball cartridge, 1906, test, 33.
Band, Military Academy, 228.
Barracks and quarters, sanitary conditions, 22.
Barry, Brig. Gen. T. H., remarks, Cuba, 26.
Bonanza River, Alaska, ferry, 141.
Bounty, reenlistment, 233.
Buildings, Military Academy, 228.
Cable service, Alaska, 122.
Cadets, admission, Military Academy, 227.
Discipline, Military Academy, 227.
Health, Military Academy, 227.
Strength, Military Academy, 226.
Calumet River, reversal of flow, 39.
Campaign badges, issue, 260.
Candidates, Military Academy, 226.
Candle Creek, Alaska, road work, 141.
Canteen law repeal, 185.
Canyon Creek to Walker's Fork, Alaska, sled road, 136.
Chicago drainage canal, recommendations, 38.
Chief of Staff, annual report, 169.
Remarks, evil of detached service, 61.
Report on Army as a life occupation for enlisted men, 66.
Chief Signal Officer, remarks, Signal Corps troops 183
Circle to Birch Creek, Alaska, road work, 137
Cleary to Birch Creek, Alaska, sled road, 133.
Coast Artillery, camps of instruction, 175.
Coast Artillery Corps, increase, 178, 197.
Coast and Field Artillery, separation, 177.
Coast defense exercises, participation, 240.
Commissioned officers sentences, 276.
Confederate army roster, 255.
Contagious diseases, treatment, 22.
Copper output, Alaska, 122.
Copper Center, Alaska road, Valdez, 126.
Sled road to Delta Pass, 128.
Courts-martial, trials, 273.
Cuba:
Army strength, 172.
Distinct commands, 175.
Map, 172.
Military intervention, 244.
Military operations, 26.
Telephone system, 182.
Delta Cut-off, Alaska, sled road, 130.
Delta Pass, Alaska, sled road to Delta Pass, 128.
Delta River, Alaska sled road, 129.
Disbursing officer, report, Alaska, road commissioners, 142.
Disbursements, road work, Alaska, 142.
Discipline, Military Academy, 227.
Depots:
Recruit and remount, 269.
Supply, 269.
Desertions:
Army, 220.
Causes, 265.
East Fork to Council, Alaska, road work, 138.
Eagle to O'Brien Creek, Alaska, road work, 135.
Eagle to Seventy Mile, Alaska, sled road, 136.
Eight-hour law, Alaska, 43, 120.
Emplacements, sea-coast defenses, 29.
Engineer officer, report Alaska road commissioners, 123.
Enlisted men:
Discharges, 224.
Discrimination against, 267.
Lack of appreciation, 266.
Pay, 266.
Rations, 267.
Sentences, 276.
System of pay, 16.
Uniform, 267.
Estimates, comparative statement, 54.
Estimates, appropriations and expenditures, 44.
Esther Siding to Esther Creek, Alaska, road work, 132.
Expenditures, road work, Alaska, 144.
Expenditures, appropriations and estimates, 44.
Fairbanks, Alaska, road to Washburn, 131.
Fairbanks to Baker Hot Springs, Alaska, sled road, 133.
Fairbanks district, Alaska, road work, 130, 132.
Field Artillery, increase, 179.

Field Artillery material, reserve supply, 186.
Field and Coast Artillery, separation, 177.
Filipino troops, admission rate, 22.
Finger-print system, identification, 250.
Florida East Coast Railway terminals, Key West Barracks, Fla., 35.
Fort, Cripple River, Alaska, road work, 140.
Fort Gibbon and Kaltag, Alaska cut-offs, 134.
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., military prison, 24, 247.
  Statistics, military prison, 248.
Ford, Penny River, Alaska, road work, 140.
Fort Taylor, Fla., purchase of land, 36.
Fox Gulch to Dome City, Alaska, road work, 132.
General service corps, proposed establishment, 17, 191.
General Staff, résumé of division work, 184.
General Staff corps, personnel, 183.
Geographical divisions, discontinued, 173, 205.
Gilmore to Summit, Alaska, road work, 132.
Gold output, Alaska, 121.
Good conduct, abatement of sentences, 280.
"Gunning" system, advertisements, enlistments, 239.
Gunnison, Judge R. A., commended, 123.
Haines, Alaska, road to Pleasant Camp, 125.
Hastings Creek, Alaska, bridge, 140.
Hospital Corps:
  Enlistments, 15.
  Strength, 8.
Identification system, finger-print, 250.
Infantry increase recommended, 267.
Inferior courts-martial, trials, 276.
Insane Asylum, admissions, 245.
Inspector-General, annual report, 263.
Insular possessions:
  Defenses, 30.
  Torpedo defenses, 30.
International boundary line, Lake Erie, 41.
International Waterways Commission, meetings and hearings, 37.
Judge-Advocate-General, annual report, 271.
Kenai to Alaska Central Railroad, Alaska, reconnaissance, 142.
Keystone Canyon, Alaska, disturbances, 244.
Keystone Fish Company, seizure of property, 41.
Key West Barracks, Fla., railway fill, 35.
Kotsina River, Alaska, bridge, 130.
Koyukuk to Council, Alaska, mail trail, 137.
Lake Erie:
  International boundary line, 41.
  Regulation, water power, 42.
Lanes Landing to Taylor Creek, Alaska, survey, 141.
Laundry, Military Academy, 227.
Legislation, needed, Army, 198.
Lieutenants, appointment, 211.
Long Sault Island, summer resort, 42.
McCase incinerator adoption, 22.
Mail service, Alaska, 122.
Map, Cuba, 172.
Marshall Pass, Alaska, sled road, 128.
Medical Department, additional officers, 27, 180.
Medal of honor, exchange, new design, 259.
Military Academy:
  Academic board, 227.
  Alternates, 226.
  Artillery and cavalry detachments, 228.
Military Academy—Continued.
  Band, 228.
  Buildings, 228.
  Candidates, 226.
  Discipline, 227.
  Health, 227.
  Laundry, 227.
  Personnel, 225.
  Practice march, 228.
  Revision of studies, 34, 227.
  Strength, 226.
  Subsistence, 227.
  Visits, first class, 228.
Military attachés, rank and allowances, 185.
Military cable and telegraph system, Alaska, 182.
Military convicts:
  Clemency, 247.
  Confinement, 25, 246.
  Statistics, 248.
Military departments, established, 25, 173, 205.
Military education, revision of studies, 34, 227.
Military establishment, authorized enlisted strength, 9.
Military operations, Cuba, 26.
Military operations, Philippines, 26.
Military posts:
  Correction of sanitary defects, 22.
  Drainage and sewage, 22.
  Improvement, Philippines, 23.
  Saloons near, 278.
Military prison:
  Alcatraz Island, Cal., 24, 248, 250.
  Fort Leavenworth, Kans., 24, 247.
Militia:
  Exercises, seacoast maneuvers, 31.
  Separate report, 246.
Militia officers, attendance, Army service schools, 218.
Miners' disturbances, Alaska, 244.
Mobile army:
  Increase and reorganization, 191.
  Reserve, 189.
Naval officers, Army War College, 35, 180.
Niagara Falls, N. Y., diversion of water, 38.
Nome district, Alaska, road work, 137.
Nome to Dexter, Alaska, road work, 138.
Nome to Fort Davis, Alaska, road work, 138.
Nome to Unalaklik trail, dog team, 137.
Officers:
  Allowances, 270.
  Bill authorizing extra, 65.
  Detached service, 61, 176, 214.
  Duties of detached, 10.
  Equipment, 270.
  Examination, promotion, 13, 216.
  Field ration, 270.
  Needs of additional, 11.
  Number, 213.
  Number present and absent, 9.
  Regimental spirit, 270.
  Stagnation, 270.
Official records, access, 258.
Pay, increase army, 179.
Philippine Scouts:
  Efficiency, 204.
  Enlistments, 14, 15.
  Strength, 8, 173.

Philippines:
Army strength, 171, 211.
Cable and telegraph system, 182.
Improvement of posts, 22.
Military operations, 26, 243.
Philippines division, continued, 174, 205.
Pleasant Camp, Alaska, road from Haines, 125.
Portage road, Alaska, 124.
Porto Rico regiment:
Enlistments, 14.
Strength, 8, 173.
Porto Rico troops; admission rate, 22.
Post exchanges:
Canteen feature, 185.
Operation, 240.
Practice march, Military Academy, 228.
Previous convictions, discharge through, 277.
Public animals, method of supplying, 186.
Railroads, Alaska, 121.
Railway, Camp Overton to Camp Keithley, P. I., 23.
Rampart to Big Minook, Alaska, road work, 134.
Rebellion Records, distribution, 255.
Recruiting stations, applicants for enlistment, 232.
Retired officers:
Active duty, 215.
Number, 13, 216.
Revolvers, tests, 33.
Richelieu River, overflow, 40.
Ridge Top station to Vault City, Alaska, road work, 132.
Rifle practice:
Competitions, national board, 243.
Prizes, national board, 243.
Winning teams, national board, 243.
River and harbor improvements, expenditures, 36.
Road construction, Alaska, 42, 114, 123.
Road work:
Additional appropriation, Alaska, 122.
Eight-hour law, Alaska, 43 120.
Estimate, Alaska, 44.
Labor conditions, Alaska, 120.
Rates of pay, Alaska, 120.
Report, engineer officer road commissioners, Alaska, 123.
Report, president of road commissioners, 114.
Résumé of, in Alaska, 114.
Southeastern Alaska, 124.
Southwestern Alaska, 141.
Tabulated statement, Alaska, 118.
Sales of clothing, enlisted men, 278.
Seacoast defenses, emplacements, 29.
Seacoast maneuvers, army and militia exercises, 31.
Second lieutenants, appointment, 12.
Secretary of War, annual report, 5.
Seward Peninsula, Alaska, flagging winter roads, 141.
Seward to Bear Lake, Alaska, road work, 142.
Signal corps:
Development, 183.
Efficient work, 182.
Signal corps troops, remarks, Chief Signal Officer, 183.
Small arms, tests, 33.
Small-arms firing:
Competitors, 242.
Data, 241.
Medals, 242.
Special prizes, 242.
Small-arms practice:
Competition, 182.
Interest manifested, 181.
Southeastern Alaska, road work, 124.
Southwestern Alaska, road work, 141.
Staff corps, reorganization, 196.
Stanton, Hon. E. M., statue, 57.
Subsistence, Military Academy, 227.
Summary court, amendment of legislation, 280.
Summer encampments, instruction, 175.
Summit to Cleary, Alaska, road work, 132.
Summit to Fairbanks Creek, Alaska, road work, 132.
Target ranges:
Government ownership, 182.
Locations, 182.
Telegraph service, Alaska, 122.
Tenderfoot, Alaska, sled road to Washburn, 131.
The Adjutant-General, annual report, 199.
Tishon River, Alaska, ferry, 141.
Torpedo defenses, insular possessions, 30.
Troops, changes of station, 206.
Union Army, roster, 255.
Ute Indians, disturbances, 26, 173, 244.
Valdez, Alaska, road Copper Center, 126.
Valdez district, Alaska, road work, 126.
Visits, cadets, Military Academy, 228.
Volunteer commissions, examinations, 217.
Wars prior to civil war, records, 257.
Washburn, Alaska, road to Fairbanks, 131.
Wood River region, Alaska, trail, 133.
Yukon district, Alaska, road work, 133.

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